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GENERAL

CITROEN, K. A. Iets over Rekenpenningbusjes. In: *De Geuzenpenning*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (Apr. 1951), pp. 15-17, illus.

The Royal Coin Cabinet has three cylindrical containers which were formerly used for the storing of counters. These containers are described together with a few similar ones in other collections. The author has assigned dates and has pointed out that such containers are now very rare.

HJE

DEACON, J. HUNT. Some Thoughts on Coin Designing. In: *South Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (Apr. 1951), p. 15, illus.

Modern coinage is generally regarded as a pure utility; but it can, and should, have artistic merit as well. Mr. Deacon lists a number of factors to be considered in choosing coin designs: the suitability of the motif and of its form of presentation, the ability of technical methods to reproduce it, its popular appeal. He uses a Syracusan decadrachm by Kimon to illustrate the successful fulfilment of these criteria.

BE

ERNST, AXEL. Biskop Frederik Münter som Numismatiker (Bishop Frederik Münter as a Numismatist). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 6 (August 1950), pp. 120-124.

This article discusses the career of the distinguished Danish bishop Frederik Münter as a numismatist and shows his efforts in creating interest in numismatics in Denmark. As a boy Münter became interested in his father's collection of ancient coins. In the course of a study trip to Germany in 1781-1783, he visited the Gotha coin cabinet. In 1784-1787 he spent much time at the imperial coin cabinet in Vienna in the company of its famous director Joseph Eckhel. During his travels he steadily increased his own coin collection by purchases and gifts. Upon his return to Copenhagen his attempt to become director of the Royal Coin Cabinet proved abortive. In the field of numismatics Münter lectured extensively and wrote many articles, which have not proved of lasting importance, inasmuch as his research in most cases was limited

to the material in his own collection. This article supplements somewhat Georg Galster's "Numismatic Studies of Frederick Münter" (*Num. Lit.*, No. 14 (Jan. 1951), p. 183). HLH

FEELY, EDWARD F. *Subsidiary Coinage in the Americas in 1949 and Pure Nickel Coinage of the World, 1881-1950*. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 5 (May 1951), pp. 500-507, illus.

This study, which is adequately described by its title, is followed by tables of detailed information on the production of the various mints of the Americas in 1949 and by a table listing all the known pure nickel coins of the world. LLH

JONGKEES, J. H. *Dorvillius Numismaticus*. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 37, Pt. 2 (1950), pp. 94-96.

Jacques Philippe d'Orville was born in Amsterdam in 1696. In his youth he studied under Jac. Gronovius and P. Burman I and travelled extensively in Italy and Sicily in the years 1726-1728. Upon his return he accepted a professorship at Amsterdam and devoted his life to the study of Sicilian archaeology and numismatics. He died in 1751. His book on Sicilian archaeology with an appendix on Sicilian coins was published posthumously at Amsterdam in 1764 under the editorship of P. Burmannus Secundus. The plates for this book were made by Jan Goeree before 1731 under the supervision of d'Orville himself and represent among others coins from the author's own collection. The illustrations are so exact that many can be recognized in the famous Hunter collection at Glasgow, a collection which was brought together in London during the years 1770-1783. RFB

NOHEJLOVA-PRATOVA, EMANUELA. *Bibliografie numismatických prací JUDr. Viktora Katze (La Bibliographie des travaux numismatiques du dr. Viktor Katz)*. In: *Numismatický Časopis*, Vol. 19 (1950), pp. 16-21.

This bibliography shows clearly the richness and the depth of the books, articles, reports, and necrologies of the remarkable Czech numismatist, Viktor Katz. HLA

PEREZ, GILBERT S. *The History of Money*. Manila, The Philippine Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, 1950. 16 pp. *Philippine Numismatic Monographs* No. 7.

An interesting address delivered before the Manila Rotary Club on September 14, 1950, by a distinguished Philippine numismatist. Much general numismatic information is imbedded in these sixteen pages. The

history of money is given from the days of its inception in the Greek speaking world to its spread throughout the world. The Spanish dos mundos pillar dollar, Philippine currency and monetary problems are especially well handled. RPB

ANCIENT

CURTIS, JAMES W. Media of Exchange in Ancient Egypt. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 5 (May 1951), pp. 482-491, illus.

A study of the various media of exchange used in Egypt before the Ptolemies. LLH

GAIDUKEVITCH, B. F. *Bosporskoe Tsarstvo*. Moscow, 1949. 622 pp., 6 pls., illus., maps.

This survey of the Bosporan kingdom is written with the idea of taking into account archaeological evidence collected by expeditions of the past three decades. The coinage of the Bosporus, from the earliest coins of Panticapaeum through the last issues of the fourth century A.D., is illustrated in a series of six plates. A summary of the characteristics of each of six periods is followed by a catalogue of representative coins, chosen from the collections of one or another of the State museums. Two numismatic works appear in the general bibliography, and others are cited in notes or text.

The twelve chapters of the book itself deal with the various aspects of colonization, government, society, economics, agriculture, and industry. There are necessarily many points of concern with questions of coinage: the determination of standards of weight as a result of trade relations and spheres of influence; the determination of types by the preponderance of exports of fish, e.g., or grain; the reflection in coin-types of conditions and products of agriculture; the technical skill of craftsmen, in the dies, and occasionally in the object represented on the die; evidence in coins of economic and social ties among communities and tribes; evidence of the very existence of cities and monarchs.

The rapid change of social, economic, and cultural relations among the neighboring cities and tribes of the Bosporus is illustrated in the coins issued by Sinde during the two or three last decades of the fifth century B.C. (Pl. I, 7-10). The local kings of Sinde, following the example of the Greek cities, began to strike their own coins, probably at the established mint of one of the cities. On these coins appeared the head of Heracles, a kneeling Heracles with his bow, or a griffon with a kernel or an ear of grain; and on the reverse the head of a horse, or an owl. The Greek inscription establishes the attribution. The final de-

velopment of this independent coinage was cut short by the annexation of Sinde to the Bosporan kingdom, as further discussed in connection with the coins themselves. Here as always there are full literary and archaeological references.

The discovery of several hoards is described in the chapters concerned with the points at issue. A hoard of bronze coins found in Hungary in 1918 is mentioned as being interesting, if it proves, as the author believes, the range of bands of nomads who came within the cultural sphere of the Bosporan cities in the third century B.C. Fifteen of the coins were of Panticapaeum, and one of Phanagoria. An earlier find was made in the process of deepening the Kerch basin, when the dredge brought up from the sea-floor a bronze vessel filled with coins of the time of Mithridates Eupator. The description of a rich hoard of gold staters, the Pulentzov hoard, is brought in to attest the wealth and standing of the city of Hermonassa. It is noted too that the people living along the high and curving wooded shores of the Taman Gulf often find ancient coins buried beneath layer on layer of other cultural objects, silver coins of Panticapaeum, of the end of the sixth and fifth centuries, coins of Phanagoria and Sinde.

Names of towns, mentioned by Strabo for example, are cited as being substantiated by numismatic evidence, as in the case of Gorgippeia, known from the coinage struck there in the second century B.C., and in Mithridatic times,—the town otherwise known as 'Sindike,' or 'Sindikos, the city with the harbor.' (p. 215).

Coin-types are used also to illustrate details of agriculture, as in the form of the plough represented on coins of Panticapaeum, or as in the apparent prevalence of the culture of grapes, or of grain. In commerce the export of quantities of fish is suggested by the sturgeon of Panticapaeum. And coin-types furnish, finally, evidence of the high technical skills of artisans and metal-workers. The coins of Panticapaeum are again taken as a case in point, those of the end of the fifth century B.C., as well as the gold staters of the fourth century. (p. 121; and cf. Pl. I, Nos. 16-20).

The history of the later years of the Bosporan kingdom, and its incorporation in the Roman state, is represented by three plates of the coins struck under the authority of the Caesars. The final example is a debased stater of Rhescuporis VI, bearing the date of 623 of the Bosporan era. One of the hoards of Roman coins found, on the site of the Scythian city of Neapolis, a one-time capital of Scythian power, whose ruins lie on the outskirts of Simferopol, contains coins of the Roman emperors from Nero to Macrinus. (Note 3, p. 531). EW

GREEK

GILLESPIE, J. U. Debate on the Dating of the Shekels. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 3 (Mar. 1951), pp. 281-284.

A continuation of an argument between the author and Harry J. Stein on the dating of the Hebrew thick shekels. In opposition to Stein, Gillespie sticks to his thesis that these coins were struck by the Macca-baeans, not during the First Revolt. LLH

GILLESPIE, J. U. Greek Imperial Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 4 (Apr. 1951), pp. 370-385, illus.

A discussion of the numismatic value of the coins struck by Greek cities under the Roman Empire, which the author calls "a neglected series." The value of the coins in political, religious, economic, and artistic history is briefly discussed, with coins cited as examples and described and illustrated. LLH

National Numismatic Museum, Athens, Greece. Acquisitions, 1950. In: *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, Vol. 75, No. 1 (1951), pp. 104-105.

The National Museum's 1950 acquisitions include a hoard found in Elis, which comprised the following coins: 4 tetradrachms of Philip II; 1 tetradrachm of Alexander III; 1 drachm of Thessalian Larissa; 1 Phocian triobol; 3 Boeotian triobols; 1 drachm and 7 didrachms of Thebes (fourth century B.C.); 1 didrachm of Tanagra; 27 Aeginetan staters; and 2 didrachms of Elis. Further Greek acquisitions were 36 coins from the excavations at Gortys, and 6 from those at Thasos; a gold stater of Alexander III; and an Athenian New Style tetradrachm. Accessions of later date include 21 Byzantine bronze pieces, found in Sparta; 20 billon coins of the princes of Achaia and dukes of Athens, found in Attica; 7 gold and 7 silver Venetian pieces of the seventeenth century, also from Attica. BE

RICHTER, GISELA M. A. *The Sculpture and Sculptors of the Greeks*. New Revised Edition. New Haven, Yale Univ. Press, 1950. 625 pp., illus. \$15.00.

This important work gives due recognition to the artistic merits of Greek coinage. Among the "outstanding Greek sculptures" for which she gives a tentative chronology, Miss Richter lists over a dozen coin types; and she makes occasional use of them as examples in the discussion of style and technique to which half of her book is devoted. (It is surprising that no mention of coinage occurs in the chapter on sculpture

in relief.) Special mention is given to Hellenistic portrait coins, and to the fine animal representations found on coins. Miss Richter's most extensive and illuminating use of numismatic material appears, however, in her discussion of the work of individual sculptors. In the case of almost every artist mentioned, coin types, in conjunction with other evidence, bear witness to the appearance of works of art now lost. Miss Richter is able to draw even closer stylistic conclusions from numismatic evidence: e.g., she traces the development of Pheidias' art from coin representations of his Athena Promachos, Athena Parthenos, and Olympian Zeus. Many photographs of coins are included in the book's illustrations.

BE

ROBINSON, DAVID, M. An Unpublished Hoard of Silver Coins from Carystus. In: *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 55, No. 2 (Apr. 1951), pp. 151-152.

Mr. Robinson lists a recently acquired hoard of some 90 coins from Carystus. The lot includes 35 staters of Carystus; 1 stater of Eretria; 2 staters of Elis; 6 Athenian tetradrachms (dating at least from the Lamian War); 4 Alexander III tetradrachms, from Ecbatana, Babylon, and Magnesia; 1 tetradrachm of Antiochus Hierax (rare); 30 Euboean tetrobols; 8 drachms of Carystus; 3 Alexander III tetrobols, from Lampsacus and Colophon. The coins range from the fifth to third century B.C., with the tetradrachm of Hierax (dated 236 B.C.) furnishing a *terminus post quem* for the hoard.

BE

STEVENS, GORHAM, P. A Silver Three-Obol Piece from Athens. In: *Archaeology*, Vol. 4, No. 2 (June 1951), pp. 104-105, illus.

An Athenian triobol, dating probably from the time of Clisthenes, was recently found in Aegina: it bears the helmeted head of Athena on the obverse and the head of Athena Ergane, unhelmeted, on the reverse. Svoronos has published the type in *Les Monnaies d'Athènes*; to the author's knowledge, no examples of it have been discovered since. Enlarged photographs show that the obverse and reverse dies, both finely executed, are the work of two different die-cutters.

BE

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Valsche dekadrachme van Akragas. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 37 (1950), pp. 65-66, pl.

A remarkable coin appeared recently in the coin trade at Amsterdam. It is an excellent falsification of the famous dekadrachm of Akragas in Sicily. This falsification creates immediate suspicion. Its whole appearance inspires no confidence. It weighs 31 grams instead of a good 40, and the coupling of its dies does not fit into the series arranged by Jongkees. Both sides show a remarkable similarity to another piece which is also generally considered a falsification.

RPB

ROMAN

CARSON, R. A. G. Roman Coins from the H. P. Hall Collection. In: *British Museum Quarterly*, Vol. 16, No. 2 (Apr. 1951), pp. 42-43, pl. 18.

At the dispersal of the Hall Collection, the British Museum acquired a number of fine and rare coins. Outstanding are twelve gold pieces of the third and fourth centuries A.D. (aurei of Severus Alexander and Gordian, gold solidi of the Constantinian dynasty); a rare argenteus of Maxentius; and a beautifully preserved as of Severus Alexander. BE

GOBL, ROBERT. Der Münzfund von Zeiselmauer. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 6, No. 12 (1950), pp. 133-136.

In 1941 or 1942 forty-five Roman coins were found at Zeiselmauer. All belonged to the family of Constantine the Great with the exception of one Licinius piece. According to the author the coins belonged to a soldier who lost them sometime between 338 and 343 A.D. HJE

HOWE, LAURENCE LEE. Roman Imperial Coin Portraits from Galba to Commodus. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 3 (Mar. 1951), pp. 242-255, illus.

A continuation of the author's earlier articles on ancient coin portraiture published in the same periodical. Treats the changes in artistic style during the period, with introductory material of historical and biographical nature.

PAULY, HERM. Über einen Rechtsrheinischen Münzfund aus der Zeit von Constantin dem Grossen. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 5 (1950-1951), pp. 149-150.

About one hundred small Roman bronze coins of the Constantinian period were found in 1905 (?) at the Virneberg mine, south of Honnef, to the east of the Rhine. Apparently the owner neglected to compile a proper list of these coins, which were lost during the last war. FS

VOLTZ, THEODOR. Zum Münzfund von Kleinhüningen. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 2, No. 5 (Feb. 1950), pp. 14-15.

Dr. H. Cahn has previously described the Kleinhüningen hoard. In this article the coins are examined again. Cahn's opinion that these coins are the last products of the Roman mint at Trier is questioned. It is possible that these pieces might be barbarian imitations which were struck immediately after the Franks had captured Trier. HJE

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. *De Romeinsche Medaillons van Velp*. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 37, Pt. 2 (1950), pp. 85-93, pl. 3, illus.

One of the most important numismatic finds in the Netherlands occurred at Velp in the year 1715. Five gold medallions of Honorius (d. 423) and Placidia (d. 450) were discovered together with a large number of late Roman gold coins. This article contains a transcription of a letter of the distinguished Dutch archaeologist, Gisbert Cuper (1644-1716) to Johannes van den Bergh, burgomaster of Leiden and an ardent coin collector, which describes the finding. Excerpts from other letters of eighteenth century numismatists give information about the vicissitudes of these five medallions. Eventually four of these medallions found their way into the Paris and the Hague Cabinets. The article contains two plates, one of which is a line drawing of the Honorius medallion now in the Cabinet des Medailles at Paris. RFB

BYZANTINE

GERASSIMOV, T. *Neizdadeni moneti ot paleolozite*. (Monnaies inédites des Paléologues). Sophia, 1949. In: *Fouilles et Recherches IV* (Acad. Bulgare des Sciences), pp. 23-44, illus.

The coins of the Paleologues are distinguished from those of other Byzantine emperors by the great variety of their iconographic themes.

In this article some coins of these emperors, interesting because of the rarity of their types, are described: 1) A silver coin of Andronicus II with the portrait of the Prophet Achias, crowned and dressed in a *saccos* like the emperor, is the first instance of a prophet's portrait on Byzantine coins; 2) Bronze coins of Andronicus II Paleologus with the portrait of a two-headed eagle, with the obverse type analogous to that of a rare leaden seal of John Ducas Comnenus (V. Laurent, *Cron. num. și arheol.* 1943, No. 125-126, 86 pl. III, 10, 11); 3) Coins of Andronicus II and Andronicus III with the legend *ΘΗC ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΙΑC*, apparently struck after the reconciliation of the two rulers in 1325 to propagate the idea of the reestablished unity of the Byzantine Empire; 4) A half gros of Andronicus III Paleologus, the first known half gros of this ruler; 5) Bronze coin of Andronicus III with the Virgin (cp. Robinson, *Excavations at Olynthus*, Part III, 1931, p. 120, No. 966). On one previously published example (Sabatier, *Mon. byz.*, pl. LXII, 17) the emperor has been transformed into the Virgin and the Virgin into the emperor; 6) Bronze coin of Andronicus III Paleologus with the martyr St. Demetrius. This is a corrected attribution of a coin formerly assigned to John V Paleologus; 7) Pale gold nomisma of Andronicus III, Anne of Savoy and John V Paleologus; 8) Bronze coins of Manuel II Paleologus with St. Demetrius, both on horse; 9) Bronze coin of Manuel II Paleologus.

HLA

MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN

Aanwinsten van het Koninklijk Penningkabinet. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 37, Pt. 2 (1950), p. 165.

Among the 1950 acquisitions to the Royal Coin Cabinet are: Two 4 stuiver pieces of Charles V struck at Maastricht, both of the De Witte type 673, one with the date 1550 and the other without a date, the existence of undated pieces has not been noted before, and a gold ducat of the province of Holland with the date 1806, a year for which no ducat has previously been known. RPB

COFFIN, JOSEPH. The Holy Year Coins. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 16, No. 8 (Aug. 1950), pp. 643-646, illus.

An illustrated numismatic summary of the papal Holy Year ceremonies from 1300 to 1950. CCV

ERP, J. P. VAN. Muntvondst bij Dongen. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 37, Pt. 2 (1950), pp. 158-159.

In April, 1950, in the course of the demolition of an old barn (which had been an inn) near Dongen (North Brabant) about 266 silver coins in a white linen bag were found imbedded in the part of the chimney which ran through the attic. The latest coin was a three gulden piece from West Friesland dated 1794. Presumably the hoard was concealed because of the coming of French troops into Brabant. Among the coins were a three gulden piece, 69 Zeeuwse rijkdaalders, 8 prov. daalders, 16 guldens, one $\frac{1}{8}$ rijkdaalder, one arendschelling, 163 Staten-schellingen, 5 double stuivers, one stuiver and one ducaton. RPB

GELDER, H. E. VAN. Muntvondst bij Nuth. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 37, Pt. 2 (1950), pp. 162-165.

In December, 1950, a stone jar containing 44 silver and 136 copper coins from the sixteenth century was found under a hedge near Nuth in Limburg. Thanks to the cooperation of the owner this hoard was examined by the Royal Coin Cabinet. Among the coins are pieces from the Dutch provinces, Dutch cities, the bishopric of Luik, the abbey of Stavelot, France and the German empire. Among the denominations are found groats, stuivers, kortes, brûlés, douzains, albuses and hellers. The latest pieces are dated in 1580. RPB

GELDER, H. E. VAN. Muntvondst te Utrecht. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 37, Pt. 2, (1950), pp. 159-192.

In March, 1950, 193 silver coins were found in the course of preparing the foundation for a house at Laan van Chartroise in Utrecht. The entire find is now in the Royal Coin Cabinet. The latest pieces were well preserved West Frisian dubbeltjes of 1670 and 1671. Apparently the hoard was buried between 1671 and 1675, the period of the French occupation of Utrecht. Outstanding was the large number of undated stuivers from Kampen and Zwolle which were probably struck around 1665.

RPB

GELDER, H. E. VAN. Zeldzame Nederlandse munten in het Cabinet des Médailles te Parijs. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 37, Pt. 2 (1950), pp. 151-156, pl. 7.

In the course of two visits to Paris in 1949 and 1950, the author examined the Dutch coins in the Cabinet des Médailles at Paris. Nineteen exceptional pieces, six of which are illustrated, are listed and described in detail with bibliographical references. Among these are a gold pieter from Batenburg of Dirk II van Bronkhorst (1432-1456), a large gold real from Flanders of Maximilian and Philip the Fair, a shilling from Buren of Maximilian of Egmond (1528-1548), a silver piedfort from Groningen (1564), a gold souverain from Megen of Maria van Brimeu, and a Leicester noble from Zeeland.

RPB

GELDER, H. E. VAN. Daalder en Rijksdaalder. In: *De Geuzenpenning*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Jan. 1951), pp. 1-3.

A brief review of the earliest types of large silver coins in Central Europe from 1484 to 1566 in which year the Diet of the Holy Roman Empire sanctioned an Empire taler (Rijksdaalder). The author shows how this term was applied to different large silver coins at different times in the Netherlands. At the present time it is used for the two and a half guilder piece.

HJE

GELDER, H. E. VAN. Muntvondsten. In: *De Geuzenpenning*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (Apr. 1951), pp. 15-17, illus.

Announcement of four recent finds (near Arnhem, Arkel, Nuth and Bergeyk), the contents of which have been sent to the Royal Coin Cabinet for study purposes.

HJE

KELLER, ARNOLD. Die Münzstätte Tiengen im Klettgau. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 5 (1950/1951), pp. 129-136, pl.

A much needed rectification and improvement of Robert Greter's article on the same subject which appeared in Vol. I, No. 1 (Oct. 1949) of the *Schweizer Münzblätter*. The author describes and attempts to arrange in chronological order fifteen types of bracteates (and varieties), some of them unpublished heretofore, which were issued between 1262 and 1434 in Tiengen in the Klettgau by the Barons of Krenkingen and by Bishop Otto III of Constance. This appears to be a rather complete listing of the Tiengen rappen since Keller based his findings not only on previous publications which Greter did not use but also on the municipal collection of the city of Friburg i.B. and on his own collection.

FS

KELPSH, A. E. Platinum Coins and Coronation Medals of Nicholas First. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 16, No. 9 (Sept. 1950), pp. 784-786, illus.

A summary of the history of platinum as a numismatic metal and a list of the platinum coins and medals of Nicholas I of Russia are included together with valuations based on recent sales records.

ccv

KNAPKE, WERNER. Myntfynd i det forna Ostpreussen mellan första och andra världskriget (Coin Finds in Eastern Prussia between the First and Second World Wars). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (Apr. 1951), pp. 71-73.

Listing of coin finds in chart form which shows the year and place of discovery, where coins were struck, possible reason for hiding and reference to numismatic literature. Most of the coins found were from Prussia-Brandenburg and Poland, the rest from Swedish possessions, Russia, various German states and other countries. According to the author most of these hoards were concealed because of war and the threat of war. A chart shows the numismatic value of these finds.

HLH

LAVANCHY, CHARLES. Numismatique Valaisanne. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 2, No. 5, (Feb. 1951), pp. 15-17.

A larger number of die varieties exist for the coins of the Bishopric of Sion (Sitten) than is indicated in the works of Palezieux and Poole. The author has described the varieties of ten different issues from his own collection.

HJE

MAJKOWSKI, EDMUND. Een Pools-Hollands Dukaatgewicht. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 37 (1950), pp. 156-157, illus.

Discussion of a Polish-Dutch ducat coin weight. The earliest Polish coin weights date from the reign of Augustus III of Saxony (1735-1763). After this they were issued continuously until the years 1840-1850. Of the seventeen Polish coin weights known to the author two date from Augustus III, six from Stanislas Augustus Poniatowski (1764-1795) and the remaining nine from ca. 1815. The obverse of the specimen discussed shows an outstretched hand holding a coin scale. The inscription along the edge reads: DAT IUSTI PRETIUM; in the exergue, 1791. The reverse carries the denomination of 1 DUKAT together with this inscription around the edge: ESSOW HOLLENDERS KICH; the exergue 72½ which is the weight in Holland azen (=3.45 gr.) The Krakau National Museum has an example of this coin weight in gold. RFB

MAROWSKY, K. Silberne Belagerungsmünze der Stadt Minden. In: *Mindener Heimatblätter, Mitteilungsblatt des Mindener Geschichts- und Museums-vereins*, Jhg. 22, No. 12 (Dec. 1950), pp. 1-2, illus.

Discussion of the emergency silver coins of the city of Minden (1634), illustrated by two enlarged photographs. PB

NIKULA, OSCAR. Falska och Äkta Mynt under Gustav III:s Ryska Krig (Counterfeit and Genuine Coins during Gustav III's Russian War). Helsingfors, Frenckellska Tryckeri Aktiebolaget, 1949. 26 pp., illus.

Preparations for financing this war with Russia were extremely sketchy. King Gustav III planned counterfeit Russian money for the purchase of military supplies once his army was on Russian territory. Copper five kopeck pieces were struck at the Avesta Mint in 1788. Later it was decided to strike Russian imperials to the value of ten rubles for which a naval captain, Charles Appelqvist, was instructed to secretly prepare dies and arrange the machinery for striking them. He was placed under the supervision of a favorite of the king, the young Count Adolf Fredrik Munck, who was born in Finland. These gold coins yielded no profit as the content was the same as the genuine and hence must have been intended for the use of the Swedish army in Russia. No specimens have been found in Russia or Sweden. At the close of 1789 King Gustav issued an order for printing Russian paper rubles. It was impossible to start during the war, but Appelqvist continued this issue after the peace of Värälä.

During the war genuine paper money was issued for use in Finland. Best known was the issue called "Fahnehjelmarna," due to the signature

of P. G. Fahnehjelm. The issue consisted of twelve denominations from the eight skilling note to the two rigsdaler note. This issue was called in during 1792 and netted the government a handsome profit. With a taste for further profit the king decided with the help of Count Munck to issue counterfeit "Fahnehjelmarna." Count Munck circulated these counterfeit notes in Finland. Munck then fell out of the king's favor. The Finns detected the counterfeit notes, and the king decided to imprison Munck but was himself murdered before this could be done. The Regent, Duke Karl, decided to banish Munck from Sweden. He died in Italy in 1831. HLH

Portugal. Ministério das Finanças, Casa da Moeda, Lisboa. *Legislação relativa a moedas, notas e cédulas, valores selados e postais e títulos da dívida pública desde 1936 a 1947. Apêndice: Legislação referente aos anos de 1948 a 1949.* Lisboa, Tip. da Casa da Moeda, 1950. 492 pp.

Compilation of the Portuguese statutes relative to coinage, paper money, stamps and public debt certificates issued from 1936 to 1949 inclusive. In this book are found not only the monetary laws for Portugal itself but also for the Portuguese colonies in Africa, India, and the East Indies. RPB

SCHNUHR, EBERHARD. Zur Technik der Hohlpfennigprägung des 15. und 16. Jahrhunderts. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4 (1950), pp. 88-90, illus.

Among some coin dies found in the archives of the city of Lüneburg, tools were discovered which had been used in the coinage of small bracteates during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. From an examination of these tools the author has reconstructed the technique by which the bracteates were struck. Two tools were used—the die itself which was held at an anvil and the *büchse*, a cylindrical iron box which was lined at the closed end with hard wood. The *büchse* was placed on a blank positioned above the anvil die. At the stroke of the hammer on the *büchse* the wood pressed the thin blank against the engraved die. With the use of the *büchse* and several of the discovered dies, the author produced bracteates which could hardly be distinguished from the genuine pieces. It was discovered that the blanks needed to be heated before striking, and it was further determined that it is impossible to strike more than one bracteate with more than one stroke of the hammer. It was also found impossible to strike the bracteates successfully with the *büchse* lined with lead instead of wood. PB

SKALSKY, GUSTAV. Solidus a denár. Mince na přechodu dvou věků (The Solidus and the Denarius at the Turn of the Two Ages). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 4, No. 3 (June 1949), pp. 41-49.

This article was provoked by the famous dispute between the two scholars of economic history, Alfons Dopsch and Henri Pirenne, concerning the question of whether the period of the first rulers of the Carolingian dynasty was a period of decadence in relation to the end of the Middle Ages and the Merovingian period, and also where, approximately, the beginnings of the medieval economic system are to be placed. It demonstrates, from the numismatic point of view, how the monetary system of the Constantinian and post-Constantinian periods, which had the gold solidus at its base but included coins of silver and copper as well, was progressively replaced by a monometallic system which was much simpler and rested on only the silver denarius which at the end of the eighth century almost completely forced the gold coinage out. It was at that time that the economic foundations of the Middle Ages, and certainly the political bases also, were laid. The author saw at that point a great simplification and an impoverishment of the economic life, and, therefore, he supports the opinions of Pirenne despite several reservations with regard to his economico-historical conclusion.

HLA

VOLTZ, THEODOR. Die Basler Groschen und Dicken. In: *Jahresbericht des Historischen Museums* 1949, pp. 27-35, illus.

In the fifteenth and the early part of the sixteenth centuries Basel struck two types of heavy silver coins, the groschen (derived from the French tournois) and the dicken (derived from the Italian testoon). Some of these pieces are undated while others bear the dates, 1499, 1520 or 1521.

The author proves that these dates are not trustworthy for the actual years in which the pieces were struck. Considerable inconsistency is also shown by the use of dies of different designs, especially for the groschen. A new chronology is established on the basis of the weight and fineness of the known pieces. This is determined by the use of specific weight.

All known pieces are attributed either to the period before the Treaty of Neuenburg (1498) or to the period immediately after the treaty or to a later period which began after 1500 but before 1520 when the dicken became a third of a silver gulden (taler) instead of being a quarter thereof. At the same time a groschen became exactly one half of a dicken. All coins struck before the treaty are undated, but the dies with the date of 1499 continued in use until 1520 and even later. НХЕ

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Ein unbekannter Merowingertriens aus Verdun. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 2, No. 5 (Feb. 1951), pp. 8-10, illus.

In 1949 a heretofore inedited Merovingian triens was found in a tomb at Rheinsheim near Bruchsal (Baden). On the basis of its fragmentary inscription, design and comparison with other known Triens specimens of the period the piece has been assigned to the Verdun mint. HJE

WITTOP KONING, D. A. De Ijkkletters van het Nederlands Troois Gewicht. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 37, Pt. 2 (1950), pp. 123-126, illus.

Discussion of the gauge letters used by the gauger-masters of Troy weights in the Netherlands during the period 1735-1819. A scale in the collection of the Medical Pharmaceutical Museum at Amsterdam shows sixty-five letters for this period together with the seals of the gauger-master-generals who held office during these years, namely, A. Groen-graft, I. l'Admiral, S. G. Nagel and T. A. Nagel. The article contains a table which shows the years in which the various letters were used as well as the name of the gauger who used them. RPB

Vienna. Mint. Das Österreichische Hauptmünzamt. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 6, No. 12 (1950), pp. 136-142, illus.

This article with its illustrations is reprinted from the Government Employees' Union magazine. It describes briefly in extremely popular fashion the history and activities of the Vienna mint. Of numismatic interest is the fact that the new Austrian ten groschen are struck partly from ordinary blanks and partly by overstriking German ten Reichspfennig. HJE

GREAT BRITAIN

CRAIG, SIR JOHN. Three Cantor Lectures on British Coins and Coinage. In: *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts*, Vol. 98, No. 483 (Oct. 6, 1950), pp. 946-985.

British coins and coinage methods are reviewed in three lectures covering separate phases of coining—Hammer-Struck Coins, Coins of the Machine Age, and Present-Day Coinage—from 760 A.D. to date by the former Deputy Master and Controller of the Royal Mint. The author treats the development of British gold, silver and minor coinage from the mint master's view of the techniques and processes involved in planning and coining the various pieces needed to meet the demands of the government and private business throughout British history.

This detailed picture is supplemented by related statistics, a presentation of the relationships between the coinages and the economic situations in the periods involved, and an outline of the artistic problems involved in the production of the dies. The third lecture, Present-Day Coinage, presents an account with illustrations of operations within the Royal Mint today. CCV

DEVORE, WEBER. About Maundy Money of England. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 7 (July 1950), pp. 385-411.

The author discusses the meaning behind Maundy Thursday and the ceremonies which have been a part of its observance since 1300. Since the first mention of an English sovereign's participation in the events, about 1326, many changes have taken place in the ceremonial gifts to the poor, but some money has usually been involved. There is considerable discussion of just when the coinage of four small silver values, 1, 2, 3, and 4 pence expressly for Maundy purposes, originated. The dates 1661 and 1729 are of prime interest although single values for Maundy use appeared much earlier. The English rulers are discussed in chronological order with interesting details on their personal participation in the ritual and after 1661 on the peculiar features of their small silver coinage. JSD

SANDERS, PETER. The Milled Silver Coins of Elizabeth. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Nos. 8-9 (Aug.-Sept. 1949), cols. 410-411.

This article points out that the available data on the milled coinage of Elizabeth is inadequate, and that the silver coins in particular present many varieties and types which are seldom noted. The number of varieties in the sixpence is very great; Mr. Sanders records over forty. It is difficult to decide whether the variations are type varieties or only die varieties. The sixpence and the threepence issues have been divided into seven principal classes which show the main differences in the bust, the size of the rose and the shape of the cross on the reverse. A table shows these variations. JLD

THEOBALD, O. A Charles I Hall Marked Shilling of Carlisle. In: *Numismatic Circular*, No. 11 (Nov. 1948), col. 490, illus.

Discussion of a Carlisle Shilling of Charles I with a hall mark in the form of a leopard's head on the reverse side. The author states that in twenty years of study he has never seen a Carlisle siege coin hall marked, although such hall marks do occur on obsidional coins of other mints, e.g. Newark and the Ormond coins. The piece in question was struck directly on a piece of plate which had not been melted down. JLD

WHITTON, C. A. Some Trial Pieces of Edward VI, Struck in 1547. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 58, No. 2 (Feb. 1950), cols. 69-70, illus.

This article discusses and contains illustrations of four trial pieces of Edward VI struck in 1547, which reveal some of the experiments conducted at the mint upon the accession of Edward VI in 1547. No. 1 is a pattern for either a groat or a shilling. Owing to overcrowding in the legend, the date MDXL7 curiously shows both Roman and Arabic numerals. Peculiarities in the other three pieces are pointed out. JLD

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BREEN, WALTER. Coinage of the New Orleans Mint in 1861. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 4 (Apr. 1951), pp. 387-394.

The story, drawn largely from the original sources, of the operation of the former United States Mint in New Orleans during 1861 by the governments of Louisiana and the Confederate States. LLH

BREEN, WALTER. How Our Coinage Became Mechanized. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 3 (Mar. 1951), pp. 284-287.

An account of how the United States Mint became mechanized, with a short digression on the perennial question of when, why, and how the first proofs were struck. LLH

FORD, JOHN J., JR. Numismatic Miscellany. The Minor Patterns of 1881. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 17, No. 2 (Feb. 1951), pp. 97-103, illus.

The minor patterns of 1881—a cent, a three cent, and a five cent piece—were struck in nickel, copper, and aluminum on a uniform set as examples of a system of minor coinage proposed by the Superintendent of the Mint, Col. A. L. Snowden. The Colonel's arguments and suggestions for a revision of U.S. minor issues appeared in a published interview with a Philadelphia newspaper reporter early in November 1881. The interview is here reprinted. CCV

FORD, JOHN J., JR. Odds and Ends of U. S. Coinage. The Chapman Large Size Catalogs. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 8 (August 1950), pp. 512-517.

After describing a few biographical details of Samuel Hudson Chapman and Henry Chapman, longtime Philadelphia dealers, Mr. Ford discusses their series of twenty-two large size auction catalogs issued from 1882 to 1921. The value of the catalogs lies in the high quality of the collections sold (Bushnell, Mills, Jenks, et al.), the complete

and accurate descriptions, the beautiful photographic plates, and the prices realized, ranging as they do over nearly a half century. They are greatly sought after and very few complete sets exist.

NOE, SYDNEY P. The Coinage of Massachusetts Bay Colony. In: *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society for April 1950*, pp. 11-20.

Although for the coinage of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, the order established by Crosby's accurate work is correct, more recent scientific method allows numismatists to define the relative order of the New England, the Willow Tree, the Oak Tree, and the Pine Tree issues. The speaker outlines the chronological development and striking processes of these issues from documentary and die evidences between 1652 and the termination date of the Pine Tree coins. CCV

WILLIAMSON, R. H. Collecting U. S. Large Copper Cents. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 6 (June 1949), pp. 323-327.

The author discusses the early days of cent collecting, some of the people involved, and the slowly increasing interest in die varieties. A die variety is defined, and the formation of such a collection justified. The literature concerning large cents is reviewed briefly, and several plans for collecting the coins outlined. JSD

WILLIAMSON, R. H. Paul Revere and the First U. S. Mint. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 12 (Dec. 1950), pp. 789-801, illus.

In 1801 Paul Revere founded the copper sheet rolling firm of Paul Revere and Son, and in 1812 he offered to supply the U.S. mint in Philadelphia with copper for striking our large cents. The difficulties the mint had had in using local copper had resulted in much of it being imported from Boulton, Watt & Co. in England. However, correspondence with the Revere firm ensued. Though war with England soon broke out, the mint apparently had on hand enough copper to see it through the war years and Revere did not get a contract. JSD

AUSTRALIA

LYNCH, CHARLES. Royal Mint's Melbourne Branch Old Established Institution. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 5 (May 1951), pp. 492-498, illus.

A brief description of the Australian mint at Melbourne. LLH

LATIN AMERICA

BRASIL-REPÚBLICA. Moedas de Prata. In: *Casa da Moeda*, Vol. 2, No. 12 (Nov.-Dec. 1948), pp. 372-375, illus.

An exposition of the coinage of Brazil authorized by statute No. 565 of December 31, 1935, the seven articles of which are quoted. A table shows at a glance the metal, the weight, diameter, standard composition and the tolerance allowed. These coins, which run from the 100 reis to the 5000 reis piece, are described in great detail. The pieces were struck in silver, bronze-aluminum and nickel. RPB

LAMEGO, ALBERTO. O primeiro crime de moeda falsa julgado no Brasil. In: *Revista Numismática*, Vol. 17, Nos. 1-4 (1949), pp. 17-20.

Discussion of the first crime of counterfeiting in Brazil. In the colonial archives at Lisbon there is a letter from the ouvidor of the district of Espírito Santo to the Secretary of the Realm. This letter dated July 27, 1756, gives an account of the cases brought before this justice in the town of S. Salvador. The details of a case involving the counterfeiting of six 400 reis pieces are given. RPB

NESMITH, ROBERT I. Castles and Lions on Spanish Colonial Coins. In: *The American Numismatic Society Museum Notes IV*, pp. 99-104, illus.

The castle of Castile and the lion of Leon were chosen by the author for special study in an attempt to classify the coins of colonial mints of Spain in the period from 1536 to 1732. These early coins were hammer struck; their flans are crude and uneven; the legends frequently omit the name of the ruler and the date; and a study of the dies is made difficult by the prevalence of double-striking.

Twenty-four illustrations, which were made from tracings of enlarged photographs of coins, are accompanied by detailed comments. DM

NESMITH, ROBERT I. The First 4 Reales Pieces of Charles and Johanna of the Mexico City Mint. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 9 (Sept. 1950), pp. 566-567, illus.

Mr. Nesmith discusses some of the details in the types of the first half dollar size coin struck in America, the four reales of 1538 from the Mexico City mint. The illustrations incorporate the main difference in the rounded or pointed ends on the panel with motto. JSD

PROBER, K. Carimbos de Mato Grosso e Cuyabá. In: *Revista Numismática*, Vol. 16, Nos. 1-4 (1948), pp. 75-144, illus. Reprint: São Paulo, 1949, 72 pp., illus.

This article discusses three Brazilian countermarks on foreign money which circulated in Brazil at their intrinsic value. These three countermarks were applied at different places in order to raise the value of the

coins in question. The author lists these countermarks as *Carimbo II-Mato Grosso*, *Carimbo IV-Cuyabá (por extenso)* and *Carimbo V-Cuyabá* (960. C.). Pertinent passages from the books of numismatists who have discussed these countermarks are cited. It is found that no two agree. There follows an historical sketch of Cuiabá and of Vila Bela, the name of which was later changed to Mato Grosso. *Carimbo II-Mato Grosso* was applied at the mint of Vila Bela in 1819 and 1820. At the present time three varieties of dies are known for this countermark, of which the characteristic differences are listed in detail. A catalogue is given of the foreign pieces which have been counterstamped with this countermark. Coins with this countermark counterfeited are also listed. The countermarks *Carimbo IV-Cuyabá (por extenso)* and *Carimbo V-Cuyabá* (960. C.) are handled much in the same fashion. Letters, decrees and other documents are reproduced at the end of the article. There are eight illustrations of coins with the countermarks. RFB

PROBER, K. *Carimbo de Minas*. São Paulo, 1947. 53 pp., illus., pl.

Description of the official counterstamps used at the beginning of the nineteenth century for validation of foreign coins in Brazil. Extracts about these counterstamps from the writings of numismatic authorities are cited. Of the twenty-four different dies cut for these counterstamps, the writer has found twenty on existing specimens of the coinage of Argentina, Mexico, Peru and Chile. A counterstamp on a peso from the Potosí mint is considered false.

Pertinent documents from the years 1808 to 1810 are transcribed. The article contains illustrations of the various varieties of the stamp. MMS

SOLANO DE BARROS, ALFREDO. O "Regimento" do Conde de Óbidos diante da História e da legislação monetária. In: *Anais do Museu Histórico Nacional*, Vol. 4, 1943 (1947), pp. 181-329, illus.

A discussion of the rule of the governor Conde de Óbidos in seventeenth century Brazil, and the monetary legislation issued for control of the currency. Although in Portugal the right of striking coinage, the raising and lowering of value by means of countermarks was always the exclusive prerogative of the crown, this authority of necessity was delegated to the representatives of the sovereigns. This was often the case in Brazil. Many documents are quoted in part, and many citations from the legislation concerning currency in seventeenth century Brazil are given. The article contains eight charts which show the countermarks used on Portuguese and Spanish coins in seventeenth century Brazil and a ninth chart which shows the places where the Conde de Óbidos established countermarking stations. RFB

ISLAMIC

ARTUK, İBRAHİM. Emevîlerden Halife Abdülmelik bin Mervan adına kesilmiş eşsiz bir kurşun mühür. In: *İstanbul Arkeoloji Müzeleri Yıllığı*, No. 4 (1950), pp. 20-21, illus. (English summary, p. 53).

A remarkable lead piece in the name of the Caliph 'Abd al-Malik (65-86 A.H. : 685-705 A.D.), struck (or cast?) in Palestine (Filastin), and bearing several interesting decorative elements, including addorsed "lions" and confronting birds. It is a large heavy disk (11.5 cm., 337 grms.). The author describes the piece as a lead "seal," but one may question whether this was in fact its purpose. Is it perhaps a weight, a heavy *libra*? The large A in the center of the obverse (which the author believes stands for "'Abd al-Malik") is similar to the symbol for "one" on Byzantine weights. GCM

BALOG, PAUL. Études numismatiques de l'Égypte Musulmane: périodes Fatimite et Ayyoubite, nouvelles observations sur la technique du monnayage. In: *Bulletin de l'Institut d'Égypte*, Vol. 33 (1950-1951), pp. 1-42, 8 pls.

Dr. Balog has made several contributions of first-class importance in this very interesting group of studies. In the first portion he publishes a star-formed quarter dinar of the Fāṭimid Caliph al-Ḥākim struck in Sicily 38 years before the hitherto recorded first appearance of this remarkable type under al-Mustansir; discusses the fractional silver and copper coinage of the latter Fāṭimids and early Ayyūbids in Egypt, clarifying the observations of Maqrīzi on the subject of al-Kāmil's silver coinage reform of 622 A.H., and publishing a number of inedited interesting fractional Fāṭimid and Ayyūbid coins from various collections; and for the first time assembles the "mottoes" of the later Fāṭimid Caliphs as they appear on "small change."

In the second part of the work the author continues his valuable and original studies of Islamic minting techniques (see *Num. Lit.*, No. 10, describing, among others, a bronze die of al-Ḥāfiz, an Ayyūbid die of Jan. 1950, p. 25), giving further evidence for the casting of dies, and 635 A.H., and a most interesting lead matrix for the casting of a die of an Abu-Dulafid dinar of 251 A.H. There is evidence that the earliest Arab-Byzantine dinars were made from dies formed in molds, suggesting that the practice was inherited from still earlier Graeco-Roman techniques. The article is admirably illustrated throughout. GCM

ERZI, ADNAN SADIK. Türkiye Kütüphanelerinden Notlar ve Vestikalar, I. In: *Belleten* (Türk Tarih Kurumu), Vol. 14, No. 53 (Jan. 1950), pp. 85-105, illus.

Contains an illustration and discussion of a newly discovered *tughra* of the Ottoman Orkhān b. 'Othmān, together with a bibliography

on *tughras* supplementary to P. Wittek's in *Byzantion*, XVIII (1946-1948). See *Num. Lit.*, No. 8 (July, 1949), p. 282. GCM

MILES, GEORGE C. Cumin and Vinegar for Hiccups: A Note on Pharmaceutical Archaeology. In: *Archaeology*, Vol. 4, No. 1 (Spring 1951), pp. 23-24, illus.

Illustration and description of an 8th century Egyptian Arab glass druggist's stamp. The brief article is extracted from the author's forthcoming supplement to *Early Arabic Glass Weights and Stamps*.

MILES, GEORGE C. *Rare Islamic Coins*. New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1950. 138 pp., 10 pls. \$5.00.

This is the first of a series on rare coins primarily in the ANS Museum. The present volume is concerned with pre-reform Umayyad, post-reform (strictly Arabic), and 'Abbasid coins. Of special interest are the Arab-Sasanian coins. RNF

NAKSHABANDI, N. Andalusian Coins from Spain. In: *Sumer*, Vol. 7, No. 1 (1951), pp. 80-89, pl. In Arabic.

Description of a lot of 42 Islamic coins from Spain (Umayyad, Murābit, Muwahḥid, Dhū'l-Nūnid), acquired by the Iraq Museum by exchange from the Seminario de Historia Primitiva del Hombre, Madrid. There are several misattributions: e.g., no. 18 is probably 165 A.H. (certainly not 135), no. 19 is 237 A.H. (not 137), no. 21 is 270 A.H. (not 170), etc. It is difficult to verify some of the attributions because of the inferior quality of the reproductions. GCM

RABINO, H. L. Coins of the Jalā'ir, Kara Koyūnlū, Musha'sha', and Ak Koyūnlū Dynasties. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 10, pts. 1-2 (1950), pp. 94-139, pls. 7-10.

The dynasties dealt with in this paper (Jalā'irid, Qara Qoyunlu, Aq Qoyunlu, Musha'sha') ruled in parts of Persia, Iraq and south-eastern Anatolia during the 8th, 9th and early 10th centuries of the Hijrah (14th-early 16th Christian centuries). The late Mr. Rabino has performed a real service to students of Islamic numismatics in assembling here the scattered data available on the coins of this complex period, setting forth the known dates and mints in tables, together with lists of legends and *tamghas*, genealogical and metrological tables, and historical notes on the reign of each ruler. Four plates, illustrating some 140 coins in the British Museum, Cabinet des Médailles, American Numismatic Society, Istanbul Museum and some private collections, will be of great assistance to curators and collectors in the identification of these frequently obscure and imperfectly preserved coins. The article is not definitive in that a number of numismatic sources have not been utilized, but with the exception of Markov's work with respect to the

Jalá'irids, it is far in advance of anything hitherto published dealing with this period. GCM

SASSANIAN

ERDMANN, KURT. *Wie sind die Kronen der sasanischen Münzen zu lesen ?* In: *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 99 (1950), pp. 206-211, 2 pls.

On the basis of comparisons with certain non-numismatic representations, the author takes exception to Herzfeld's view that the crowns on the coins of Bahram V and some of his successors are represented full-face. The numismatic crown of Bahram V is in profile, those of Khosrau II and Yazdigird III are half in profile, half front view. The article is accompanied by a reproduction of Herzfeld's plate (published in *Archaeologische Mitteilungen aus Iran*, IX) showing all the Sassanian crowns from Ardashir I to Yazdigird III. PB

FAR EAST

ATKINSON, HARRY W. Chinese "Spade Coin Design" Coins Issued since 1936. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 1 (Jan. 1951), pp. 20-27, illus.

This is an account of the Chinese Nationalist monetary problems and attempted solutions since the reforms of 1935. With the withdrawal of silver coins, minor coins of copper, brass, nickel, and aluminum were issued with obverse of portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-sen or the Kuomintang insignia and reverse of the old spade coin (Pu) design. The circular borders (or meanders) are described and their meaning explained. A check list of 31 coins 1936-1948 and 54 patterns is appended. Three plates illustrate the old Pu coins, the borders, and 9 recent coins. JSD

KANN, E. Puppet Governments' Coinage in China. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 17, No. 3 (Mar. 1951), pp. 193-196, illus.

Not only did the various Japanese-sponsored World War II and earlier puppet agencies in China issue a flood of paper money but also minor coins in nickel and/or aluminum. The agencies issuing these coins in various multiples of the cent were the Chi-Tung Bank (Hopei Autonomous Government), the Federal Reserve Bank of China, the Meng-Chiang Bank (of Inner Mongolia), and the Hwa-Shing Bank of Shanghai, the coinage of the last remaining in the essay stage. The author describes and the article illustrates the types of these coins with notes as to scarcity of the various issues. CCV

KLAASESZ, PAUL F. The Coinage of Korea under the Russian Influence. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 17, No. 3 (Mar. 1951), p. 204.

The bronze one chou of Korea with the "crowned Korean cock" struck in Kwang-Mu 6 under imperial Russian influence is published as a supplement to the information in a March 1949 issue article. This latter coin, which is circulated, is from an issue reportedly destroyed by the Japanese.

CCV

INDIA

ALTEKAR, A. S. Copper Coins in Baroda Museum. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 11, Pt. 2 (Dec. 1949), pp. 161-162.

A brief report by the Baroda State Museum of some 4,000 copper coins indicates the presence of several rare and possibly unique items; the hope is expressed that they may be properly examined and published.

WHM

ALTEKAR, A. S. A Hoard of 35 Mediaeval Coins Found in Ajmer-Merwara. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 11, Pt. 2 (Dec. 1949), pp. 159-160.

On the basis of an incomplete description of a hoard of coins discovered in Manoharpur, Ajmer-Merwara, the author attributes them tentatively to the Chāhamāna ruler Ajayapāla.

WHM

ALTEKAR, A. S. A Kṣaharāta (?) Copper Coin. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 5-7, illus.

On the basis of a tentative reading of the Brāhmī legend, the coin here described appears to have been issued by some member of the Kṣaharāta dynasty prior to Bhūmaka to whose coins it bears resemblance, though differing in having Winged Nike on the reverse. The ruler's name begins with Su- or A-.

WHM

ALTEKAR, A. S. Rare and Unique Coins from the Bayana Gupta Hoard. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 10 (1948), pp. 95-118, 3 pls.

Pending publication of the exhaustive catalogue in preparation by him of the contents of the Bayana hoard (preliminary report in *JNSI*, Vol. 8, p. 180), Altekar proposes to publish a series of articles giving a brief account of rare and unique types in the hoard. In this first article thirty-eight coins ranging from Kāchagupta to Kumāragupta I are treated with illustrations for all but three.

JLD

ALTEKAR, A. S. Treasure-Trove Finds in the U. P. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 11, Pt. 2 (Dec. 1949), p. 162.

A brief note is made of thirteen hoards found in the U. P. between

1948-50 with special mention of coins of Gāṅgeyadeva and the Kuṣāna rulers Kaniṣka and Huviṣka. WHM

ALTEKAR, A. S. A Unique Kushano-Roman Gold Coin of King Dharmadamadhara (?). In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 12, (1950), pp. 1-4.

This coin, dateable ca. second century A.D., is the first Kuṣāna imitation with a bust of a Roman emperor on the reverse thus far discovered, though copper imitations of Kuṣāna coins dating from the fourth century have been found in Orissa. Though the legend is not perfectly legible, the issuer of this coin appears to be a certain Dharmadamadhara conjectured by the author to be a Muṛuṇḍa or possibly a Hindu ruler of Orissa. WHM

BANERJEE, J. N. Reading of Dates on Some Western Kṣhatrapa Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 10 (1948), pp. 132-133.

This brief article deals with the problem of dating coins of the Western Kṣhatrapas. Because of illegible or incomplete dates, some confusion and differences regarding regnal years of the Satraps have arisen. The regnal years of Sanghadāman and Visvasinha are given on numismatic grounds as 144-45 A.D. for the former and 197-99 A.D. for the latter, a result at variance with the findings of other students. JLD

DIKSHIT, M. G. Some Gold Coins of the Kadamba Dynasty. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 11, Pt. 2 (Dec. 1949), pp. 88-92, illus.

This article describes the following six unpublished varieties of gold coins issued by the Kādambas of Goa: two coins attributable to Jayakesin I by the presence of the Kādamba lion and Kanarese title Śrī-malege bhairava which occur on the seal of his Pañjim copperplate grant; a coin of Soideva whose name is spelled Soyideva on previously published specimens; a coin of Hemmādi-deva with a different cyclic year from other types; a small pana unique in having the letter śrī and the svastika on the reverse in lieu of the trisūla; a punched coin attributable to the Hāṅgal branch of the Kādambas by reason of the god Hanumān represented in the center. WHM

DIKSHIT, MORESHWAR G. Some Gold Coins of the Kadambas of Goa. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 10 (1948), pp. 143-145, pl.

Five gold coins found at Pedne near Goa while a temple was under repair are described by Mr. Dikshit. The coins are now in a private Indian collection and are of Jayakesin II, Soyideva (?), and three unidentified Kadambas. JLD

DISKALKAR, D. B. Kasrawad Hoard of Silver Punch-Marked Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 10 (1948), pp. 146-153, pl.

There are thirty-six punch-marked silver coins in the Indore Museum, twenty-nine from the excavations during 1936-38 at Kasrawad near Maheshvar and seven from a transfer from the Huzur Jawahirkhana in 1939. Unfortunately, the coins have been intermingled, and there are no records to establish the provenance of any particular piece. The coins are described with measurements and weights and the punch-marks are discussed. JLD

GARDE, A. S. Some Rare Coins from Gujarat. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 26-30, illus.

The author describes twelve coins from Kārvaṇ and Kāmrej in Gujarāt which were issued for local circulation by outside dynasties, mostly by the Sātavāhanas, with minor deviations from the known types of their coins. WHM

GUPTA, C. C. DAS. Coins from Kosam Excavations. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 74-83, illus.

The five groups of coins described in this article, all found at Kosam during 1937-38 at the Maurya level, are: (1) Silver punch-marked; (2) Copper punch-marked; (3) Copper punch-marked with coating of silver; (4) Copper coins; (5) Bronze coins. Some specimens in the last two groups are inscribed with Brāhmī letters which belong to the third-second century B.C.; the uninscribed coins may also be assigned to the same period because of their general resemblance in type. WHM

GUPTA, P. L. Chandragupta's Standard Type Coin — Its Attribution. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 11, Pt. 2 (Dec. 1949), pp. 104-107.

The author defends his attribution to Chandragupta II of a unique gold coin of the Standard Type discussed by him in a previous article, viz. *JNSI*, Vol. IX, pp. 146-150, against certain arguments advanced by Dr. B. Ch. Chhabra in *JNSI*, Vol. XI, pp. 15-31. WHM

GUPTA, P. L. The Gold Coins of Kumāragupta II and III. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 31-33.

An attempt is here made to present numismatic evidence for the existence of two Kumāraguptas among the later imperial Guptas. WHM

GUPTA, P. L. The Place of Kāchagupta in the Gupta Chronology. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 36-37.

As evidence in support of the author's view that Kācagupta was the

predecessor of Samudragupta is adduced the absence of the dynastic symbol Garudadhvaja from all except one of Kācagupta's coins where it is regarded as an innovation adopted by Samudragupta and later continued by other Gupta rulers. WHM

GUPTA, PARMESHWARI LAL. The Attribution of the Coins of Prakāśāditya. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 34-35.

The author discusses the problem of the identity of the Gupta ruler who uses the biruda or title Prakāśāditya and concludes that he is Bhānugupta (510 A.D.) whose coins are otherwise unknown. WHM

KAR, R. C. The Fire-Altar on Gupta Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 48-49.

The author explains the representation of the king sacrificing at a fire-altar on certain types of Gupta coins as symbolizing his devotion to the holy fires in accordance with Manu's injunctions, although this motif was imitated from the coins of the Kuṣānas. WHM

MIRASHI, V. V. & MAJUMDAR, R. C. The Apratigha Coins of Kumaragupta I. Note 1: Mirashi. Note 2: Majumdar. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 68, 73, illus.

I. Prof. V. V. Mirashi attempts to decipher the legend and interpret the device on several coins of the Apratigha type of Kumāragupta I published by Dr. Altekar in *JNSI*, Vol. X, p. 116. He reads the Sanskrit legend as: Pratāpaparamādhāraḥ Śrīprathamakramākramavapuḥ. He regards the obverse as an imitation of the reverse of a gold coin of the Kuṣāna ruler Huviṣka on which there also appear three figures in similar attitudes. However, the figures on these coins are not deities but represent the king (as shown by the Garudadhvaja) and queen seeking counsel of a sage.

II. Mr. R. C. Majumdar in a note on these same coins objects to reading the name as Kumāragupta and believes the reading Mihirakula involves fewer difficulties. He considers the central figure to be Siva with Pāravatī on the right and Nandī on the left, the whole scene being a representation of the attempted Dhyānabhanga of Siva by Pāravatī. In an appended note Dr. Altekar expresses several objections to assigning the coin to Mihirakula. WHM

RODE, V. P. Gold Coins of Prasannamātra. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 8-10, illus.

The gold coins here described were issued by Prasannamātra king of Śarabhapur ca. 495-510 A.D. They are examples of repoussé work and may be modelled after similar coins of Mahendrāditya. WHM

SANKARANANDA, SWAMI. Legends on Punch-Marked Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 11-25, illus.

This article is based on the author's belief that the symbols found on punch-marked coins are hieroglyphs whose phonetic values may be ascertained from the lexicons of monosyllabic words used by the Tāntrikas in India. He applies this method to the coins illustrated in plate VIII of Allan's *Catalogue of Ancient Indian Coins* and thereby reads the names of certain persons and places expressed in symbols on these coins. Symbols on a seal discovered at Vaiśālī are similarly deciphered and shown to correspond closely with the legend in Brāhmī characters below.

WHM

SATYAPRAKASH. Interesting Numismatic Finds at Naliasar-Sambhar. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 54-56, illus.

Contains a description of two silver coins discovered in 1949 at Naliasar Sambhar in Jaipur State: (1) A rare Indo-Bactrian coin showing helmeted Diomedes with standing Dioskouroi on reverse; (2) A coin of Kumāragupta I of the Madhyadesa variety with fan-tailed peacock on reverse.

WHM

SINGHAL, C. R. Some New Coins in the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 57-67, illus.

Three types of Akbar's coinage are the subject of this article: (1) A large number of the so-called coins of Gujarāt fabric, a careful examination of which shows they were minted in 979 A.H. at Nahrwālā Pātan the first city captured by Akbar in his conquest of Gujarāt and had a marginal legend containing the names of the four Caliphs Abū Bakr, 'Umar, 'Uthmān, and 'Alī; (2) Two silver Maḥmūdīs struck in Kāthiāwād without date or mint, closely resembling those of Maḥmūd Begda of Gujarāt; (3) A silver coin belonging to Akbar's Ilāhī coinage, unique in its weight and the arrangement of the legend.

WHM

SIRCAR, DINES CHANDRA. The Mahishas of the Mahisha Country. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 50-53.

An inscription of the Kadamba King Viṣṇuvarman I is adduced to throw light on the location of the country of the Mahiṣas some of whose coins have been recently discussed by Prof. V. V. Mirashi. The inscription shows that the modern Tumkur area of Mysore State was known in the fifth century A.D. as the Mahiṣa viṣaya or division. It cannot be ascertained at present whether this division included the Southern portion of Hyderabad where the coins were found. A note by

the editor furnishes evidence that Mahiṣadeśa was definitely in South India (Dakṣiṇāpatha) and not in North India (Āryāvarta) with Māhiṣmatī as its capital as supposed by some scholars. WHM

SITHOLEY, B. S. Was Kācha a Gupta Monarch? In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 38-40.

The various theories regarding the identity of Kāca are briefly reviewed and the suggestion is advanced that he was a non-Gupta who usurped the throne in the absence of Samudragupta while the latter was engaged in wars of conquest. WHM

TOKENS

BEER, JOSEPH DE. Encore quelques jetons d'épreuve des ouvriers de la monnaie de Brabant à Anvers. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 96 (1950), pp. 49-56, pl. 2.

The author publishes four jetons which are to be added to his list of those pieces produced as tests of their ability by apprentice moneyers at the Mint of Brabant at Antwerp, which was published in *RBN*, 1931, pp. 63-96. All were engraved by members of the celebrated van Waerbeek family, which was represented at the Mint throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. A unique medal or jeton engraved by Melchior van Waerbeek in 1606 is also described. It is a delightful sort of identification card attesting to his promotion from the rank of apprentice to the full rights and privileges of a moneyer, especially the privilege of drinking beer at the Mint. SEF

COATES, ROBERT J. Communion Tokens. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 16, No. 5 (May 1950), pp. 386-390, illus.

The history of communion tokens from the Reformation to the seventeenth century is sketched briefly. The author relates their history in their various divisions in the Presbyterian Church in Scotland, Canada, and the United States. References to and further information on these tokens and collections featuring them in the U.S. are listed, and the importance of the communion token in the religious discipline of the Reformed Church is emphasized. CCV

DEACON, J. HUNT. Some Major Corrections to Andrews. In: *The South Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (Apr. 1951), p. 11.

Corrections for 49 errors found in A. Andrews' *Australasian Tokens and Coins* (Sydney, 1921). RPB

ELST, CH. VANDER. Un jeton en argent de 1532. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 96 (1950), pp. 197-199.

Having recently acquired a specimen in silver of the rare jeton, Coster Collection No. 40 and Feuardent 14752, the author investigated the history of its issue and herewith publishes his findings. The obverse commemorates a meeting of the Chapter of the Ordre de la Toison d'Or convened by the Emperor Charles-Quint in the Cathedral of Notre-Dame at Tournai, late in the year 1531, while the reverse recalls the entry of the new governor of the province, Marie of Hungary, at the same time. The jeton is probably to be considered as her first New Year's jeton, and properly bears the date 1532. SEF

GONZALEZ, MARIANO A. The Puerto Rican Coffee Plantation Tokens. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 1 (Jan. 1951), pp. 38-49, illus.

This article describes the hacienda tokens issued by merchants and planters in Puerto Rico from about 1880 to 1900. The geography and political divisions of the island are outlined. The use, abuse, and difference from the similar tokens of Mexico are indicated. The various denominations are related and equated to the peso standard. A descriptive list of 110 pieces, 48 of which are illustrated, follows. JSD

HOC, MARCEL. Les jetons d'étrennes de Marie-Élisabeth gouvernante générale des Pays-Bas (1725-1741). In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 96 (1950), pp. 57-88, pls. 3-6.

Description and comment on the series of New Year's jetons presented, as was customary, by the Ministry of Finance to the Governor-General of the Low Countries, in this instance the arch-duchess Marie-Élisabeth, sister of Charles VI, who assumed office late in the year 1725 and held it until her death in 1741. The seventeen jetons were engraved by Philippe-Louis Roettiers and his successor as chief engraver at the mint, Jacques Roettiers. All but the first bear portraits of the arch-duchess on the obverse. There are three different types, one based on a design by Harrewijn. The reverse type usually refers to a noteworthy event of the year just passed, which, when identifiable, is remarked on by the author. SEF

An Interesting 17th Century Token. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Nos. 8-9 (Aug.-Sept. 1948), cols. 368-369, illus.

Discussion of a seventeenth century token not found in Williamson's "Trader's Tokens of the 17th Century." The piece, of which there is an illustration in the article, is a farthing token. The obverse bears a large rose with a leaf on each side of the stem. Along the edge runs the

trader's name ROBERT DREW with a rosette after each name. The mint mark is a star. The reverse carries the legend IN OBORNE 1664. Osborne is an obscure village in Dorset, for which no tokens have been known heretofore. JLD

MANISCHEWITZ, EUGENE. Home of Old Israel Token. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 17, No. 5 (May 1951), pp. 421-422, illus.

A token issued in 1928, brass of English penny size, to aid in fund raising for the Home of Old Israel, New York City, is published. ccv

RADOMERSKÝ, PAVEL. Studie o středověkých jetonech I. Jetony z hradu Lichnice (Etude sur les jetons du Moyen-Age I. Jetons du Château de Lichnice). In: *Numismatický Časopis*, Vol. 19 (1950), pp. 174-179, illus.

Four jetons were found in 1948 in the course of construction work among the ruins of the Chateau of Lichnice near Třemnošice, district of Čáslav. The author strives to fix the date and provenance of these rare copper and bronze pieces. The first (fig. 1) with the Gothic letters B and P is a variant of a piece previously known but now lost bearing the letters B and N (fig. 2), the origin of which is placed in Bohemia at Kutná Hora. The jeton was struck in the first half of the fourteenth century (in the reign of John of Luxemburg) during the period when Czech jetons were being initiated. Pieces of this type were inspired, according to all evidence, by the coins called "kvartníky" struck in Silesia during the first thirty years of the fourteenth century.

The second jeton of Lichnice (fig. 7) is a Tyrolian striking and is considered as an issue of Archduke Zikmund (1439-1490). The two other pieces found at the Chateau cannot be fixed definitely. One (fig. 9) is seemingly a French work. The other (fig. 10) with the date 1561 is probably a bread donative for the poor. Because of a certain similarity to a jeton of Nuremburg, it may well be that it originated in that city.

HLA

TAMELANDER, E. De S. K. Svappavaara-Polletterna (The Svappavaara Tokens). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlamsblad*, No. 4 (April 1951), pp. 76-78, illus.

August Wilhelm Stiernstedt (*Beskrifning öfver svenska kopparmynt och polleter*, Norstedt, 1872) lists five tokens which circulated at the Svappavaara copper mines. Two of these were varieties of a token used in connection with the delivery of coal and the other three were tokens in the denominations of 5, 10 and 20 öre which circulated as small change. These tokens were made around 1660 or at the latest before 1672. Proof of the correctness of these dates is found in the court records of the town of Torneå. Counterfeiting of these tokens took place and was first mentioned in 1666. Later the citizens of Torneå

requested that the tokens be taken out of circulation for they could only be used locally. HLH

MEDALS

Aarestrup-medailen. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 3 (Mar. 1951), p. 50, illus.

The Aarestrup Medal was established by the Danish Writers Society on the initiative of the poet Anders W. Holm in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the Danish poet Emil Aarestrup. An illustration of both obverse and reverse is given.

The medal was designed by the sculptor Arnoff Thomson and was cast by Nic. Outzen Schmidt. The first award was made to the poet and physician Aage Berntsen. HLH

BABELON, JEAN. *La Médaille Russe de Pierre le Grand à Nos Jours*. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, Dec. 1950-Jan. 1951. 93 pp.

A check list in mimeographed form of most—over a thousand—of the items included in an exhibition of Russian medallic art and medals of Russian historical importance from the reign of Peter the Great to the present time, which was held at the Cabinet des Médailles in Paris during December of last year and January 1951. Most of the pieces were borrowed for the occasion from private collections and they are listed first by collectors and then chronologically within each such group. The subject in brief, the artist when known, and the type of metal are given for each. SEF

BABELON, JEAN. Raymond Corbin. In: *Médailles*, Vol. 13, No. 1 (April 1950), pp. 2-3, illus.

Discussion of the chief characteristics of the work of the sculptor and distinguished medalist, Raymond Corbin, who studied his craft from 1932 to 1934 at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in the studio of Dropsy. The author sees Corbin much influenced by the art of the fifth century Greek coin engravers especially in the depiction of animals—horse and bull, stags, and boars; by the medallic art of the Renaissance; and by an ardent admiration for the work of Rodin and Barye. The article contains an illustration of a Corbin medal, the reverse of which shows a farmer resting upon a cultivator and stroking the head of his horse just unhitched from the farm rig. RPB

BAILLION, F. Une médaille inédite de Frédéric Hagenauer. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 96 (1950), pp. 195-196, illus.

The Bibliothèque royale in Brussels has recently acquired for its Cabinet of Medals a medal by Friedrich Hagenauer which was not included in Habich's great work on *Die deutschen Schaumünzen*. Bearing a portrait of Count Thomas de Rieneck on the obverse, it commemorates his twenty-fifth anniversary, in 1536, as a Canon of the Chapter at Cologne. This medal is quite similar to Habich 612, but the legend on the obverse differs considerably. Other medals of Thomas de Rieneck (Habich 641-643 and 677) are reviewed briefly. SEF

BARRETO, CALMON. Considerações sobre a arte da medalha. In: *Casa da Moeda*, Vol. 3, No. 15 (May-June 1949), pp. 131-132.

A short account of the history and the technique of the medal from the renaissance to the present with emphasis upon the state of the medal in Brazil. The article points out that the medal has been bound by conventions established by numismatists who in general have been too sensitive to coin art and have neglected the other arts. A breaking away from these conventions has been noticed in recent years. This is especially evident in the work of French contemporary medalists. The author sees a brilliant future for the medal in Brazil. RPB

BELLUS, SAUL. Additional Notes on the Medals of Pope Pius XII. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 9 (Sept. 1950), pp. 575-576.

Mr. Bellus adds ten annual medals to his previously published list (*Numismatist*, Jan. 1950) of the coins and medals of Pope Pius XII. JSD

BERNI, JULIO. Holy Years Medals. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 9 (Sept. 1950), pp. 568-575, illus.

Over five hundred medals, both official and privately initiated, have appeared to commemorate the ceremonies for Holy Year and the opening and closing of St. Peter's Door. Many noted engravers and sculptors have contributed. The author describes some of the motifs on the medals, air raid precaution medals, and medals in honor of domestic 1950. Fourteen of the issues are illustrated. JSD

BINGEN, JEAN. Le graveur Jacques Nilis (XVII^e siècle). In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 96 (1950), pp. 196-197.

J. J. Guiffrey suggested that Jacques Nilis, a medallist who worked at the Mint in Paris during the last quarter of the seventeenth century, might possibly have been related by marriage to Joseph Roettiers (cf. also Forrer, *Biog. Dict. of Medallists*, IV, p. 267). The present author has discovered Jacques' baptismal record, which proves that he was born in Antwerp in 1635, and was a brother of Roettiers' wife. SEF

BRETT, GERARD. A 'Dangers Averted' Medal. In: *Bulletin of the Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology*, No. 16 (April, 1949), pp. 11-12, illus.

Describes and gives the historical background of a "Dangers Averted" medal of Queen Elizabeth in the collections of the Royal Ontario Museum. The author also gives some notes on the other medals of this series which were struck after the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588. All are extremely rare. FHA

THE CANTERBURY SERIES OF MEDALS. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 1 (Jan. 1951), p. 32.

The second in the series of Canterbury medals, "The Nailing onto the Cross" by Andor Meszaros, is illustrated and interpreted. JSD

DANDRIFOSSE, FERDINAND. Notes de numismatique malmédienne. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 96 (1950), pp. 35-38.

The author contributes some additional information on the medal issued by the Benedictine Abbey of Malmédy with St. Quirin on the obverse and St. Benedict on the reverse, a silver specimen of which he published in the *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 92, 1940-46, pp. 83-87 (cf. *Num. Lit.*, No. 2, p. 34). From a piece in copper, which he has since discovered, Dandrifosse notes that the medal was cast, not struck, and he is able to give corrected readings of the legends. A study of archives, mentioned as a possible source of documentary evidence in the earlier article, has produced some interesting facts concerning the purchase and sale of the medals. SEF

DROPSY, H. *Les Techniques de la Médaille*. In: *Médailles*, 11th year, No. 3 (Oct. 1948), pp. 2-4, illus.

Medals fall into two categories: medals which are struck and medals which are cast. From the time of their first appearance and up to the last quarter of the nineteenth century struck medals derive from dies engraved directly into the metal itself by the medalist, whereas the cast medal comes from a model of plastic grounds: wax, clay or plaster. Since the last quarter of the nineteenth century the reducing machine has been used. The article discusses the work of Francesco II Novello of Padua in the late fourteenth century and the work of the famous Pisanello of Florence in the fifteenth. The two processes are described carefully and clearly. RPB

ERLANGER, HERBERT J. Medals of the New York Numismatic Club. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 3 (Mar. 1951), pp. 263-281, illus.

A comprehensive article on the seals and medals issued by the club from its founding to the present with illustration of each medal and

detailed information concerning each issue. The club is one of the very few numismatic organizations with an unbroken series of medals depicting all its past presidents. The article includes biographical notes on each of them: F. C. Higgins, A. G. Heaton, Elliott Smith, Frederick C. C. Boyd, D. W. Valentine, Albert R. Frey, J. Sanford Saltus, Jonathan M. Swanson, George H. Blake, Moritz Wormser, Howland Wood, Edward T. Newell, Arthur W. Deas, Otto T. Sghia, Thomas F. Morris, Joseph H. Spray.

LLH

FINK, A. Medaillenentwürfe von Anton Friedrich Harms. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4 (1950), pp. 103-106, pls. 7-8.

By means of quotations from a document in the archives of Wolfenbüttel, particulars are given about the painter Anton Friedrich Harms, who supplied designs in 1737 for some medals and coins of the dukes of Brunswick. Johann Christian Koch of Gotha engraved the dies. These medals and coins are illustrated.

PB

HENGGELE, P. RUDOLF. Gedenkmedaillen auf die schweizerischen Ereignisse von 1844-1848. In: *Revue Suisse de Numismatique*, Vol. 34 (1948/49), pp. 63-72, pl.

The Swiss Federal Constitution of 1848 was preceded by a civil war which ended in the defeat of the conservative cantons which had been under the leadership of Lucerne. There are official medals of Lucerne and its allies Uri and Obwalden which commemorate some initial successes, but there are only unofficial medals on the final victory of the liberal cantons, the new constitution and the expulsion of the Jesuits. In addition there are medals in commemoration of the federal General Dufour and other contemporary personalities. All these medals are described together with details about their engravers, numbers struck and method of distribution when known. One plate shows some of the outstanding medals.

HJE

LINDGREN, TORGNÝ. Litteris et Artibus i Reklamens Tjänst (Litteris et Artibus in the Service of Advertising). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (April 1951), pp. 74-76, illus.

A Dane by the name of H. C. Arentzen was the manufacturer of "Patented Hydro-electric Rheumatic-Chains." He spent considerable time in Sweden selling his product and while there received the coveted Swedish medal "Litteris et Artibus" from King Carl XV of Sweden in 1863. His early advertising in the Swedish newspapers featured a naked man wearing one of the health-restoring chains but after receiving the medal, Arentzen changed his advertising copy to show the obverse and reverse of the medal. Outside of the ads and special notices

in Swedish newspapers, very little is known about this man, who without belonging to the medical profession claimed cures for rheumatism. HLH

LINDGREN, TORGNY. Medaljör-Medaljerad. In *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (April 1951), pp. 78-79.

This article discusses the use of the two words of the title. The author points out that the use of the Swedish word "medaljör" to designate a person awarded a medal is grammatically incorrect. However its common use is shown by a quotation from a newspaper printed in 1848 which gives the obituary of an old soldier. HLH

LINDGREN, TORGNY. En Sällsynt Medalj (A Rare Medal). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 3 (Mar. 1951), pp. 40-43.

In the Danish Historical Museum at Frederiksborg Castle is exhibited a specimen in gold of the Swedish medal, "För berömliga gärningar" (For heroic deeds). The obverse carries the portrait of King Karl XV and the reverse is inscribed: TILL AND. CARLSEN FISKARE (To Anders Carlsen, fisherman). The medal was awarded in 1861 to Anders Carlsen, a Danish fisherman, who during a heavy storm and at great danger to himself, saved sixteen Swedish fisherman from death by drowning. This medal for heroic deeds was established in 1805 and carried a Latin inscription until 1852, in which year a Swedish inscription was substituted. The large size medal in gold awarded to this brave fisherman was seldom issued, perhaps only ten times since 1805. HLH

MAMROTH, ALFRED. Eine interessante Spottmedaille. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 5 (1950/1951), pp. 144-146, illus.

This article by Alfred Mamroth was originally written for and printed in the last issue of the *Deutsche Münzblätter* which was completely burnt in the beginning of 1945. The manuscript was saved and the article appears now, five years later, in the *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*.

The author discusses an interesting satirical medal, formerly owned by Count Lehndorff-Steinort. This oval silver medal, undated and unsigned, has been attributed to the medallist Johann Christoph Reteke who worked in Hamburg from 1672 to 1695. The obverse depicts a lady without a head in a low-necked rich dress and the reverse shows a Cavalier in the attire of the seventeenth century covering his face with his left hand and holding gloves and spectacles in his right hand. The medal was described in 1885 in the catalogue of C. Fieweger's collection of satirical medals and coins under the heading "Erotical Medals" and

in 1921 by Albert von Pflugk in his book on coins and medals devoted to eye-glasses, but its historical significance was not established. Mammoth believes that the medal was not directed against the pietists as Pflugk assumed but rather against the objectionable influence of mistresses at German courts. FS

Medalj över konung Gustaf VI Adolf (King Gustaf VI Adolf Medal). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 3 (Mar. 1951), p. 49, illus.

The exhibition held at the National Museum in Stockholm last year in memory of the late King Gustav V featured a section of medals struck during his lifetime. The last medal to be shown pictured the new king Gustaf VI Adolf. Designed by the sculptor Gösta Carell, the medal was struck in bronze and silver by Sporrang and Company in Stockholm. An illustration of the obverse is given. HLH

Minnesmedalj (Commemorative Medal). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 2 (Feb. 1951), p. 26, illus.

Discussion and an illustration of a commemorative medal issued by the Royal Swedish Aero Club in honor of its recently resigned chairman, Carl August Wicander. The medal was designed by the sculptor Karl Hulström and struck by Sporrang and Company in Stockholm. A specimen in gold was presented to Mr. Wicander. The medal will continue to be presented to those who further the aims of the club. The obverse shows the head of C. A. Wicander, f. l. The reverse shows an eagle with outstretched wings with this inscription: **KUNGL SVENSKA AEROKLUBBEN.** HLH

Minnesplakett (Commemorative Plaque). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 2 (Feb. 1951), p. 25, illus.

This commemorative plaque, which is described and illustrated, honors the fiftieth anniversary of the firm of Johnson Hill, Inc., located in Örebro, Sweden. The firm was founded November 4, 1900, by Sven Johnson. The plaque was designed by the sculptor Ake Hammarberg and was struck by Sporrang and Company of Stockholm. HLH

Red Indian Peace Medal. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 58, No. 2 (Feb. 1950), col. 71.

In commemoration of the 150th anniversary of George Washington's death, Sulgrave Manor, Washington's ancestral home in Northamptonshire, received recently an example of one of the rare Indian peace medals with this inscription: **GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT, 1793.** The article points out that in presenting peace medals of this kind to Indian chiefs of high rank, Washington was following British tradition

and continuing a custom which had existed in America for more than a hundred years. JLD

SALTON, MARK M. Ein Steinmodell des Mathes Gebel. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (June 1950), p. 41, illus.

The stone model by Mathes Gebel for his medal of Georg von Embs, formerly in a Viennese collection, is here published by Salton. A cast from the model is described under No. 1208 in Habich's *Die deutschen Schaumünzen*. SEF

SOCIETY OF MEDALISTS. 41st Issue: Donald Hord, Sculptor. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 10 (Oct. 1950), pp. 686-687, illus.

A full-page illustration of this issue bearing the legend "Man Must Sow to Reap" is accompanied by an interpretation of its symbolism and a short biography of its designer. BPL

SOCIETY OF MEDALISTS. Forty-second Issue: Cecil Howard, Sculptor. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 1 (Jan. 1951), pp. 30-31, illus.

This issue of the Society of Medalists presents the theme of Life and Death which the dilemma of War versus Peace has created. An account of the life and achievements of the artist Cecil Howard is outlined. The medal is illustrated. JSD

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Norske Innehavere av Kungl. Medaljen Litteris et Artibus (Norwegian Possessors of the Royal Litteris et Artibus Medal). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 3 (Mar. 1951), pp. 44-47, illus.

All the Scandinavian countries have, or have had, official award medals especially for artists. Denmark started her "Ingenio et arti" in 1841, Sweden her "Litteris et Artibus" in 1853, Norway her "Til Belønning" in 1873 and finally Finland issued the "Finlandia medal" in 1943. The Norwegian "Til Belønning" ceased to be awarded at the severance of the union with Sweden in 1905, but the other three are still in existence. The Swedish "Litteris et Artibus" medal is of special interest to Norwegians as it has been awarded through the years to no less than thirty-seven Norwegian artists. In 1935 Karl Lofstrom wrote a book about this medal. The present article completes and brings up to date the list of Norwegian artists who have received this distinction. HLH

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Ny norsk 17.-maimedalje (New Norwegian 17th of May Medal). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 9 (Nov. 1950), p. 180, illus.

In commemoration of the liberation of Norway from the Germans after the last war the city of Tønsberg has issued a small medal in honor

of its war dead. The revenue from its sale will be used for the erection of a monument. The jewelry firm of T. L. Marthinsen at Tønsberg struck this medal. The obverse depicts Gustav Vigeland's mother and child group which is encircled by an inscription in Norwegian: *MINNE OM KRIGENS OFRE I TØNSBERG*. The reverse carries the city's coat of arms. HLH

UCHYTILOVA- KUČOVA, M. Rayba mincí a medailí ve Státní mincovně v Kremnici (Striking of Coins and Medals at the State Mint at Kremnica). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 3, No. 6 (Dec. 1948), pp. 98-105.

This article tells the reader of the workings and manner of striking the medals made at Kremnice as well as the genre and importance of the work which was carried on there. HLA

Vienna Mint. *Die Medaillen und Plaketten des Österreichischen Hauptmünzamt*. Wien, 1949. 20 pp., illus.

A price list of the medals for sale by the Austrian Mint. Some of these are from dies engraved in the early eighteenth century. HJE

PAPER MONEY

BRESEE, WILMER E. Masons Pictured on United States Paper Currency and Postage Currency. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 3 (Mar. 1951), pp. 288-294.

A detailed, though it does not claim to be an exhaustive, list of the Freemasons whose portraits have appeared on United States paper money. Each name is accompanied by a very brief account of the person's Masonic record. LLH

BROWN, RALPH. Mexican Revolutionary Bills 1913-17. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 12 (Dec. 1950), pp. 802-827, illus.

During the Mexican Revolution of 1913-17 currency was issued from at least thirty-five different places. Fantastic amounts appeared, authorized by such generals as Villa and Carranza, much of which was counterfeited. The author discusses several of the more interesting issues and some of the historical facts connected with them. Some six hundred and nine varieties are described plus fifty-nine varieties of regular bank issues of the period. Included are twenty-two illustrations. JSD

DANIEL, WILBUR E. Propaganda Notes of World War II. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 8 (August 1950), pp. 469-473, illus.

The author discusses and illustrates three types of notes with propaganda implications: overprints on Japanese notes issued for the Philippines; counterfeits for the Japanese currency prepared for Borneo, Sarawak, etc.; and counterfeits of Japanese 10 yen notes with overprinted backs prepared for dropping on the Japanese homeland. JSD

DANIEL, W. E. U. S. S. R. Army Occupation Note. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 8 (August 1950), pp. 474-475, illus.

A \$10 note issued by Russian authorities apparently for occupied territory in China is illustrated and described. JSD

HOOBER, RICHARD T. Finances of Colonial New Jersey. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 2 (Feb. 1950), pp. 72-86, illus.; No. 3 (Mar. 1950), pp. 152-158, illus.; No. 4 (Apr. 1950), pp. 206-214, illus.; No. 6 (June 1950), pp. 336-347.

The first attempt to ease the chaotic situation of New Jersey's monetary troubles was made when Mark Newbie imported from Ireland and got permission to circulate the St. Patrick's pence 1682-83. Paper money is mentioned first in 1709, then came the "Canadian Expedition money" of the teens, and finally the first regularly issued currency in 1723. Barter and bills of credit were widely used as England continued to drain all specie from the colonies. Counterfeiting immediately followed the circulation of each new issue. The long succession of acts from 1727 to 1764 is recounted with the denominations, numbers issued, signers, etc. described in detail. Biographical accounts of many of the signers are included. The opposition of the Lords of Trade to colonial paper money, the desperate economic conditions, the devaluation of such paper as was issued, the consequent resentment of the colonists all culminate in a new series of issues before the Revolution. The war impoverished the state, and the various methods of control and restoration are detailed. The state issues under the Continental Congress did not alleviate the problems. Copper coins again appeared in 1786, the year of the final issue of New Jersey paper currency. Many illustrations of the bills accompany the article. JSD

KERKSIS, SYDNEY C. Enigmatical Confederate Currency Issues. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 3 (Mar. 1951), pp. 255-262, illus.

Discussion of the rare and mysterious "Essay" Notes issued by the Confederate States in the denominations of \$10 and \$20, dated Sept. 2nd, 1862. These differ from other Confederate States issues in having facsimile, not autograph, signatures. The author believes them genuine, and suggests that they were made up as samples for members of Congress. LLH

KERKSIS, SYDNEY C. State of Georgia Treasury Notes. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 2 (Feb. 1951), pp. 130-140, illus.

A comprehensive listing of the known issues of paper money by the State of Georgia during the Civil War. LLH

MARCKHOFF, FRED R. The Development of Currency and Banking in Texas. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 9 (Sept. 1950), pp. 579-590, illus.; No. 10 (Oct. 1950), pp. 691-697, illus.

The author has divided this subject into seven periods: Spanish Texas 1783-1821; Mexican Texas 1821-1835; the Republic of Texas 1835-1846; the State of Texas 1846-1861; the Confederate State of Texas 1861-1865; The Texas Reconstruction Period 1865-1876; and Later Day Banking and Currency 1876- (). Numerous currency experiments were tried during the Republic period and include the following: Local Scrip, Audited Drafts, Promissory Treasury Notes, Treasury Bonds, Exchequer Bills, Banknotes, Specie and Scrip. These were all issued under adverse conditions.

The article is well illustrated with the various types of currencies and there are several tables showing amounts and final disposition of particular issues. It constitutes not only an important study in the field of numismatics, but it also presents interesting historical and economic data as to conditions that existed in Texas during these periods. VLB

MUSCALUS, JOHN A. *Dictionary of Paper Money*. Bridgeport, Penna., 1947. 16 pp., illus. \$1.50.

The author in compiling this publication has drawn on the following sources: terms found in historical works, State and Federal statutes, and numismatic literature; the identifying names on the paper money itself, and the classes and classification of paper money. He attempts to list and define the official and popular names of paper money issued in this country from colonial times to the present. It is a worth-while numismatic reference work. It is illustrated with eight pages of state bank notes and scrip. VLB

MUSCALUS, JOHN A. *Paper Money of Early Educational Institutions and Organizations*. Bridgeport, Penna., 1946. 23 pp., illus. \$1.00.

This publication presents a descriptive list of paper money of early educational institutions and organizations in the United States and Canada. The paper money was generally in the form of bank notes, as an educational device, and often resembled the type of currency in general circulation. In some cases these notes were intended to circulate as money, but the majority were used only within the institutions. The issuance of such notes was discontinued by the act which prohibited the production and use of anything resembling United States currency. VLB

PHILPOTT, W. A., JR. Federal Reserve Bank Notes, Series 1915-1918. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 8 (Aug. 1951), pp. 818-830, illus.

This is a comprehensive article and should be of interest to all collectors of this series. The author not only gives information on the act authorizing these notes and their withdrawal from circulation, but indicates the amounts issued in the various denominations by each of the twelve Federal Reserve banks; the amounts outstanding, the signature combinations on notes of each Federal Reserve bank and the relative rarities of some of the issues. The article includes illustrations of the obverse and reverse of each denomination, that is, \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20 and \$50, although each denomination was not issued by each of the Federal Reserve Banks. VLB

RAISIG, L. MILES. Memoirs of a C.S.A. Treasury Note Lithographer. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 8 (August 1951), pp. 838-842, illus.

This article is based on a newspaper clipping from the *New York Sun* of December 13, 1896, entitled: "Making Rebel Money." This clipping gives vital data on certain aspects of Confederate note engraving and printing practices, as told by John Hodge, one of a group of English printers and lithographers brought to Charleston, South Carolina, in 1862 for the express purpose of making Confederate money. From this information, which should be of interest to all collectors of Confederate Treasury notes, the author has drawn definite conclusions concerning the note issue of 1862, 1863 and 1864. VLB

SHMUELI, MEIR. The Canteen Currency of the Cyprus Concentration Camps. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 12 (Dec. 1950), pp. 840-842, illus.

The three series of notes, 1, 2, and 5 shillings, issued for use in the canteens established among the 32,000 Jewish immigrants who tried to enter Palestine illegally in 1946-49 and were temporarily settled instead in Cyprus, are described and illustrated. JSD

VALINA, MIRKO. Papírová platidla (Poznámka historická a technická). Paper Legal Tender (Historical and Technical Remarks). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 3, Nos. 1/2 (Feb. 1948), pp. 1-8.

This article presents briefly the historical evolution of printed paper money, the origins of which go back to ninth century Chinese culture. The author then describes the actual techniques used in printing paper money. Independently of the copperplate method, the typographical technique and the offset, there exist several procedures for printing the notes. There are, among others, the French method of the Lambert brothers of typographically marking several colors, the multicolor Russian technique of Orloff, and the French method of multicolor engraving according to the patent of Serge Beaune.

The technique of engraving with a tool is most suitable for banknotes from the artistic point of view as well as protection against counterfeiting, since one is constrained to complete the protective effects of the other techniques by the use of watermarked paper with colored fibers or an ink containing some other protective element. HLA

WHITE, JAMES H. The New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, New Orleans, La. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 7 (July 1951), pp. 722-739, illus.

This company was organized in 1831 to construct a navigation canal as a city improvement. It was chartered with banking privileges and the right to issue its own circulating notes. The canal was completed in six years but the company continued in the banking business and survived many crises until the depression of 1933, when it was forced to close its doors. The author illustrates eighteen notes, issued by this company, and fully describes thirty-five bills ranging in denomination from \$5 to \$1000. The article contains a great deal of historical and economic data. VLB

ODD AND CURIOUS MONEY

DI BELLA, EMIL. Wooden Money Issued in 1949. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 16, No. 2 (Feb. 1950), pp. 111-112.

A check list of public and private authorities in the United States issuing wooden money in 1949 and of the denominations issued. ocv

DODSON, O. H. A Prehistoric Currency of the Hopewell Indians. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 6 (June 1951), pp. 623-625, illus.

This article relates to a find of fifty-nine pieces of flint rock, mostly in the form of spear blades or points, which were recently acquired by the University of Illinois. The archeologist of the University believes the flint blades were probably a medium of exchange, the "primitive money" of the Hopewell Indian tribe. The author gives a brief background of the customs and life of this tribe, which presumably inhabited the midwest and what is now the State of Illinois, about twenty centuries ago. VLB

SIGLER, PHARES O. Copper Plate Tokens of the Northwest Coast Indians. A Comparative Study. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 9 (Sept. 1950), pp. 605-620, illus.

These large shield shaped coppers ($2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 1-2 feet) were used by the Indians of southwest Canada apparently not as a medium of exchange but as evidence of the wealth of the owners. The author discusses their antiquity, the origin of their shape, the symbolism upon them, and equates their values with current media of exchange. They

were central features in the "potlatches" or gift celebrations of the tribal leaders, which were often destroyed, defaced, or sold. The author finds certain similarities between the coppers and the fine mats of the Samoans and the huge stone pieces on the island of Yap. JSD

DECORATIONS

MILLER, ALFRED A. A French Royalist Decoration, the Chambord Cross. In: *Medal Collector*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (Apr. 1951), p. 2, illus.

The Comte de Chambord, the last representative of the senior Bourbon line, who narrowly missed the French kingship as Henry V, gave friends and followers a decoration, the Chambord Cross, on the occasion of his unsuccessful restoration effort. CCV

PETERSON, MENDEL L. The Army Medal of Honor. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 9 (Sept. 1950), pp. 557-565, illus.

The establishment of the Army Medal of Honor in 1862 and the correspondence leading up to the striking of the first medals for the army and navy are presented. The changes made in the achievements leading to the award and in the make-up of the medals and ribbons as incorporated in laws of 1896, 1904, and 1944 are described. The four types are illustrated, and some cases and the numbers of army personnel receiving the award through 1945 are reported. JSD

PETERSON, MENDEL L. The Navy Medal of Honor. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 6 (June 1950), pp. 305-312, illus.

History of the medal from its origin through World War II, with descriptions and photographs of the types. LLH

PROBER, K. Medalha da Restauração da Bahia, 1823. In: *Boletim Ibero-Americano de Numismática*, Vol. 1, No. 12 (July-Aug.-Sept. 1950), pp. 6-8, illus.

Discussion of the independence medal which was awarded to those Brazilian soldiers who had played a conspicuous part in driving out the Portuguese troops from the province of Bahia in 1823. The decoration consisted of these classes: (1) In gold for general officers; (2) in silver for officers from ensign to colonel; and (3) in copper for non-commissioned officers and soldiers. Although the decoration was bestowed upon ten thousand men, examples are extremely rare at the present time, e.g., only three in copper are known. The central design shows a drawn sword across a laurel branch with this inscription along the surrounding band: RESTAURACAO DA BAHIA 1823. The article contains three illustrations of the decoration. RPB

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- BOURGEY, E.** (Paris). Nov. 12, 1951, 998 lots, 48 pp. France (Gallic to Modern).
- BULLOWA, D. M.** (Philadelphia). Oct. 20, 1951, 799 lots, 30 pp. Gold, U. S., U. S. Paper Money, Papacy, Dollar-sized Coins, Numismatic Books.
- CANADA COIN EXCHANGE** (Toronto). Sept. 29, 1951, 841 lots, 12 pp. Canadian Coins, Tokens, Paper Money, Medals, U. S.
- DOROTHEUM** (Vienna). June 12-15, 1951, 1130 lots, 36 pp. Ancient, European, Paper Money, Decorations, Medals. August 28-30, 1951, 798 lots, 28 pp., 2 pls. Ancient, European, Paper Money, Decorations, Medals.
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- GRUNTHAL, H.** (New York) and **NUMISMATIC FINE ARTS, EDWARD GANS** (New York). Oct. 20, 1951, 749 lots, 29 pp. Greek, Roman, U. S., European.
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FIXED PRICE CATALOGUES

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IN PREPARATION A STUDY ON THE COINS OF CAMARINA

Professor Eunice Work, Wheaton College, Norton, Massachusetts, is preparing for publication a study of the coinage of Camarina. She will be grateful for any items of information, and especially for news of coins in private collections.

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GENERAL

ERNST, AXEL. Møntmestergaarden i Borgergade (The Mintmaster's Property in Borgergade, Copenhagen). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 6 (Aug. 1951), pp. 116-117.

The late J. Wilcke in his book *Kurantmønten, 1726-1788* mentions the property at Borgergade 25, Copenhagen, as once owned by the mintmaster Christian Wineke the Younger (1680-1746) and later by his widow. Coining took place at this site as late as May 1749, when the mint was installed in the stable buildings behind Charlottenborg. The article describes the building, now removed, and its various owners. HLH

GRIERSON, PHILIP. *Numismatics and History*. London, George Philip & Son, Ltd., 1951. 18 pp.

The author discusses his subject concisely in four main divisions.

Numismatics is the study of the material form of money. This, in most societies in which the historian is interested, consists of stamped pieces of metal known as coins. The field is broad, covering the materials used, weight, design, technique of manufacture, mints and their controls, and finally the use of coins in the community. The sources for the study of numismatics are in part material and in part documentary. The coins themselves with the addition of such "coin accessories" as instruments used at the mint, patterns, proofs, and weights are the principal source. Documentary evidence is available for only comparatively modern periods.

Coinage is one means by which society expresses itself and is, therefore, an important source of information about the life of a community. It may confirm, illustrate, or modify facts already known, or it may give information which would otherwise be lacking. Coinage throws light on all types of history—political, economic, ecclesiastical, and art. Well-chosen examples taken from ancient and mediaeval coinages are used as illustrations.

Historians are inclined to neglect numismatics. They are accustomed to use and criticize written evidence and are reluctant to deal with material which they do not fully understand. They do not realize that

mint records fall far short of giving them needed information. Even more to blame for the failure of a union between history and numismatics are the numismatists. They often lack sufficient historical background and training in the use of sources. Felicien de Saucy, for example, was one of the most distinguished numismatists of the nineteenth century, yet he was unable to apply critical methods to the documents which he used.

Historians and numismatists have much to learn from each other. The approach should come from the historian. He should have a general knowledge of the history of coinage. Also, he should at some time handle coins, know how they are struck, be able to recognize various denominations, and should understand the technical language used by numismatists. Finally, he should be aware of the limitations of numismatic science.

Mr. Grierson, in conclusion, expresses the hope that coins will play an increasingly important role as a visual aid in the teaching of history.

DM

GUIMARÃES, LEONEL. *Moeda Fracionária no ano 1947*. In: *Casa da Moeda*, Vol. 3, No. 17 (Sept.-Oct. 1949), pp. 269-272.

Discussion of fractional currency for the year 1947 with the emphasis upon the Latin American countries. The status of the world's silver market during this year is analyzed thoroughly. The article contains three charts, the first of which shows the silver coins struck in the Americas in 1947, the second lists the forty-two countries which struck one or more fractional pieces in pure nickel during the year 1947, and the third shows the subsidiary coinage for this year in the United States of America and in the Latin American countries. The number of denominations, the amount of nickel consumed in terms of pounds, the number of pieces struck, and the composition of the alloys are shown.

RPB

KADMAN-KAUFMANN, LEO. *Die erste numismatische Tagung in Israel*. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 7, No. 4 (1951), pp. 42-43.

A report on the First Numismatic Congress in Israel held at Haifa on March 30 and 31, 1951, which concentrated on problems of ancient Jewish coinage. It lists the various papers read with brief summary of their contents.

HJE

MARTIN, COLIN. René Bazin, *Une tâche d'encre*. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 2, No. 6 (June 1951), p. 49.

This short article quotes a few numismatic passages from a novel entitled 'Une tâche d'encre' by the French novelist René Bazin.

HJE

MURARI, O. Pubbliche collezioni e studi numismatici. In: *Italia Numismatica*, No. 4 (April 1950), pp. 25-26.

The Italian numismatic collections are in large measure undisplayed, having been concealed during the war, and present means are not forthcoming to display them. The author believes that public collections should be like public libraries. Numismatists are likewise at fault in not insisting that collections be made available. The suggestion is put forward that *Italia Numismatica* or the *Annuario Numismatico* publish notices about the public collections as (1) which are visible now, (2) which have published catalogues now available, (3) what special characteristics each collection has.

DR

NASSER, EMILIO. A Casa da Moeda e seus Serviços. Tratamento Térmico do Aço. In: *Casa da Moeda*, Vol. 3, No. 17 (Sept.-Oct. 1949), pp. 290-293, illus.

A technical discussion on heat treatment of steel at the mint in Rio de Janeiro. The relation between the design and thermic treatment is given together with the relation between the design of the piece and the rapidity of cooling. The article contains nine illustrations of a steel block, bar, wedges, and collars.

RPB

NIQUELLE, JEANNE. Emprunteurs et prêteurs d'autrefois. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 2, No. 6 (June 1951), pp. 35-41.

By the use of documents contained in the archives of Fribourg (Switzerland) the author describes how the laws prohibiting the exaction of interest for loans were circumvented or avoided in Fribourg during the Middle Ages.

HJE

SCHULZ, EUGEN J. Jakub a Octavius Strada (Jacques et Octavius Strada). In: *Numismatický Časopis*, Vol. 19 (1950), pp. 131-150, illus.

Among the most important numismatic publicists of the sixteenth century were Jacques Strada, born at Mantua in 1515, and his son Octavius, born in 1550 also at Mantua. Jacques Strada came to Prague in 1564 at the invitation of Emperor Rudolph II. Jacques Strada, whose name is no longer mentioned in numismatic literature, in the course of his life assembled great collections of Greek and Roman coins as well as quantities of antiques and art treasures. He published from 1553 to the end of his life in 1588 a great number of numismatic works. The author has estimated them at six printed works comprising seven large folio volumes to which are added ten manuscripts of seventy-five volumes. These works contained the portraits of the Roman emperors from Julius Caesar to Charles V, with illustrations of thousands of Roman coins. The most important of his works were: *Epitome thesauri antiquitatum* etc. (1553), the second dates from 1559: *Imperatorum romanorum omnium orient. et occident. imagines ex antiq. numismatibus delineatae* (1559).

His son Octavius continued in the path begun by his father. He published in 1596 at Prague: *Simbola Romanorum Imperatorum occid.*

et. orient, etc. Then in 1601-1603 a work printed in three parts: *Symbola divina et humana* etc. . . . resembling in several ways the work of 1596. After his death there appeared his: *De vitis imperatorum et caesarum, romanorum* etc. . . . with sketches of the obverse and reverse of the coins and the portraits of the Roman emperors from Julius Caesar until the German Emperor Mathias, followed by a document concerning the genealogy of the Austrian dukes and finally a number of volumes of portraits of Roman emperors and their biographies as well as publications containing sketches for projected works of art.

The author finally describes the history of the collection of Rudolph of Prague and concludes that the importance of the Stradas was a result primarily of the fact that they assembled and described a quantity of numismatic material in a fashion which had not been done until their time. The most important contribution of their scientific work was the desire for an exact description with reproductions of the coins. By these means they opened a new epoch in numismatic studies, which is briefly recounted by the author and the conclusion of which is furnished by the work of Josef Hilarius Eckhel (1737-1798), the greatest numismatist of his period.

HLA

VILLEFAIGNE, J. G. DE & HARRY MERIKELAM. *Change des Monnaies Etrangères. Billets de Banque, Travellers' Cheques, Monnaies d'Or, d'Argent et de Billon*. 8th ed. Paris, Aux Bureaux de la Revue "Change," 1951. 228 pp., pls.

The eighth edition of this excellent manual devoted to the world's currency, both paper and metallic. The currency of one hundred and ninety-six nations, dependencies and islands is listed and described in detail, arranged alphabetically by name of country. The standard, the various denominations of paper money, and metallic currency is given. Reference is often given to authorizing legislation. The book contains fifty plates illustrating paper money of important nations and dependencies as well as four plates of metallic currency. Four maps add to the usefulness of the work.

RPB

WEILER, A. C. VON. *De Techniek van de Penning*. In: *De Geuzenpenning*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (July 1951), pp. 27-28.

The International Exhibition of Numismatic Art held at Amsterdam in October 1950 exhibited a display devoted to the various processes employed in the making of coins and medals. The article discusses in popular fashion the two most common methods: (1) Casting and (2) striking with dies. Much stress is placed upon the French invention, the reducing machine, which since 1870 has made possible blossoming of medallic art in all countries.

RPB

ZAVALA, SILVIO. *The Museo Nacional de Historia, Castillo de Chapultepec, Mexico*. In: *Museum*, Vol. 4, No. 2 (1951), pp. 141-142, illus.

The National History Museum of Mexico is now admirably housed in the castle of Chapultepec. The task of preparing the galleries in the

historic castle began in 1942 and called for the closest collaboration between the museum staff and artists. There is an illustration of the Hall of Numismatics which shows the influence of the modern Swedish school. Another illustration gives a partial view of the Hall of Heraldry which contains municipal and family coats-of-arms as well as foreign and Mexican decorations. RPB

ANCIENT

KANAEL, B. Notes on the ancient Hebrew script in the Judean scrolls. In: *Bulletin of the Israel Exploration Society*, Vol. 16 (1951), pp. 46-52.

The author arrives at a post-Maccabean date for the Leviticus fragments, by comparing the ancient Hebrew letters used in the scrolls to those on the Hebrew coins. He follows the palaeographic analysis of S. Yeivin in *BASOR* 118 (April 1949), but arrives at a somewhat later date for the Leviticus fragments, in accordance with his revised chronology of the Hebrew coins in which he arrives at the year 69/70 A.D. for the issue of the coins bearing the inscription "Year four of the redemption of Zion", and not to the fourth year of Simon Maccabeus (142-135 B.C.), as previously assumed by most authorities.

On the Hebrew coins he distinguishes between the archaistic monumental and therefore unchanging script (most probably the script used for official Biblical manuscripts), which appears on some of the coins, and the cursive and varying script of the other coins; only the latter are, therefore, palaeographically datable.

The Thanksgiving Psalms are assigned to the period between Herod and the Roman Procurators; the Habbakuk Commentary to the last decades of the Second Temple era (determined by the form of the ancient Hebrew characters in which the Divine Name is written). These dates, with the exception of those of the Leviticus fragments, are supported, in the opinion of the writer, by archaeological and historical criteria. BK

GREEK

BELTRAN, A. Iconografía numismática: Retratos de los Barkidas en las monedas cartaginesas de plata de Cartagena. In: *Boletín Arqueológico*, Año 49, Época 4, Fasc. 26-28 (Apr.-Dec. 1949), pp. 119-122, illus.

Among the complicated series of coins which the Carthaginians struck in their zone of influence in the western Mediterranean there is a Spanish series of silver coins, which were struck by the governors of the Barca family. The obverses of these pieces carry a male head, bearded or unbearded, and bare or laureated. The reverses depict a horse standing beside a palm tree, or various symbols and an elephant

standing alone or with his mahout. These pieces were struck between the years 230 and 209 B.C.

The obverse of these coins show a strongly realistic character. The heads depicted are not conventional representations, but reveal very personal characteristics. After various cogent arguments the author reaches these conclusions: The oldest issues represent Hasdrubal, the founder of Cartagena, and the later issues Hannibal, who showed his father Hamilcar bearded on some pieces and himself beardless and youthful on others.

RFB

BRUNETTI, LODOVICO. Sulle frazioni dell'argento tarentino. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 15, Nos. 1-6 (1949), pp. 1-33, illus.

Brunetti adds another long and detailed chapter to his study of Tarentine coinage, initiated in the *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, V, 1948, pp. 8-70, with his "To Tarantos Parasemon," and continued, op. cit., VI, 1949, pp. 32-40, with observations on the specific weights of a series of didrachms and the value of this statistic in an exhaustive study of mint issues. The author's efforts on this occasion are devoted for the most part to a more accurate identification of the small denominations from the stater (1) and drachm ($\frac{1}{2}$) to the tritartecalco ($\frac{1}{128}$), and the attribution of issues to specific periods or years. Most of the types are to be found in the Vlasto Collection and Ravel's Catalogue of it, which herewith considerably re-arranged and clarified must be used in constant cross-reference.

SEF

CICCIO, G. DE. Di un didrammo segestano inedito e di un altro con la leggenda punica "ZIZ" già attribuito a Motya. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 15, Nos. 1-6 (1949), pp. 34-36, illus.

De Ciccio publishes a didrachm of Segesta with a new obverse die, bearing the head of a nymph. The reverse die, with dog to r. and corn-ear above, is known in combination with two other obverses, illustrated together by Rizzo, *Monete greche della Sicilia*, Pl. LXI, 9 and 10. The author also discusses briefly the somewhat similar coins with female head on the obverse encircled by dolphins and bearing the Punic legend ZIZ, which have been attributed to Motya, but which should, it seems, be more properly classified as products of the mint at Segesta.

SEF

LACROIX, LEON. *Les reproductions de statues sur les monnaies grecques. La statuaire archaïque et classique*. Liège, 1949. Bibliothèque de la Faculté de Philosophie et Lettres de l'Université de Liège, Vol. 116.

This large, careful, and in many respects very interesting book sets out to answer the question "Did the engravers, throughout the history of Greek coinage, regularly take works of sculpture as their models?" It is not a simple question. Babelon answered it in the affirmative; von Sallet, Imhoof-Blumer, Gardner, Regling, etc., in the negative.

The introduction emphasizes the difficulties of the inquiry, and lays down sound principles (which the author had already set forth in an article in BCH 70, 1946, 288 ff.). Even indisputable ancient copies of well-known statues are inexact, for the artistic conscience operated differently in antiquity, and had the copyist wished to be exact, translation from the round on a large scale to relief in a very small one made all kinds of short hand compromises necessary. M. Lacroix concludes that all this imposes "a certain prudence" upon the student, and no one would say that he exaggerates.

The book is divided into two main parts; the first consists of a search through classical and post-classical Greek coins for archaic representations of gods, the assumption being that archaic style is proof of derivation from a statue (or a picture?); the second part is a survey of the history of Greek sculpture to the end of the fourth century B.C. with a view to showing at what points the study of numismatics throws light upon it.

In the search for archaic representations, it is obviously easier to identify whole statues and groups than mere heads (which should perhaps never be considered certain). There is practically no doubt, for instance, that the "Hermes Perpheraios" which appears both as symbol and as type on the fifth and fourth century coins of Ainos, and on tetradrachms of Lysimachos, and of the Ptolemies in the late third century, is the statue whose story is recounted in a new fragment of Kallimachos (Ox. Pap. IV. 661); and even without any "literary" evidence one need not hesitate to call the interesting archaic or archaising representation of Artemis on the early fourth century coins of Polykrates at Abdera a copy or reminiscence of a statue, doubtless a cult image. Indeed most of the statues represented on coins were cult images—one of the few exceptions (and a very surprising one it is) is the group of Athenian tyrant-slayers which appears on a stater of Kyzikos.

But for every case which, like the three just mentioned, is convincing, there are several which leave varying degrees of doubt in the reader's mind, and the 'prudence' which M. Lacroix recommends in general seems sometimes to desert him when he deals with particular cases. Thus, to give only one example, he finds on two Thessalian coins (struck under Marcus Aurelius and Caracalla) representations, despite minor divergences, of the Hermes of Praxiteles, and he refers to this statue half a dozen times as a genuine work of the fourth century sculptor—without reference to Blumel's *Hermes eines Praxiteles* (and other recent works) which should have convinced most sceptics that it is not. The coins probably represent a statue, the question is what one; in either case it seems to be too easily assumed that the engraver had a statue in mind. Is it necessary, for instance, to assume that all Athena heads in elaborate crested helmets were copied from the Parthenos, however much the details of the helmet may differ?

M. Lacroix's work does prove, as he claims, that the die engravers of Greek coins represented statues from the beginning of the classical period, when examples are rare, through the Hellenistic and Roman periods, when they became very common. No one will dispute his conclusion in the face of the evidence he has compiled so thoroughly and so energetically collected. And this collection of the evidence will prove invaluable in future to those who wish to make up their minds about particular cases.

The twenty-eight plates present the bulk of the coins under discussion, enlarged so that their detail may be readily grasped. They are numerous and well-chosen; on the other hand many have lost definition in the enlargement, and the quality of the original photographs varies greatly from coin to coin. There are no photographs of sculpture; naturally, for none of the originals copied has survived. It is well to emphasize this fact as the unarchaeological reader is likely to overlook it.

WPW

MARCHESE, L. Su alcuni tipi monetali della Vittoria derivati da prototipi sculturali. In: *Italia Numismatica*, No. 2 (Feb. 1950), p. 11, illus.

The author develops the thesis that the majority of numismatic types with a Nike derive from the balustrade of the Nike temple on the Acropolis rather than from the Nike of Paonius or of Samothrace. The coins of Terina and the Syracusan tetradrachms of Agathocles are mentioned specifically. The type of the Nike writing on her shield found upon the coins of Vitellius comes ultimately from the same balustrade through the Nike of Brescia. The sole exceptions to this common ancestry for numismatic Nikes are the Nike of Samothrace on the coins of Demetrius Polircetes, and the flying Nike on the coins of Pyrrhus from the Nike of Paonius.

DR

NAVILLE, LUCIEN. *Les Monnaies d'Or de la Cyrénaïque de 450 à 250 avant J[esus]-C[hrist]: Contribution à l'Étude des Monnaies Grecques Antiques*. Geneva, 1951. 123 pp., fronts., 8 pls.

This admirably prepared corpus brings together for convenient reference 1048 examples of the gold coins of Cyrenaica. In general M. Naville follows the arrangement and dating of the British Museum Catalogue but with certain modifications, notably a closer definition of the coinage periods and a somewhat different sequence of moneyers. The reasons for the changes are given in the commentary which accompanies the catalogue.

With the exception of two pieces of Euhesperides and three of Barce, the coins are all issues of Cyrene. The listing of 262 die combinations includes more than 100 not in the BMC. Two new names of moneyers—ANTI . . . and JOLLAS—are recorded and the material further provides another of the rare instances of the same die used for gold and silver issues.

Appended to the catalogue proper are sections devoted to counterfeits, hoards and metrology, as well as a detailed discussion of hubbing. The author feels that none of the examples cited by Ravel, Seltman and May in support of this practice can be regarded as decisive and that the evidence from Cyrene weighs heavily against the theory. Excellent illustrations with die links clearly indicated, indices of moneyers and symbols, references at the beginning of each section to the contemporary silver and bronze coinages, and a concordance between the Naville numbers and those of the BMC—all add to the book's usefulness and usability. MT

ROBERT, LOUIS. *Études de numismatique grecque*. Paris, 1951. 245 pp., 8 pls.

An abstract can do scant justice to the wealth of material which M. Robert has brought together in this one volume. The work is divided into seven sections as follows: 1) Coins and cities of the Troad 2) A Figure from the frieze of the Temple at Lagina 3) The Drachms of the Stephanephoros at Athens 4) The Sacred Staters of Miletus 5) ΑΡΙΑΙΟΙ 6) Some Coinages in the Inventories of Athenian Delos 7) Circulation of the Coins of Histiaea.

In his Troad article, the author discusses first the detachment of Cebren from the synoecism of Alexandria and the refounding of the city as Antiochia. Numismatic evidence for the extent of the new settlement is provided by bronze coins with the Antiochia ethnic and on the obverses the letters B and K, indicating that the territory of Birytis as well as that of Cebren was included in the Seleucid foundation. Silver and bronze issues with an amphora as the reverse type are attributed to Larissa Troas rather than to the Aeolian city of the same name. In conclusion M. Robert recapitulates the known evidence regarding monetary circulation in the Troad, illustrating with maps the geographical distribution of bronze coins found at Cebren, Assus and Aeolian Larissa.

The inventories of Athenian Delos furnish material for two articles dealing with the *stephanephoroi* coins of Athens and with other coinages similarly described by adjectives ending in *phoros*. The author rejects entirely the theory that the term *Stephanephoroi* drachms as used in the inscriptions derives from the location of the Athenian mint in or near the sanctuary of a local hero Stephanephoros. Rather these are issues of the New Style, distinguished from the earlier coins of Athens by a reference to the wreath encircling the reverse type. Other *-phoros* money mentioned in the same inventory listings can be identified as coinages of Delos, Eretria, Naxos, Rhodes and other mints.

For the Histiaean tetrobols, M. Robert presents a vast amount of data gleaned from hoards, excavations and travel reports as indicative of the abundance and wide circulation of this money. The commercial

importance of Histiaea and her close relationship with Macedon and Rhodes are definitely established.

Three brief articles discuss: 1) the identification of a figure from the frieze of the Hecate temple at Lagina as the eponymous hero of Alabanda 2) the interpretation of the "sacred money" of Miletus and other mints as coins paid over to the treasuries of the local sanctuaries rather than as special issues put out by the sanctuaries themselves 3) the certain existence of a Cretan city of the Ariaioi known from epigraphic and numismatic documents. MT

TADDEI, G. La Vittoria in volo. In: *Italia Numismatica*, No. 3 (March 1950), p. 18, illus.

The author disagrees with Marchese in attributing the flying Nike on the gold coins of Pyrrhus to the Nike of Paeonius on the ground that the latter is vertical while the coin Nikes are horizontal. He suggests that the prototypes for the horizontal Nikes are to be found in painting rather than in sculpture. Since major paintings have not survived the vase paintings of the late fifth and fourth centuries are to be explored as sources for the flying Nikes on coins. He selects as illustrations an Attic red-figured crater in the British Museum, illustrated in Prampolini, *La mitologia nella vita dei popoli*, Vol. 1, p. 252, and a Falsican calyx crater in the Villa Giulia, illustrated in Giglioli, *L'arte etrusca*, pl. 273. He agrees with Marchese that die cutters worked not solely from their own inspiration but rather adapted the inspiration of the other arts, either sculpture or painting. DR

SIMONETTA, B. & A. SIMONETTA. Le vicende di Fraate IV, Re dei Parti, ricostruite con l'aiuto dei tetradrammi da lui conati. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 15, Nos. 1-6 (1949), pp. 37-46, illus.

A discussion of the evidence which a study of his coins, particularly the fine series of dated tetradrachms, can contribute to our hitherto sketchy knowledge of the reign of the Parthian king Phraates IV. Phraates' defeat of Antony and later friendly relations with Augustus merited him mention by Roman historians, but their facts are at variance and obscured by traditional ideas about Parthians in general. A tabulated study of Phraates' coins has enabled the authors to establish accurate dates and what must be a fairly certain historical outline of his reign. SEF

WALLACE, WILLIAM P. Some Eretrian Mint Magistrates. In: *The Phoenix*, Vol. 4, No. 1 (Summer 1950), pp. 21-26.

The author identifies four of the mint magistrates whose names appear on the early second century B.C. tetradrachms and fractions of Eretria with men of wealth and prominence mentioned in contempo-

rary Eretian inscriptions. In view of the comparative scarcity of prosopographical material for the period, this coincidence of monetary officials and men otherwise known as influential citizens is noteworthy and suggests that at Eretria as at other places the issuance of coins was a *liturgy* undertaken by well-to-do members of the community MT

ROMAN

FAGNANI, F. I reperti archeologici di Luzzano (Pavia). In: *Italia Numismatica*, No. 3 (March 1950), p. 19.

The finds indicate that Luzzano was originally a military station on the Via Aemilia. The coins date from the time of Augustus to the last of the western emperors. All are of the colonial type. The city seems to have been destroyed violently probably in the late empire during the barbarian invasions. DR

HÖLLERSBERGER, HERBERT. Ein Antoninian der römischen Kaiserin Dryantilla. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 7, No. 3 (1951), pp. 29-31.

A detailed description of an antoninianus of the Empress Dryantilla from the author's collection which came from the excavations at Carnuntum in the early years of this century. It is compared with other pieces of this empress. The author intends to publish a list of all known pieces of Dryantilla and solicits information about unpublished pieces in the collections of others. HJE

NEATBY, LESLIE H. The "Bigatus." In: *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 55, No. 3 (July 1951), pp. 241-244.

After repeating the passages in Livy which L. Cesano cites as objections to placing the earliest denarius, if it equals *bigatus*, in 187 B.C., the author, on the strength of a recently found hoard containing *quadrigati* cut in two, finds evidence for the support of Mattingly's casual definition of the *bigatus* as a half *quadrigatus*, and suggests that the term *bigatus* was used for the coin we know as the *victoriatus* and also for foreign coins of the same standard in the western Mediterranean and Adriatic areas. This identification eliminates the passages from Livy (which tell of events earlier than 187 B.C.) as obstacles to the dating of the first X-denarius in 187, and it also explains the general absence of mention in Livy of the *victoriatus*, which appears in a single passage. AAB

NEATBY, LESLIE H. Romano-Egyptian Relations During the Third Century B.C. In: *Transactions of the American Philological Association*, Vol. 81 (1950), pp. 89-98.

This paper includes discussion (pp. 93-94) of the new light which recent research on early Roman silver has thrown on relations between

the Ptolemies and Rome in the third century; there is mentioned, among other considerations, the existence of parallel coinages. **AAB**

PEARCE, J. W. E. *The Roman Imperial Coinage* by Harold Mattingly, C. H. V. Sutherland and R. A. G. Carson. Vol. IX, *Valentinian I-Theodosius I* by J. W. E. Pearce. London, Spink & Son Ltd., 1951. xliv, 334 pp., 16 pls. Paper Cover £3, 10s. Cloth, £4.

This volume of *RIC*, published shortly after Pearce's death, begins, in the words of the editors, "a fresh section" of the series, a section "of great importance," constitutes "what is perhaps the finest piece of close numismatic research" in the author's generation, and is "a remarkable personal triumph—the crown of long years of patient observation and very wide travel." Vol. IX is a landmark in *RIC* from the point of view of its construction. The chief difference between this and previously published volumes is that the primary breakdown is by mints (sixteen of them), not by emperors. Legend division is indicated by a dash (or dashes, in the case of a complex reverse legend), a descriptive method of importance in this catalogue, since the unbroken obverse legend indicates (see section IV of the General Introduction) dependence of a minor emperor on a major emperor, and the broken legend indicates a major emperor. The book covers above thirty years, that is, from the beginning of the reign of Valentinian in 364 to the death of Theodosius at the beginning of 395 A.D. An introductory section, and in most cases, a list of mint-marks of AE₃ (for Constantinople, a conspectus of the *Concordia solidus* issues showing the distribution of *officinae*) precedes the catalogue of the mint. Besides these, the text consists of an informative preface and a general introduction in eight sections: The Coinage and History; The Monetary System, Administration and Organization of the Mints; Broken and Unbroken Obverse Legends; Vota Coins, Valentinian II; Obverse Legends; Types and Legends, Chronological Table of Principal Events. These are sixteen plates (prepared for the press by Mr. Carson) and the usual indexes, largely compiled by Mr. Mattingly. **AAB**

SHUHAYEVSKY, V. A Hoard of Roman Gold Medallions and Silver Objects Dating from the "Migration of Peoples" found in Volhynia in 1610. In: *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U. S.*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (Fall, 1951), pp. 153-156, illus.

Strictly speaking, the title belongs only to the second of the articles two short, undocumented sections. Section I is a general discussion of Roman influence and Roman archaeology in Eastern Europe, the general nature of publications and absence of scientific study of materials, and the failure to explain the appearance in the Ukraine of large quantities of Roman silver coins of the first to third centuries A.D. Study of hoards and of primary sources in general is needed to explain Roman culture in Eastern Europe. The Volhynia find of 1610, consisting of

mixed objects including coins, known only from documents, and previously inadequately published, is then introduced, and in Section II there are the facts of the find, litigation concerning it, and a summary of a previously published interpretation of the objects. The conclusions of this article are unacceptable to Shuhayevsky. Among other objects in the find were seven gold pieces. These the author believes were Roman gold medallions of three denominations (3, 6, and 9 solidi) belonging to the Constantinian period, or perhaps to the later years of the fourth century,—the whole hoard is similar to barbaric hoards of Eastern Europe of the last decades of the fourth century and helps to establish migratory routes of barbaric tribes. The photograph of a large gold medallion of Constans, presumably found in the Ukraine and reproduced on p. 155, has no relation to the Volhynia hoard. This medallion (cf. Gneecchi I, pl. 10, no. 3 and Toynbee pl. XLVIII, no. 8, Berlin specimen) was in private possession in Kiev at the beginning of this century. AAB

ZWAGER, H. H. *Nieuwe Wegen in de Romeinse Numismatiek*. In: *De Geuzenpenning*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (July 1951), pp. 25-26, 31, illus.

Discussion of the new approaches to Roman numismatics and the new technique employed by English historians and numismatists under the aegis of H. Mattingly and his school. The article sketches also the methods used by nineteenth century numismatists, and discusses in brief the work of Mommsen, Head, Cohen and Babelon. RPB

BYZANTINE

AGNELLO, SANTI LUIGI. *Christiana-Byzantina Siciliae II*. In: *Nuovo Didaskaleion*, Vol. 4, No. 1 (1950), pp. 5-16.

The last page of this article, the major portion of which is devoted to Christian inscriptions, tells of the acquisition by the Archaeological Museum at Syracuse of a hoard of seventeen bronze coins of Leo VI (886-912), said to have been found in the vicinity of Messina. The coins are of the type of nos. 8-10 on p. 447 of BMC II. They are in good condition and are one of the last records of the Byzantine domination of Sicily. AAB

MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN

BEISSER, JOSEF. *Der Georgstaler*. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 7, No. 4 (1951), pp. 48-51.

Attempt to refute the popular legend that talers with the portrait of St. George were battle talismans because one of them saved a soldier's life in a battle near Wiesloch in 1622. The author points out that coins with the portrait of St. George were popular even in the Middle Ages. Instances are given of various states which coined such pieces other than Mansfeld, the talers of which were supposed to be especially lucky. HJE

BEISSER, JOSEF. Ein nichtediertes Goldstück Ferdinands III. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 7, No. 3 (1951), pp. 31-32.

Study of a large forty ducat gold piece of Emperor Ferdinand III dated 1629 with the Bohemian lion on the reverse with its weight of fifty and one hundred ducats as well as multiple talers from the same dies have long been known some with and some without indication of value. The forty ducat piece seems to be unpublished.

The common explanation that these large pieces were coined for the Bohemian coronation of Ferdinand III cannot be correct because his coronation took place in 1627. Various reasons for the striking of these coins are given, but no definite conclusions are reached. HJE

BLANCHET, ADRIEN. Pax Civibus Tuis. In: *Mélanges d'Histoire du Moyen Age dédiés à la mémoire de Louis Halphen* (Paris, 1950), pp. 7-9.

In the Middle Ages communes received or assumed the *droit de sceau* to which much importance was attached. The question is posited: Did communes receive the right of coinage? According to the author of this article all medievalists answer in the negative. But even if this right were not bestowed, some communes in the course of insurrectionary movements might have assumed this privilege illegally. Amiens may present an example of this irregularity. In the days when the city was governed by Philip of Alsace, Count of Flanders, Flemish *mailles* circulated. These pieces carried the legend *Moneta civium*. Although this coinage was later than the deniers of Henry the Fowler (919-936), the fields of which carried the word *rex*, it is possible that this graphic arrangement gave origin to that of *pax*. Various authors, who have more or less studied the coinage of Amiens, have stated that the word *pax* here had a religious sense. They have attached no precise meaning to the words *civibus tuis*, which appear on the reverse together with the legend *ambianis*. These coins may be dated between 1120 and 1138. Amiens appeared as a commune in 1113. The author interprets the legend *pax civibus tuis* as an expression of faith and affirmation in a *communitas*. More arguments follow. Then the author concludes that these coins with the legends *moneta civium* (*amb.*) and *pax civibus tuis* do represent a communal currency of Amiens. RPB

DAVENPORT, JOHN S. European Crowns 1700-1800. III. Salzburg. IV. Malta. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 12 (Dec. 1949) and Vol. 63, No. 1 (Jan. 1950), pp. 709-714; pp. 29-38, illus.

This continues the author's long series of articles on European silver crowns. It describes sixteen talers of Salzburg from 1700 to 1757. Almost all specimens are illustrated. In the next continuation twelve talers from 1758 to 1800 are described and illustrated. Then the author outlines the history of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, known later as the Knights of Malta, and describes twenty-one of their issues, thirteen of which are illustrated. RPB

DAVENPORT, JOHN S. The Gold Coins of Italy in the 19th Century. The Gold Coinage of Denmark and Norway in the Nineteenth Century. The Gold Coins of Sweden in the 19th Century. Nineteenth Century Gold Coins of the Balkan Countries. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 15, Nos. 6-9, 12 (June-Sept., Dec. 1949), pp. 491-495, 588-593, 666-667, 749-751, 1119-1120, illus.

A description of the coins struck by the many Italian duchies, republics and kingdoms whose constant change in status during this turbulent century are described. The second article lists and describes the gold coinage of Denmark and Norway in the nineteenth century: the issues of Norway being relatively few as she struck no gold coins until after the Scandinavian Monetary Union of 1872, at which time, too, the basis for Danish currency was changed from rigsdalers to Kroner. The third article lists the gold coins of Sweden beginning with the issues of Gustaf IV Adolf and running through those of Oscar II, whose gold coins were on the new standard provided by the Scandinavian Monetary Union of 1872. In the fourth article the gold issues of Greece, Romania, Serbia and Bulgaria are described, with one coin of each of the latter two countries illustrated.

RPB

DONINI, AUGUSTO. Per i ricchi e per i poveri. Di alcune sentenze morali sulle monete dei Papi. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 15, Nos. 1-6 (1949), pp. 56-60.

Donini lists with pertinent comment legends on the themes of Christian charity and the avarice of man, such, for example, as "It is better to give than to receive," or "Blessed are the poor," which occur in profusion on papal coins, particularly during the pontificates of Innocent XI, Innocent XII and Clement XI. The more magnificent and desirable the coin, the more noble the sentiment it bore as a reminder and deterrent.

SEF

ERLANGER, H. J. The Counterstamp of the Franconian Circle of 1693. In: *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes III*, 1948, pp. 67-86, 2 pls.

In 1624 the three South German Circles of Franconia, Bavaria and Swabia established the value of the Reichstaler at 90 kreuzers but unsettled social conditions later in the century had so adversely affected the taler through natural decline and illicit coining that only half of its original worth was represented and finally Leipzig admitted 45 kreuzers as standard. However, by agreement throughout the three Circles the Reichstaler was revalued to 120 kreuzers in the new terms and "Guldiner" were issued to represent the new standard. It was then possible, by counterstamping existing "good" Guldiner, to prohibit and remove from circulation coins of less value. The counterstamp as established in 1693 shows the letters F and C (Fränkischer Kreis) in a monogram, the figure 60 (indicating half of the revalued 120-kreuzer Reichstaler) and a letter indicating the mint. However, not all "good" Guldiner received the counterstamp. Seemingly, some were so well known as

being of full value that counterstamping was unnecessary and it follows that only Guldiner of dubious value were counterstamped. The moneyers apparently assayed only a few pieces of the known types, or perhaps only one piece from each melt as proved from the pyx, trial records of which were available to members of the Circles. From remote and less-known Estates it is likely that all coins of a particular die or design were assumed to be from the same melt. Only at Nuremberg was counterstamping done in large quantity. Schwabach did a small amount of the work, but no specimen with the Würzburg stamp is known to exist. Sixteen plate figures illustrate the article. EWT

FILHO, PAULO ELEUTÉRIO. Três Moedas de Prata. In: *Casa de Moeda*, Vol. 3, No. 18 (Nov.-Dec. 1949), pp. 332-333.

Some years ago three nineteenth century Spanish silver coins, found at Bahia, came into the possession of the author: an eight real piece of Ferdinand VII struck in 1820; a twenty real piece of Isabel II struck in 1850; and a five peseta piece of Amadeus I issued in 1871. The author uses these three coins as points of departure for an historical account of the troubled times in Spain during the nineteenth century. RPB

HOLZMAIR, EDUARD, Ed. Münzfunde 1940-1945 (mit Nachträgen). In: *Fundberichten aus Österreich*, Vol. 4 (1945), 32 pp.

A very useful listing of hoards uncovered in Austria during the years 1940-1945. In each case the coins contained in the hoard are enumerated and the date on which the hoard presumably was buried is given as well as a short description of the circumstances attending its discovery. HJE

LINDGREN, TORGNÝ. Farliga leksaker. De lauerska myntimitationerna. (Dangerous Playthings. The Coin Imitations by Lauer). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 6 (Aug. 1951), pp. 118-120, illus.

Most Swedish numismatists are familiar with the series of small imitations of Swedish coins dated 1888, manufactured by the firm of L. Chr. Lauer in Nürnberg, Germany. All the imitations are of the same size. The smallest denominations are, therefore, the least reduced in size. The name and title of King Oscar II are replaced on the imitations by the name and location of the manufacturer. Since Sweden struck only 1 krona, and 5, 2 and 1 öre pieces in 1888, most of the Lauer "coins" are fabrications rather than imitations. Even at the time of their manufacture and export to Sweden it was found necessary to warn the public against these "coins," particularly the 5 krona imitation. HLH

MANANI, ANTONIO. Contraffazione inedita di moneta olandese battuta a Novellara nel 1624. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 15, Nos. 1-6 (1949), pp. 61-62, illus.

Publication of a small piece issued at the short-lived mint of Novellara in Lombardy, where the House of Gonzaga had been authorized to strike

coins. The obverse is the counterfeit of a Dutch type. Many such fraudulent coins were issued at small feudal mints in the period around 1600.

SEF

PIESOLD, WERNER. *Die Münzen der Kolonien Dänemarks*. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 5 (1950/1951), pp. 136-144.

The author, an economist, uses coins of the former Danish colonies in Africa, the East and West Indies in this study of the history of Danish colonies from a numismatic point of view, as support for his thesis that numismatics is an important auxiliary branch of knowledge connecting history and economics.

Piesold shows by interesting examples that the reason for the issue of Danish colonial coins was not so much to serve as a medium of exchange for colonial trade as to emphasize rather Danish sovereignty in the colonies.

The following minor discrepancies should be noted: (1) Among the coins of the Danish West Indies Piesold refers to One Cash coins in lead as issued since 1644, whereas Schou illustrates an earlier one of 1637. (2) Piesold lists Four Cash coins with VI as a mistake for IV for the years 1789, 1800, and 1824; Schou lists them for 1797, 1799, and 1824. (3) Only struck specimens of the rare Danish gold Pagoda of Christian VII are genuine; those cast are counterfeits, possibly contemporary. (4) The rare piastres of 1771 and 1777 do not show the initials DAC of the Trade Company. (5) In addition to the silver coins of the Danish West Indies in the eighteenth century, there were issued also two and one skilling pieces in copper in 1740.

FS

RASMUSSEN, NILS LUDVIG. *Il Medagliere Reale di Stoccolma*. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 15, Nos. 1-6 (1949), pp. 51-55, illus.

A brief history of the development of the Swedish Numismatic Collection and a description of the exemplary manner in which many of the coins and medals are permanently displayed. Coin collecting in Sweden owes much to two queens. The notable collection formed by Queen Christina went with her to Italy and was irrevocably lost; that of Ludovica Ulrica, however, became a major nucleus of the royal cabinet.

SEF

SCHMEIDER, FRANZ. *Die Herstellung unserer Münzen*. In: Weissenrieder, F. X., *100 Jahre schweizerisches Münzwesen 1850-1950*, pp. 91-101, illus.

A popularly written and well illustrated description of the manufacture of coins in the Swiss mint at Bern.

HJE

SMITH, H. R. W. *A Meeting of East and West*. In: *Semitic and Oriental Studies*, University of California Publications in Semitic Philology, Vol. 11 (1951), pp. 423-427, illus.

This is a study of a silver tehegan of Leo the Great (1199-1219), first king of lesser Armenia, which is now in the collection of the author of

this article. The clear impression of the obverse permits close comparison with a fine seal of the same king and with related coin types of Europe; particularly those of Augsburg, the Duke of Saxony, and Bavaria. Three features of the reverse indicate vassalage to the empire and deference to the church of the crusading Latins: the crown on the lion, the *Agnus Dei*, and a character which might be a richly ornamented Latin *h* (the initial of Leo's suzerain, Henry VI). The reverse is the archetype of coins showing a misunderstanding of the symbols; the degree of misunderstanding is some gauge of the lateness of any particular type. HVH

VOLTZ, THEODOR. Zu den elsässischen "stummen Pfennigen." In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 2, No. 6 (June 1951), pp. 33-35, illus.

It has long been known that there are Alsatian denarii of the type called semi-bracteates which while having an identical obverse show on the reverse either the head of a bishop, or that of the emperor or that of his bailiff. These uninscribed pieces have long been attributed to the general area of Strassburg.

The author has now uncovered regular bracteates which were said to have been struck in Upper Alsace. These pieces show distinguishing marks of bishop, emperor or bailiff, but are otherwise identical.

These are attributed to the area where the economic spheres of Basel and Strassburg merge, namely the territory of Ruffach. HJE

WEISSENRIEDER, F. X. *100 Jahre schweizerisches Münzwesen 1850-1950*. Bern, 1950. 88 pp., illus.

After a concise definition of various monetary terms a brief review is given of conditions in Switzerland prior to the coinage reform of 1850 which unified the coinage and granted the Federal Government the exclusive right of coinage. The reform also introduced the Swiss franc as the monetary unit based upon the French Franc. Then the monetary history and coinage of Switzerland for the century since 1850 is traced with quotation of the laws and regulations relating to them. All coins issued are described including essays and commemoratives. The history of the Latin Monetary Union is given with a listing of the coins of its various members.

The book contains twelve pages of excellent illustrations of Swiss coins and medals as well as coins of the other members of the Latin Monetary Union. There are also lists of the various officials connected with Swiss monetary matters and a schedule showing the number of coins struck of each denomination for each year date. The author explains that it was customary to use dies as long as they were serviceable without regard to the date appearing thereon. It is made clear which of the so-called shooting-talers were actual coins and which were medals, and distinction is made between official and unofficial patterns.

An index of all Swiss coinage laws and regulations, and an extensive bibliography conclude this excellent work. HJE

WOLNY, FRANZ. Die Dukaten der Prager Münzstätte in der Zeit der Guldenwährung (1561 bis 1573). In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 7, No. 2 (1951), pp. 13-15.

A report on the various publications of Dr. Emanuela Nohejlová-Prátová on the St. Ladislav ducats struck at Prague between 1561 and 1573. The author lists documentary evidence about the ducats as well as the dates of all known specimens. HJE

LATIN AMERICA

BURZIO, HUMBERTO F. Ensayo de catalogo de los valores acuñados con sello español, en la ceca la villa de imperial Potosí 1574/75-1825. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 2 (1950), pp. 45-60.

This catalogue complements and supplements Burzio's *La ceca de la villa imperial de Potosí y la moneda colonial* (Buenos Aires, 1945). Altogether nine hundred and twenty-seven coins are listed with their denominations and dates with reference to numismatic books, auction catalogues of European and American collections, and catalogues of public and private collections. RPB

FARINI, JUAN A. A que ensayadores corresponden las iniciales de las monedas acuñadas en la ceca de Potosí desde 1776 a 1825? In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 2 (1950), pp. 61-68, illus.

During the reigns of Charles III, Charles IV, and Ferdinand VII (1176-1825) assayers' initials were stamped upon the coins struck at Potosí in accordance with the decree of May 29, 1772 which established the new coinage in Spanish domains. These initials were P.R. (1776-1794), P.P. (1795-1802), and P.J. (1803-1824). The author has discovered that P.R. stand for Pedro N. Mazondo and Raymundo Yturriaga, P.P. for Pedro N. Mazondo, Pedro Esquerreneá, and Pedro M. Albizu, and P.J. for Pedro M. Albizu and Juan Paloma y Sierra. His conclusions are based upon the following observations: It was the custom at that time to use the Christian name instead of the surnames; the names of the above assayers were the only ones which fit the initials found among the documents referring to the Potosí mint in the National Archives (Archivo General de la Nación) in the period 1776-1825. Interesting biographical sketches of these assayers are given as well as details about their duties. Parts of five eight real pieces, which show these assayers' initials, are illustrated. RPB

FERRARI, J. N. El escudo nacional en la moneda de Córdoba por Jorge N. Ferrari y Román F. Pardo. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 2 (1950), pp. 33-37, illus.

Use of the national coat-of-arms of Argentina on the provincial coins of Córdoba, an important city in central Argentina, has given rise to

these interpretations: An eagerness to validate the coinage, an attempt to create greater confidence and acceptance on the part of the citizenry, and belief that the national coat-of-arms would impart a national character and thus facilitate circulation. This Córdoba coinage, which shows on the obverse the liberty cap on a pole supported by two clasped hands, consists of real and half-real pieces, struck in the years 1839-1844.

RFB

FERREIRA, ALEXANDRE. Brasil-República. Moedas de Níquel. In: Casa da Moeda, Vol. 3, Nos. 13-18, Vol. 4, No. 19 (Jan.-Feb. 1949-Jan.-Feb. 1950), pp. 8-11, 74-77, 133-138, 200-202, 264-268, 325-331, 5-9, illus.

Discussion of the Brazilian nickel coinage which was authorized by decrees No. 54B of December 13, 1889, No. 559 of December 21, 1889, a decree of January 6, 1918, No. 3545 of October 2, 1918, No. 565 of December 31, 1935, and No. 848 of November 9, 1938. The introductory text of these decrees has been reproduced in the articles. Tables show the weight, diameter, composition and tolerance of the various 400, 300, 200, 100, 50, and 20 reis pieces (750 parts copper, 250 nickel). Tables also show the number of these pieces struck during the years 1889 to and through 1939. Both obverses and reverses of all the coins are described in detail. The articles contain illustrations.

RFB

GARCIA, ROSA A. S. O Museu Paulista. Uma jóia encrustada às margens do Ipiranga. In: Casa da Moeda, Vol. 3, No. 17 (Sept.-Oct. 1949), pp. 296-304, illus.

Description of the principal galleries of the Museu Paulista at São Paulo including its numismatic section. Mentioned as being outstanding are its Portuguese cabinet and its excellent examples of the gold coinage struck by Napoleon.

RFB

PERPALL, A. R. Un interesante hallazgo. In: Boletín Ibero-Americano de Numismática, Vol. 1, No. 14 (Jan.-Feb. 1951), pp. 1-3, illus.

Recently an Arthur McKee, Jr., found off the Florida Keys two eight reales pieces which were struck at the Potosí mint in 1651 and bear the name of Philip IV. The obverse of both these pieces carry an "F" countermark on the shield under the large crown. There is not enough evidence to identify this countermark. Some conjectures are given. The article contains an illustration of both obverse and reverse of one of the pieces together with illustrations of three related pieces supplied by the editor.

RFB

PROBER, KURT. História Numismática da República Dominicana. In: Revista Numismática, Vol. 18, Nos. 1-4 (1950), pp. 14-97, illus.

In 1508, this island, then called *La Española*, received its coat-of-arms by royal decree. Three years earlier, in 1505, Don Fernando decreed that pieces of one real, one half real and one quarter real should circulate on the island along with smaller billon denominations. In 1544, it was

stipulated that the coins used in Mexico and Santo Domingo be equal in weight and fineness to those of the Spanish motherland and that the coins struck in Mexico bear the letter M, those of Santo Domingo, an S.

The article is divided into five parts: (1) Historical background; (2) Documentation; (3) List of 10 medals; (4) List of various coins attributed to the Dominican Republic; (5) Description of the Republic's decorations; followed by a bibliography.

MMS

ISLAMIC

MINORSKY, V. *Caucasica II*. In: *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies*, Vol. 13 (1951), pp. 868-877.

The first part of this article deals with the Georgian kings of Ahar and involves a discussion of the coins of Bishkīn b. Muḥammad and his son Maḥmūd b. Bishkīn.

GCM

MUSTAFA, MUḤAMMAD. Some important objects recently acquired by the Dār al-Āthār al-'arabiyyah, (in Arabic) in *Al-Majallah al-Ta'rikhiyyah al-Miṣriyyah*, Vol. 1 (Cairo, 1948), pp. 230-233, illus.

This contains a brief description and a reproduction of the remarkable lead mold for the die of an Abu-Dulafid dinar, which has been discussed at greater length by Paul Balog in "Études numismatiques de l'Égypte musulmane," *Bulletin de l'Institut d'Égypte*, XXXIII (1950-1951), pp. 39-40 (cf. *Num. Lit.*, No. 18, Jan. 1952, p. 21).

GCM

RIVERO, CASTO M. DEL. *Reseña Histórico-numismática del reino de Murcia, contribución al estudio de los Taifas*. In: *Hispania*, Vol. 37 (1949), 32 pp., 3 pls.

This monograph deals with the history and numismatics of the Kingdom of Murcia during the period of the interregnum between the Murābits and the Muwaḥḥids, and that of the decline of the latter (roughly A.D. 1145-1250). An historical summary (pp. 3-20), based apparently on secondary sources for no documentary references are given, introduces a general description of the coin types. There are no detailed descriptions of specific specimens, but the principal types are illustrated in three plates. The author stresses the high artistic quality of the earlier issues as well as the contribution made by certain of the coins to our understanding of the political history of the world.

GCM

FAR EAST

FRANKE, HERBERT. *Geld und Wirtschaft in China unter der Mongolen-Herrschaft. Beiträge zur Wirtschaftsgeschichte der Yüan-Zeit*. Leipzig, Otto Harrassowitz, 1949. 171 pp., map.

This contribution to the economic history of the Yüan dynasty contains a comprehensive account of the paper money, which was practically the sole currency for most of the period. Another important

subject covered in the book is the mining of gold, silver, copper, and iron (map appended). The author has made use of sources in Chinese (discussed at length in the first two chapters) and studies in Chinese, Japanese, and European languages. In addition to a bibliography and an index to personal names, there is a useful glossary of one hundred twenty-two technical terms. LSY

WANG, YU-CH'UAN. *Early Chinese Coinage*. (Numismatic Notes and Monographs, No. 122.) New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1951. 254 pp., 55 pls.

This monograph is a very scholarly attempt to reconstruct the monetary systems of Chinese antiquity prior to 221 B.C., which marked the unification of China into an empire and the unification of its monetary system. The book is divided into nine chapters: (1) Introduction, (2) Development of Commerce in Ancient China, (3) Money before Coinage—Cowries and their Imitations, (4) The Spade Coinage, (5) The Knife Coinage, (6) The "Yüan chin" of Ch'u, (7) The Round Coinage, (8) Monetary Designations and Monetary Units, (9) The Right of Coinage in Chinese Antiquity. Following the body of the text are two appendices on "Objects wrongly regarded as money" and "Spades of probable Post-Chou origin," three maps, and fifty-five plates of illustration.

Two important topics discussed at length in the book are the beginnings of coinage (possibly ca. 1100 B.C.) and the distribution of early coin types (mostly ca. 500-250 B.C.). On the latter topic, the author has published an article, "Distribution of Coin Types in Ancient China," *A.N.S. Museum Notes* III, 1948, pp. 131-151. In the book and the article, he has made full use of modern scholarship on the history and numismatics of ancient China. LSY

MEDALS

BAX, W. F. *Penningkundige Geschiedenis van de Oorlogsjaren 1940-1945*. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 37, Pt. 2 (1950), pp. 127-149.

A comprehensive list and detailed description of 104 Dutch medals issued during and concerning World War II. Among these medals are found military and other official decorations and badges, medals issued in honor of the military, naval and air forces, badges and medals of the various underground forces, concentration camp medals, evacuation medals, various war medals (e.g. the bombing of Rotterdam, the destruction of Arnhem, the flooding and draining of Walcheren), medals in commemoration of Canadian troops in the Netherlands, liberation medals, air raid precaution medals, and medals in honor of domestic and foreign assistance. A list of the twenty-seven medallists and designers of the above is appended at the end of the article. RPB

BELLONI, GIAN GUIDO. Un medaglione di Commodo del Medagliere di Milano. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 15, Nos. 1-6 (1949), pp. 47-50, illus.

An interesting article on the medallionic portraits of Commodus, with emphasis on that to be seen on a medallion in the Brera at Milan (Gnecchi, *I Medaglioni romani*, II, Pl. 82, 8), which the author considers to be an outstanding production of an exceptionally talented artist. Comparison with other medallions and with sculptured portraits in the round reveals, however, that the engraver of the Milan medallion apparently based his portrait of Commodus on one in the round of Marcus Aurelius. SEF

BERNI, GIULIO. *Le medaglie degli Anni Santi*. Barcelona, 1950. 227 pp., illus.

A descriptive catalogue of the papal medals struck in commemoration of the Holy Years beginning with the Holy Year promulgated by Boniface VIII in 1300, and ending with the Holy Year of 1950 celebrated by Pius XII. An historical account is given of each Holy Year with details about the reigning pope, his family name, the title of the promulgating bull, the number of pilgrims with their nationalities, distinguished pilgrims, and statistics on masses and communions.

Five hundred and fifteen Holy Year medals are listed and described. In an introduction of eighteen pages A. Patrignani discusses the origin of Holy Years, the cycles, the symbolism and significance of the Porta Santa which appears on the reverses of many of the medals, the symbolism of the Holy Year itself, the medals themselves and the medallists. There are indices of the medallists, of the personages, popes, cardinals, and saints represented or commemorated on the medals, a list of the Latin legends, which appear upon the reverses, arranged alphabetically, and a selective bibliography. RPB

BOWKER, H. F. Peking Siege Medal of 1900. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 7 (July 1951), p. 741, illus.

Discussion and description of the medal awarded to survivors of the Peking siege (June 9 to August 17, 1900) who found sanctuary in the British Legation. RPB

FRANCE. SERVICES CULTURELS DE L'AMBASSADE DE FRANCE. *L'Art de la médaille en France du XVIème au XXème siècle*. New York, 1951. 26 pp., illus.

Catalogue of the exhibition of French medals from the sixteenth to the twentieth centuries held in New York from October 12 to November 12, 1951 under the auspices of the *Services Culturels de l'Ambassade de France*. In the introduction written in both French and English René de Messières traces the development of the medal in France in the course of these centuries.

The catalogue consists of three sections: The first shows the evolution of the French medal and its relation to historic events; the second section is devoted to the contemporary medal in France; the third

contains a list of books on the art of the medal which formed a part of the exhibition. Of the three hundred and fourteen medals exhibited, nineteen medals are illustrated.

RPB

G., C. Una medaglia per il 2° centenario della morte del Muratori. In: *Italia Numismatica*, No. 1 (Jan. 1950), p. 2, illus.

Discussion of the sixth medal struck in honor of the distinguished Muratori, taken from the design of Cesare Giorgi with a diameter of 55 mm. A brief description of the preceding five is given. All these medals were struck at the directive of the Numismatic Society of Modena.

DR

GAMBERINI, C. Due interessanti medaglie antifasciste dell' incisore Mistruzzi. In: *Italia Numismatica*, No. 6 (June 1950), p. 43, illus.

Two rare medals, struck in 1943 in very small numbers are in the author's collection. Both are illustrated in this article. The first shows Italia in the tentacles of an octopus whose body is marked with a swastika and on the reverse the quotation from Dante *Hai serva Italia*, etc., above a wrecked ship. The second shows a hand, emerging from a sleeve with a swastika, grasping the collar of a dog. The legend is *Vestigando atque deferendo servit*. The reverse shows Lex and Ius on a balance weighted down by the Fasces on the opposite side, the legend: *Hinc Patriae Pernicies*. Both are excellent examples of the medallist's art.

DR

GUIMARÃES, LEONEL. "Now He Belongs to the Ages." In: *Casa da Moeda*, Vol. 3, No. 18 (Nov.-Dec. 1949), pp. 354-357, illus.

Short biography of the high points in the life of the distinguished Brazilian legal philosopher and jurist Ruy Barbosa (1849-1923). After his death in 1923 a medal designed by Prof. L. Campos was issued in commemoration.

RPB

HORNA, RICHARD & ŠEPLAVY, BLAHOŠLAV. Medaille České akademie věd a umění (Les Médailles de l'Académie tchèque des Sciences et des Beaux Arts). In: *Numismatický Časopis*, Vol. 19 (1950), pp. 165-173, Pls. 6-12, illus.

On many occasions since its foundation in 1890 the Czech Academy of Sciences and Beaux Arts struck commemorative medals. Through this practice an abbreviated history of the organization has been impressed in metal. A medal was struck immediately to commemorate the foundation of the Academy. Portraits of all its presidents, of several eminent members and patron saints have been placed on the medals, and certain events in the history of the Czech nation or of the Academy itself have been so celebrated. This article provides a comprehensive survey of the medallic activities of the Academy.

HLA

HOLM, JOHAN CHR. 1801 - 2. April - 1951. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (April 1951), pp. 61-69, illus.

A survey of the medals issued in commemoration of the Battle of

Copenhagen Harbor, the 150th anniversary of which was celebrated on April 2, 1951. The official Danish medal was distributed to officers and men on the first anniversary of the battle. In 1847 Queen Victoria of England established the Naval General Service Medal which surviving participants received with a clasp reading, "Copenhagen 1801." As a private venture a Copenhagen jeweler issued a miniature of the official Danish medal. The city of Aalborg in Jutland also issued a medal for bestowal upon the Third Jutland Infantry Regiment which had taken part in the battle. Several other privately issued medals from Denmark, England and Germany are described and all medals are illustrated. **HLH**

MAJER, GIOVANNINA. Medaglie di Magistrati Veneti nelle isole Jonie. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 15, Nos. 1-6 (1949), pp. 63-72, illus.

The governors and military commandants appointed by the Venetians to rule and defend the Ionian Islands and surrounding areas were not permitted to accept gifts while in office. Recognition of their ability and achievements came upon retirement and often in the form of medals. The author describes, with a brief biographical and historical commentary, thirty pieces now in the Museo Civico Correr at Venice, which were struck in honor of various officials, chiefly during the eighteenth century, by the inhabitants of Corfu, Cephalonia and other smaller islands. **SEF**

MARCOS DE ESTRADA. Medallas honoríficas y recordatorias de las invasiones Inglesas. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 2 (1950), pp. 69-89, illus.

Catalogue and description of the various medals struck in commemoration of the 1806 English invasion of Argentina and occupation of Buenos Aires. These medals for the most part were struck at Santiago de Chile. However, three are listed which were struck at Buenos Aires in commemoration of the action at Perdriel and were awarded to the natives who played a prominent part in the repulse of the English. Thirty-one medals, of which eleven are illustrated, are described in detail. Among these may be mentioned the interesting medal struck in England for propaganda purposes, the reconquest of Buenos Aires medal donated by the citizens of Chile, the medal in commemoration of the 1806 heroes struck on the ninetieth anniversary of the reconquest in 1896 and the attractive centenary medals (nos. 16, 17, 19, and 20). The article contains an excellent historical sketch which shows well the part played by General Liniers. A bibliography is appended. **RFB**

MAZZITELLI, M. Uomini di Mazzini. In: *Italia Numismatica*, No. 1 (Jan. 1950), p. 5; No. 2 (Feb. 1950), p. 15; No. 3 (March 1950), p. 23; No. 4 (April 1950), p. 30.

The first of these four notes, describing medallic commemorations of Italian patriots, is devoted to discussion of Cavallotti and the medals struck in his honor. The second discusses the careers of Maurizio

Quadrio and Gustavo Modena in the liberation of Italy and their medals. The third treats of the medals struck in honor of these men, Imbriani, Bovio and Colaianni together with an account of the part they played in nineteenth century Italian history. The fourth and concluding note describes the activities of Corsi, Murri, Carducci and Chiesa, and the medals struck in their honor. DR

MUSINI, N. Un Cimelo Garibaldino. In: *Italia Numismatica*, No. 5 (May 1950), p. 36, illus.

The description of an extremely rare medal struck in honor of Garibaldi in 1846 by the Republic of Montevideo after the battle of S. Antonio al Salto. This is the only contemporary medal of Garibaldi's efforts in America from 1836-1848. DR

PATRIGNANI, A. Le due ultime medaglie di Pio XII (Annuali As). In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 15, Nos. 1-6 (1949), p. 73, illus.

The annual medallic issues, struck in bronze, silver and gold, of Pope Pius XII, for his pontifical years IX and X, 1947/8 and 1948/9, are described and illustrated. Nine small medallions on the reverse of the first bear portraits of the new Saints canonized in 1947. On the reverse of the second, the Pope is depicted standing on the balcony overlooking the Piazza de S. Pietro, his hand raised in blessing. Both medals are the work of Mistruzzi. SEF

PATRIGNANI, A. La medaglia del I Centenario della difesa di Venezia nel 1840. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 15, Nos. 1-6 (1949), p. 74, illus.

Patrignani contributes some delightfully ironic criticism of the medal issued by Venice on the one hundredth anniversary of the epic defense of the city against the Austrian oppressors in 1849. The results of Martinuzzi's attempt to modernize the traditional are not happy. SEF

PEREZ, GILBERT S. A Rare Philippine Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 7 (July 1951), pp. 740-741, illus.

Discussion of an earliest known dated Philippine medal which recently came into the possession of the author. This medal had been awarded to students at the Obras Pias School for excellence in their studies. It bears the date of 1827. According to the author the die was prepared by a Filipino engraver. The obverse bears this inscription: LA JUNTA DE LA ESCUELA PIA DE MANILA A SUS ALUMNOS ABENTAJADOS A. DE 1827; the reverse: 2.º EN R.ª. RPB

PROBSZT, GUNTHER. Unbekannte Renaissance-Medaillen. Nachträge und Berichtigungen zu Armand, Habich, Simonis und Probst. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 74 (1951), pp. 86-95, 2 pls.

While cataloguing the medal collection at the Benedictine monastery at Göttweig in 1942, the author discovered a series of hitherto unknown renaissance medals, mostly cast in lead. It is conjectured that the

medals come from the imperial collection at Vienna, a gift of Carl Gustav Heraeus, an official of Charles VI of Sweden, to the abbot of the monastery, Gottfried Bessel (1714-1749). Forty-two medals are listed. Seventeen are German and catalogued as additions to Habich's *Die deutschen Schaumünzen des XVI. Jahrhunderts*; five are Italian as additions to Armand's *Les médailleurs italiens des quinzième et seizième siècles*; four are Belgian as additions to Simonis' *L'art du médailleur en Belgique*; sixteen are Austrian as additions to Probszt's *Die geprägten Schaumünzen Innerösterreichs*. The plates illustrate eight medals. RPB

RASMUSSEN, NILS LUDVIG. Enegren, Gustaf Adolf. In: *Svenskt Biografiskt Lexikon* XIII (21/4 1950), pp. 496-498.

Gustaf Adolf Enegren was a Swedish sculptor, born August 10, 1784, died October 29, 1854, who received a thorough education in art. He earned a number of award medals and money prizes. For a considerable period he was employed in connection with the issue of Swedish paper money. His main artistic work is found in the Swedish Academy's medallic series for the period 1815 to 1834. HLH

ROOVERS, OLGA N. Koninklijk Penningkabinet. In: *De Geuzenpenning*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Jan. 1951), pp. 5-6, illus.

Description of an apparently unique gold medal recently acquired by the Royal Dutch Cabinet. It had been in the Cabinet before and has been published. It is believed that it was originally given to a member of an embassy which was sent in 1616 to Sweden and Russia in order to establish peace between the two countries. The artist of the medal is unknown. HJE

ROOVERS, OLGA N. Penning met het wapen der van Camminga's. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 37, Pt. 2 (1950), pp. 150-151, illus.

The Royal Coin Cabinet recently acquired a gold medal of interest. The obverse carries the crowned coat-of-arms of the Frisian family Van Camminga, lords of the island of Ameland, flanked by a standing lion and a griffin. The reverse bears the circumferential inscription: *SERVIRE DEO, EST REGNARE*; in the center: *ANNO - AMELANDIA - 1658* (in Roman numerals). No other specimen of the medal is known. RPB

VEIGA COIMBRA, ALVARO DA. Tomada de Caiena. A criação da primeira medalha comemorativa e do primeiro distintivo de cunho militar. In: *Casa da Moeda*, Vol. 3, No. 17 (Sept.-Oct. 1949), pp. 279-285, illus.

After a well documented historical account of the taking of Cayenne (French Guiana) by Brazilian troops in 1809 this article discusses the commemorative medal issued in honor of the event which extended the boundaries of Brazil to the Marony River. The medal was conferred upon all those men who had taken part in this military expedition, and

was distributed at Cayenne by the governor, Manoel Marques, on December 17, 1813, the birthday of the Queen Dona Maria I. RPB

Vienna. Mint. Die Kalendermedaille 1951. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 6, No. 12 (1950), p. 142, illus.

Announcement of the so-called Calender medal for 1951 which was designed by Hans Koettenstorfer and can be ordered from the Vienna mint. HJE

WOLNY, FRANZ. Eine Medaille von Daniel Warou für Kardinal Schrattenbach von Olmütz. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 74 (1951), pp. 96-99, illus.

In the first fifteen years of the eighteenth century Daniel Warou (1674?-1729) was the busiest medallist and die-cutter in Austria. He was responsible for the introduction into Austria of the screw press which had long been used in other countries. Unfortunately most of his works carry no signature which makes it difficult to identify his medals without the help of archival material. The medal of Cardinal Schrattenbach von Olmütz discussed in this article is a case in point. The archives of the Kremsier archbishopric contain two letters of Warou written to the administrator of the diocese of Olmütz instead of to the cardinal who was absent in Italy during the years 1714-1722. These two letters discuss details and difficulties incurred in the making of the medals. Although both letters are undated, the medal must have been struck sometime during the years 1714-1722 when the cardinal was in Italy, else the letters would not have been written to the administrator of his diocese. Both obverse and reverse of the medal are illustrated and described fully. RPB

PAPER MONEY

HABREKORN, RAYMOND & WLADIMIR OUCHKOFF. Timbres-monnaie étrangers (Compléments au Catalogue Tournier). In: *Bulletin de la Société d'Etude pour l'Histoire du Papier-Monnaie*, Vol. 3 (1948), pp. 5-10; Vol. 4 (1949), pp. 8-13.

Halfway between numismatics and philately stands the much neglected field of stamp money, the specimens of which tend to disappear because of the perishable nature of postage stamp money in material, in form and in usage. This article forms a supplement to the catalogue issued in 1930 by G. Tournier. It lists and describes Russian postage stamp money (not mentioned in the above catalogue) from the following places: Bakou (1918), Northern Caucasus (1918), Odessa (1917), Uralsk (1918), Russian Army of the North (1919), Ukraine (1918), Crimea (1918), Rostov-on-Don (1918), Lepsinsk (1918), Tcherkasskoe (1918), Terek-Daghestan (1918), and Siberia and the Far East (1918-1919).

The continuation of the article lists stamp money from: Argentina (1891, 1922), Greece (1922), Roumania (1917), Russia (1922), Czechoslovakia (1919-1923), Turkey (1863, 1875, 1878), and Jugoslavia (1920). RPB

HABREKORN, R. Les Timbres-Monnaie espagnols pendant la guerre civile 1936-1939. In: *Bulletin de la Société d'Etude pour l'Histoire du Papier-Monnaie*, Vol. 3 (1948), pp. 11-12.

The scarcity of metallic currency during the Spanish Civil War caused the Ministry of Finance at Madrid to issue in 1937 and 1938 fractional currency bonds of fifty centimos, one and two pesetas. For the lower values the circulation of stamps as small change was authorized; these were pasted upon especially prepared pieces of cardboard. All stamps, both postal and fiscal, in the denominations from five to forty centimos, which were in general use at this period, appeared upon this cardboard money. The article describes in detail the ten different stamps employed (eight postage and two fiscal). RPB

JAKSCH, KARL. Das Papier-Notgeld der österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie 1914-18. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 7, No. 2 (1951), pp. 15-19.

The second and last part of a compilation which lists all emergency paper money issued by communities, banks, industrial enterprises, etc. in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy during the First World War. HJE

KATEN, FRANK J. Paper Currency of the German Reich 1874-1924. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 17, No. 3 (Mar. 1951), pp. 199-204, illus.

A listing of the major types of the three series—Darlehnskassenschein (Loan Certificates), Reichskassenschein (Treasury Certificates), and Reichsbanknote (Bank Notes)—of paper currency of the German Reich 1874-1924 with notations of denomination, date of issue, type of paper, and seal-type. CCV

KELLER, ARNOLD. Les émissions locales en Alsace-Lorraine (Guerre 1914-1918). Introduction et classement par R. Habrekorn. In: *Bulletin de la Société d'Etude pour l'Histoire du Papier-Monnaie*, Vol. 6 (1951), pp. 1-16, illus.

Classification of the local paper money issued in Alsace-Lorraine during World War I (1914-1918) based upon the volumes devoted to German necessity money compiled by Dr. A. Keller. In this catalogue the official issues for regional circulation are separated from the purely local issues. In each of these two divisions the different notes placed in circulation by the German or French authorities have been arranged chronologically by the place of issue. The forms of the place names actually found upon the notes have been followed in the alphabetization, whether German, Alsatian or French. This has caused issues from the same place to be found under different headings in those cases where the place names vary considerably. However, the use of cross

references ties the whole together. The many notes listed in this catalogue have been described in many cases with much detail. The three illustrations show a ten mark note from Malmerspach, a one mark note from Geishausen, and a four mark note from the city of Masmünster dated 1914.

RFB

KERKSIS, SYDNEY C. The Bogus \$20 Confederate Note. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 5 (May 1951), pp. 507-513, illus.

A detailed study of a \$20 Confederate States note which the author thinks may be a contemporary forgery which actually circulated in the South, but certainly not an official government issue.

LLH

KERKSIS, SYDNEY C. A Dangerous Counterfeit Confederate Note. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 11 (Nov. 1951), pp. 1178-1180.

A counterfeit has been discovered of the rare \$5 "Indian Princess" note. While it is the first counterfeit specimen of this note to come to light, the author does not presume it to be unique.

VLB

KUPA, M. Les timbres-monnaie de l'inflation hongroise (1946). In: *Bulletin de la Société d'Etude pour l'Histoire du Papier-Monnaie*, Vol. 6, No. 6 (1951), pp. 28-31.

In order to compensate for the lack of small Ado-Pengo notes, Hungarian fiscal stamps of prior issues were stamped with a value in this new monetary unit, and used as fractional currency after June 1, 1946. These stamps were of four different classes: (1) Deed stamps, (2) judiciary stamps, (3) exchange stamps, and (4) receipt stamps (number four was not issued officially as stamp money, but was accepted when circulated).

RFB

LAFABURIE, JEAN. Les assignats et les papiers-monnaie émis par les gouvernements révolutionnaires (1790-1798). In: *Bulletin de la Société d'Etude pour l'Histoire du Papier-Monnaie*, Vol. 4 (1949), pp. 1-7.

Several authors have attempted to prepare a catalogue of the paper money issued in France during the Revolution. Among these may be mentioned Bazot, Dewamin, Harris, Houssaye, Letellier, Reynard-Lespinasse, Vivarez and Vauvillé. Inasmuch as their work was based for the most part upon the examination or inventory of various collections, none succeeded in presenting a complete and exact list of all the issues. The author states that he has been successful in filling this lacuna in French numismatics. His unpublished catalogue, which is waiting publication, has been based on researches in the National Archives. In the partial catalogue contained in this article sixty-seven issues of assignats are listed together with the date of issue, the denomination, and the actual number printed in the period from 1790 to 1798.

RFB

LAFaurie, JEAN. Billets émis au Viet-Nam par le gouvernement de Ho-Chi-Min. In: *Bulletin de la Société d'Etude pour l'Histoire du Papier-Monnaie*, Vol. 5 (1950), pp. 19-21.

No official documents have appeared about paper money issued in territories of the Indo-Chinese Union by the government of Ho-Chi-Min. This article catalogues the specimens which have come to the author's attention. The catalogue is divided into four parts: (1) Notes of the Bank of Indo-China, surcharged by means of one or more stamps in denominations of 5 piastres and 100 piastres. (2) Notes of the State of Viet-Nam signed by treasurers. (3) Notes (first series) of the Bank of Viet-Nam of 1, 5, 20, 50, and 100 piastres. (4) Notes (second series) of the Bank of Viet-Nam, made upon especially prepared paper, in denominations of 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 piastres. RPB

LAFaurie, JEAN. Les "Billets de Monoye" et les "Billets de l'Estat" (1701-1716). In: *Bulletin de la Société d'Etude pour l'Histoire du Papier-Monnaie*, Vol. 5 (1950), pp. 1-7, pl.

French paper money owed its origin to the monetary reforms made at the end of the reign of Louis XIV. In origin the *Billets de Monoye* were receipts issued to dealers in metal whilst waiting payment in metallic currency. At first these receipts were redeemable only within a month after issue, but a decree of the royal council dated September 19, 1701, extended their circulation. From this date it is logical to consider these notes as paper money. In 1706-1708 a considerable number of the *billets* of different departments of the government were in circulation compensating in part for the lack of metallic currency. *Billets de l'Estat* took the place of these *Billets de Monoye* in 1715. The catalogue lists and describes fourteen *Billets de Monoye*, seven of which are known from official records, as well as the seven known *Billets de l'Estat*. RPB

MUSCALUS, JOHN A. *Paper Money in Sheets*. Norristown, Penna., 1949. 106 pp., illus. \$3.00.

Sheets illustrated are mostly specimen notes of state banks or private banks, prior to the establishment of national banks or issuance of currency by the government. However, included are a few specimen sheets of colonial notes, business college issues, and municipal scrip of the 1837-1841 period and the 1933 depression. There is no text with this publication and the index lists illustrations from twenty-three states and the District of Columbia. The illustrations show that in some cases the notes were a plain print job, while others have portraits of contemporary or outstanding celebrities and engravings of local historical scenes. They also show that often more than one denomination was printed on a sheet. VLB

MUSCALUS, JOHN A. *Price List of Paper Money in Sheets*. Buffalo, N. Y., 1951. 18 pp. \$1.00.

This is the first publication of its kind and includes the value of sheets containing two notes and with four or more notes. It prices the sheets illustrated in the author's book, "Paper Money in Sheets" as well as a number not in this book. In all, prices are given on 187 sheets of state bank notes and scrip. VLB

MUSCALUS, JOHN A. *Price List of Common State Bank Notes and Scrip*. Buffalo, New York, 1951. 16 pp. \$1.00.

By the term "common" the author means that perhaps upwards of ten notes are available. He prices three hundred notes and explains that to list those where there is available only one specimen, or just several specimens, would require a large volume. VLB

PHILPOTT, W. A., Jr. U. S. Treasury or Coin Notes. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 12 (Dec. 1951), pp. 1282-1291, illus.

With the increased interest in paper money, this series is becoming very popular. As a large percentage were redeemed, the notes are fairly scarce. The notes are artistic and beautiful in design. This article describes the notes and lists the thirty-six varieties with the series, signature combinations, seals and denominations. Illustrations show the obverse and reverse of the notes from \$1 to \$100. VLB

DECORATIONS

BAX, W. F. *De nederlandse Ridderorden en Onderscheidingen*. Rotterdam - 's Gravenhage, Nijgh & Van Ditmar, 1951. 56 pp., fronts. & 5 pls.

Among the Netherland official decorations of honor described in detail (pp. 8-22) are the Military Order of William, the Order of the Lion of the Netherlands, the Orange-Nassau Order, the House Order of Orange, and the Order of the Golden Lion of Nassau. For each order a brief history of its institution is given together with regulations governing the number of classes into which it is divided and differences between the classes.

The book (pp. 23-44) covers also the many insignia of the Netherlands. Accounts are given of the military war insignia including the Most Honorable Mention, the Bronze Lion, the Bronze Cross, the Service Cross, the Flight Cross, War Commemoration Cross, and the Mobilization Cross, 1914-1918. Among non-military war insignia the *Verzetskruis*, the *Verzetsster Oost-Azië* 1942-1945, the Medal of Thanksgiving, and the Demobilization Pin are listed and discussed in detail. Among the many peacetime insignia listed and described there are flood medals, red cross medals, and orders of military religious origin. RPB

ISA CH'AN. Medalha da Guarda Nacional. In: *Revista Numismatica*, Vol. 17, Nos. 1-4 (1949), pp. 98-103, illus.

Dr. J. Luiz Araujo in referring to the National Guard Medal (*Revista Numismatica*, 1940/41, p. 161) stated that no specimen of it was known. Here the author publishes a specimen in his own possession, which from its appearance seems to be a pattern.

The National Guard was a corps of volunteers formed in 1831 which served as a reserve to the regular army. It participated honorably in all Brazilian wars up to the beginning of this century when it deteriorated into a kind of voluntary police guard. In 1919/20 it was transformed into a secondary reserve.

The article contains the text of the eleven clauses governing the decoration, which was established by decree (No. 6045) of May 24, 1906. The illustration of the medal shows the Brazilian coat-of-arms on the obverse with the inscription ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL 13 DE NOVEMBRO DE 1889 in the exergue. The reverse is blank except for the inscription: DECRETO NO. 6045 DE 24 DE MAIO DE 1906. RPB

VEIGA COIMBRA, ALVARO DA. A Medalha "Constância e Valor." Campanha de Mato Grosso e Retirada da Laguna. In: *Casa da Moeda*, Vol. 3, No. 18 (Nov.-Dec. 1949), pp. 337-350, illus.

A documented account is given of the Brazilian campaign in Mato Grosso and of the celebrated retreat from Laguna under the command of Colonel Carlos de Morais Camisão. The expedition suffered greatly from the ravages of cholera which was more destructive to it than the Paraguayan enemy. The medal issued in 1867 for the officers and troops in the expedition is described and illustrated on a color plate. RPB

SMITH, STANLEY, Statutes of the Order of the Three Stars. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (Apr. 1951), pp. 5-6.

The classes and types of the Order of the Three Stars, created in memory of the founding of the Latvian Republic, are summarized together with the various statutes in connection with their award. ccv

VEIGA COIMBRA, ALVARO DA. O Baile da Regência. In: *Casa da Moeda*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb. 1949), pp. 40-42, illus.

In commemoration of the first anniversary of the Portuguese Constitutional Revolution, General Jorge de Avilez organized a ball for Rio de Janeiro society. It was held in the old Teatro São João on the night of October 24, 1821. It was the most magnificent ball ever held in Brazil in the days of the regency. A decoration was presented to the ladies present. This medal, in the form of a Maltese cross, consisted of the heraldic dragon of the House of Bragança in gilded silver and hung from a blue and white ribbon. Three hundred and twenty-four of these medals were distributed. Number one in gold was presented to the princess,

Dona Leopoldina. At the present time only two examples are known. Number 179, which was given to a member of the Ferreira França family and number 86, which had been presented to Senhora D. Catarina Montenegro. The obverse carries the inscription: VIVA EL REY RELIGIÃO CONSTITUIÇÃO. On the reverse the date 1821 appears. RPB

VEIGA COIMBRA, ALVARO DA. Imperial Ordem da Rosa. In: *Casa da Moeda*, Vol. 4, No. 19 (Jan.-Feb. 1950), pp. 32-41, illus., 4 pls.

An account of the founding, various classes and insignia of the Brazilian Order of the Rose instituted in 1829 by the Emperor D. Pedro I to commemorate his marriage to Da. Amelia de Leuchtemberg. RPB

SEALS

BANERJI, ADRISH. Three Seals from Nalanda. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 41-47, illus.

The author describes two similar clay seals of Gupta times from the Srinagarabhukti division of Magadha with a portrait of its patron deity Sṛī or Lakṣmī and also discusses in some detail the terms Bhukti, Kumārāmātya and Adhikarana occurring in the legend. A third seal from Dakṣinagiri is included, but since there were two Dakṣinagiris, one synonymous with Avanti, the other near Rājagrha, an attempt is made to distinguish between them by references to Pāli literature; the conclusion is drawn that the present seal is from the Dakṣinagiri near Rājagrha.

WHM

FOUREZ, LUCIEN. Les sceaux à effigie des évêques de Tournai. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 96 (1950), pp. 89-99, pls. 7-12.

From 1090 to 1483, the seals of the Bishops of Tournai bore representations of the Bishop, instead of the coat-of-arms or various saints used in later times. These representations were intended as actual portraits, and they serve, consequently, as valuable sources of information on the religious costumes of the period. All of the known seals are described, with special comment on unusual and important details, and most are illustrated.

SEF

GALSTER, G. Frederiksoddes Stadssegl 1654 (The Seal of Frederiksodde 1654). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 5 (Mav 1950), pp. 100-101, illus.

King Christian IV of Denmark had realized the necessity of establishing a strong fortress at a place called Bersodde, in the southeastern part of North Jutland. With the accession of Frederick III, the plans took shape. On December 15, 1650, the king granted the prospective fortress town a series of privileges. In 1651 the name of the town appears to have been changed to Frederiksodde, but in April, 1664, the name was changed to Fredericia, which is its name today. The seal of this town

was prepared by the die-cutter Christopher Weiss, whose work outside of this seal is practically unknown.

The seal is designed after the coat of arms of the United Netherland provinces, whose "rijksdaalders" streamed into Jutland in the seventeenth century in connection with the cattle trade. HLH

GERASSIMOV, T. *Matritsa za vos' 'chni pechat i imeto na Ivan Shishmana*. (Matrice pour sceaux en cire du roi bulgare Ivan Chichman). Sophia, 1949. In: *Fouilles et Recherches IV* (Acad. Bulgare des Sciences), pp. 45-46, illus.

A rare monument of Bulgarian sphragistics is here described. A lead matrix for wax seals of King Ivan Chichman (see fig. 1). It was found in the course of excavations in the fortress of Trapesitza (the old Bulgarian capital of Tirnovo), in a tower at a depth of four meters. The reverse of the flans is flat and without a portrait. The King is represented standing front, crowned, dressed in a saccos and a cloak. He holds in his right hand a scepter and in his left a volumen. To the left the title, to the right the monogram of the name of his family.

Wax seals of the Bulgarian rulers of the Middle Ages are as yet unknown. The discovery of this matrix proves, however, that wax seals were in use in the chancellery of the Bulgarian kings during the fourteenth century. While in Western Europe and in Serbia wax seals were used frequently, in Byzantium and Bulgaria they seem to have been more limited. HLA

GERASSIMOV, T. *Molivdovul na klira pri tsarigradskata SV*. Sofiya. (Sceau de plomb du Clergé de Sainte-Sophie à Constantinople). Sophia, 1949. In: *Fouilles et Recherches IV* (Acad. Bulgare des Sciences), pp. 19-21.

A year ago the National Museum of Sofia was enriched by a very rare sphragistic monument—a seal of the clergy of Saint Sophia. This seal differs in the obverse type from the three examples described by Schlumberger (*Sigillographie de l'Empire byzantine*, p. 129):

Justinian on the left and Virgin on the right. The cupola of the church is surmounted by a cross of large dimensions (see fig. 1).

The example of Sofia is distinguished by the good state of its preservation and by the perfection of its work. The flan of the seal has a diameter of 68 mm. HLA

WITTMER, CHARLES. *Inventaire des Sceaux des Archives de la Ville de Strasbourg de 1050 à 1300*. Strasbourg, 1946. 185 pp., illus. (Université de Strasbourg. Publications de l'Institut des Études Alsaciennes, Tome 2.)

Catalogue and description of 493 mediaeval seals in the archives of Strasbourg of the period from 1050 to 1300 A.D. Most of them are illustrated. The seals of contemporary popes, bishops, abbots, monasteries, cathedral chapters, princes, dukes, counts and other officials are found and make the compilation a valuable source for the costumes, coat-of-arms, and in many cases the architecture of the period. In the introduction the book contains an account of sigillography, the various

types of seals found in the archives, the matter of palaeography and punctuation and a helpful list of abbreviations. A list is appended of 278 seals which have disappeared from the documents in the archives. The book contains a comprehensive bibliography and an index. RFB

CURRENT PERIODICALS

- ALLIANCE NUMISMATIQUE EUROPÉENNE** (Secretariat Général: 23 rue des Capucines, Anvers, Belgium). Vol. 2, No. 11 (Nov., 1951).
- AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION OFFICER'S BULLETIN** (515 E. Capitol Ave., Springfield, Ill.). Vol. 1, No. 1 (Oct., 1951).
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- WHITTON, C. A. (-). In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 26 (3rd Ser., Vol. 6, Pt. 2) (1951), p. 243.

IN PREPARATION A STUDY ON THE COINS OF ABDAGASES

Mr. Edmund Zygmán, 160 West 73rd Street, New York 23, New York, is making a study of the coinage of Abdagases. He will welcome information on specimens in public and private collections.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Editor is grateful to the following who have contributed abstracts to this issue: Howard L. Adelson, Aline Abacherli Boyce, Richard P. Breaden, Vernon L. Brown, Herbert J. Erlanger, Sarah Elizabeth Freeman, Harvey L. Hansen, Harry V. Hodges, Laurence Lee Howe, B. Kanael, Barbara Peet Lynch, Dorothy Markham, Walter H. Maurer, George C. Miles, Doris Raymond, Mark M. Salton, Frank Sternberg, Margaret Thompson, Edwin W. Tomlinson, Cornelius C. Vermeule III, Lien-sheng Yang, and William P. Wallace.

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No. 20

July

1952

GENERAL

AMOROS, J. *Noticia acerca del Gabinete Numismático de Cataluña y su Museo.* Barcelona, 1949. 39 pp., illus., 33 pls.

Descriptive guide to the Numismatic Museum of Cataluña at Barcelona. After an historical account of the origin and growth of the collection the author discusses problems confronted in organizing and re-organizing a numismatic museum, the compromises theory makes to fact and the considerations given to interests of the general public.

On pp. 29-39 is found the guide proper. The contents of room one serve as a general introduction to numismatics. Here are exhibited specimens of primitive money, specimens which show the different materials out of which coins have been made, and coins which show the different forms money has taken. Room two is devoted to the coinage of ancient and medieval Spain. Room three exhibits modern and current Spanish coins. In room four are found Spanish, European and Papal medals; in room five a varied collection of paper money. The book contains a folding plan of the museum as well as thirty-three excellent plates which show the exhibition rooms, the cases, the library, the laboratory, and the work rooms.

RFB

BAILLION, F. *Expositions numismatiques.* In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 97 (1951), pp. 185-186.

A number of exhibitions took place in Belgium during the year 1951. The Amitiés Belgo-polonaises sponsored a meeting on May 29 in the Cabinet des Médailles in memory of the ninetieth anniversary of the death of Joachim Lelewel. The works of this great historian and numismatist were displayed. The Cabinet des Médailles also participated in a number of displays by lending objects from its collections. In July the Exchange of Brussels celebrated its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary; for this, coins of the Consulate, of the Empire and period of union with Holland, and of the Kingdom of Belgium were shown. Verviers celebrated the third centenary of its admission to the rank of "Bonnes Villes" of the principality of Liège. Money of the prince-bishops and also commemorative medals were displayed. In July the

Congrès de la Fédération Archéologique et Historique de Belgique held its thirty-fourth session in Verviers. An exhibition opened at Liège on the first of September in which money from the Gallic period to the end of the eighteenth century was shown.

Madrid held a national numismatic exhibit and an international exhibit of medals. Numerous collections from Belgium formed part of this exhibit; among these were both coins and medals belonging to the King. During this exhibition the International Federation of Publishers of Medals held its fourth congress in Madrid. DM

DAVIS, EDWARD H. *The Lafayette Presentation Button 1824*. For the Mattatuck Historical Society. Waterbury, Conn., 1951. 26 pp., illus.

Lafayette's Farewell Visit to America took place in 1824. The country's welcome was exuberant. Institutions and towns were named after the Marquis. His portrait appeared on the paper money of private and public banks. Copper tokens were issued by merchants, the obverses of which carried his portrait.

One of the most striking tokens struck in commemoration of the visit was the Washington medallion button which was struck in pure gold at the Scovill shop in Waterbury, Connecticut. It was stamped on the back with an inscription to Lafayette to whom a set was presented in 1825, a few weeks before his return to France. No contemporary specimens are now known. The die from which the medallion was struck apparently has not survived. This article takes up in detail the many problems connected with this button, its precise design and size, the possible survival of one of more examples together with the interesting history of several subsequent issues which repeated the presentation inscription on the back.

Another item of interest, issued somewhat earlier, was the button medallion of Lafayette which was very popular and sold widely. The article also discusses this interesting button in detail. RPB

GOTZEN, H. *Vom Vordringen der Geldwirtschaft im Mittelalter*. *Tellus-Lesebogen Geschichte*, No. 10 (1951). 8 pp., illus.

A short survey of monetary history from 650 B.C. to the present time written for school children. The historical importance of money is brought out by anecdotes and illustrations of various coins. PB

KENNEY, RICHARD D. *Apocryphal Coins*. In: *Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 18, No. 4 (July-August 1951), pp. 75-80, illus.

A catalogue of privately made 19th century essays for countries and districts lacking authorized coinages of their own, and of similar essays for non-existent 'countries' such as Patagonia and the Republic of North Mexico. Included are issues purporting to be for Colombia, Union of Central America, Guiana, Lundy Island, Andorra, Orange

Free State, Cape Colony and Griquatown. The author attributes the majority of the pieces to the two firms of Chr. Lauer of Nuremberg, and Eschger, Ghesquière and Co. of Paris. Brief historical notes follow listings for each country or district. WB

MATTINGLY, HAROLD. The British Museum. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 3 (July-Oct. 1949), pp. 73-83.

A condensed version of the address which Mr. H. Mattingly delivered before the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand at Wellington on April 26, 1949. After a brief account of the origin and the growth of the British Museum from the days of its foundation in 1754, Mr. Mattingly tells of his work in the Coin Department which he joined in 1912. Interspersed are amusing anecdotes about the coin room. The article gives a "behind the scenes" picture of a famous coin department in the period between the two World Wars. RPB

MATTINGLY, HAROLD. The Roman Coin Catalogues of the British Museum. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 4 (Nov. 1949-Feb. 1950), pp. 106-118.

About eighty years ago the British Museum began to publish its catalogues of coins and medals. The Greek series was started first. This work is now almost finished. Only Spain, Gaul, North Africa and the great issues of the Macedonian conquerors, Philip II and Alexander the Great remain to be done. However, second editions of many of the volumes of the Greek series are needed.

The main work on the Roman series was only started after the Greek were well under way. However, Grueber produced the volume on Roman medallions quite early. In the early 1900's Warwick Wroth turned from Greek coins and produced catalogues of the Coins of the Vandals and Ostrogoths and the Coins of the Byzantine Empire. Grueber continued his work on Roman coins and published his well-known Coins of the Roman Republic in three volumes. At this point in 1912 Mattingly joined the staff of the Coin Department. In the period between the two World Wars Mattingly produced four volumes of the imperial catalogue—Augustus to Vitellius, the Flavians, Nerva to Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius to Commodus. The fifth volume, Pertinax to Elagabalus, was still in its early stages when World War II broke out in 1939.

Mr. Mattingly describes in detail the work of a coin cataloguer and tells how these splendid volumes were compiled. He retired from the staff of the British Museum in 1948. RPB

MUNZFUNDE. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 2, No. 6 (June 1951), p. 51.

A number of short reports on hoard discoveries in all parts of the world, reprints for the most part from newspaper announcements.

The only reports with details are those on a find near Läuferfingen

(Canton Basel-Land) and near Weinsberg (Württemberg) which are based on original information. HJE

POŠVAŘ, JAROSLAV. Horní regál a jeho vývoj v českých zemích (The Royal Mining Right and Its Development in Czech Countries). In: *Numismatický Časopis*, Vol. 20 (1951), pp. 17-26. French Summary.

The Royal Mining Right as a *ius regale* signified the legitimate control of the sovereign over mineral resources. The royal mining right had been known in Czech districts from the year 1158 A.D. in which year Vladislav II took part in the proclamation of the constitution *De Regalibus de Roncaglia*. Up to the end of the thirteenth century the royal mining right showed itself generally speaking under the form of mine taxes, and under the form of legitimate royal control concerning mineral exploitation questions. However in 1300 A.D. the *ius regale montanorum* of Vencelas II expressed the principle that all mines belonged to the king.

During the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the weakening of royal authority was shown by concessions of mining rights to the nobility. So heavy were these concessions that by the sixteenth century the king enjoyed only nominal mining rights. In 1534 Ferdinand I opposed this incringement by concluding an arrangement with various states by means of which he acquired a half interest in the mining rights. The second half went to the states. In the nineteenth century the royal mining right passed completely to the state. RPB

Publicaties op Numismatische Gebied van Mr. J. Van Kuyk. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 36 (1949), pp. 108-110.

Bibliography of the numismatic writings of the late Mr. J. Van Kuyk. It lists books, magazine articles and book reviews which reflect his wide interest in European coins and medals. RPB

RASMUSSEN, NILS LUDVIG. Numismatics. In: *Swedish Archaeological Bibliography 1939-1948*, Ed. by Sverker Janson & Olof Vessberg, Uppsala, 1951, pp. 109-113 and pp. 201-211.

A survey of Swedish numismatic books and pamphlets which were published between 1939-1948. All the items listed treat of Swedish hoards especially from the Viking period, Swedish coins, and Swedish monetary history of the later Middle Ages. Swedish researches in foreign mediaeval numismatics is also mentioned. PB

REINHARDT, WILL. "Popular" Coin Names. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 17, No. 6 (June 1951), pp. 574-575.

A list of twenty-seven popular coin names with brief explanations of their origins. Included are the Harper, Mark, Thistle Crown, Bonnet Piece, Guinea, Spur Royal, Rose Royal, Marengo, Ryder, Medjidie, Levy, Noble, Saint Andrew, Tester, Rap, Eagle, Napoleon, Argentine, etc. RPB

MASTER, PAUL. Congrès. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 97 (1951), p. 188.

Professional numismatists from twelve countries, meeting at Geneva in May, 1951, founded the International Association of Professional Numismatists, with L. S. Forrer, of London, as president and H. A. Cahn, of Basel, as secretary. Among the objectives of the association are the spread of useful information about counterfeits and about thefts of coins, the establishment of a center for the appraisal of doubtful pieces, and the publication of works of international interest.

Plans are being made for a second international congress to be held in Paris in 1953.

DM

ANCIENT

BABELON, J. Les dioscures à Tomi. In: *Mélanges Charles Picard*, Vol. 1 (*Revue Archéologique*, 6 Ser., Vols. 29 & 30), pp. 24-33, illus.

The cult of the Dioscuri, so popular in Thrace and the Black Sea district, is reflected in the coinage of Istrus and also in the imperial issues of Tomis. At the latter city a common reverse type is that of the *lectisternium* with the recumbent gods participants in the ritual. This awkward device, ill adapted for a coin flan, may be derived from a statuary prototype of which no record remains.

Devotion to the Dioscuri under the Antonines is illustrated by *sestertii* types of Faustina the Elder (an error for Faustina the Younger): one with the *lectisternium* motif and one with the standing empress holding two infants whose heads are surmounted by stars.

MT

BEHRENS, GUSTAV. Kelten-Münzen von Manching. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 8 (1951), pp. 217-222, map, illus.

Discussion about the Celtic coins from the Manching (Bavaria) hoard which was discovered in 1936. The map included in this article shows the places where this coin type has been found. The Manching pieces may be of West Celtic origin. All the types found are illustrated by means of line drawings.

PB

COLBERT DE BEAULIEU, J. B. Le monnayage coriosolite. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 59, No. 7 (July 1951), cols 321-324.

The definite identification of the types belonging to Corseul at the end of the period of Gallic independence, presents many problems. Mr. Colbert de Beaulieu notes that there were various centres of distribution such as Corseul and Rédon, and points out that some types, for example the lyre, do not belong to any single locality. In conclusion he suggests that a final decision must await a detailed study of the hoard of 13,000 coins of Corseul found at Jersey in 1935.

FHA

COLBERT DE BEAULIEU, J. B. Numismatique celtique. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 97 (1951), p. 158.

M. Carl Axel Moberg has published (*Fornvännen*, 1951, pp. 1-20,

137-58) with a French translation the text of a lecture given at Stockholm on March 28, 1950, before a meeting of numismatists and humanists. He criticises the shortcomings of Celtic numismatics and its failure to aid in furnishing sources for history. He gives little credit to the attempts to make correct attribution of money to the cities named by Caesar. DM

COLBERT DE BEAULIEU, J. -B. La trouvaille de Saint-Jacques-de-la-Lande. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 97 (1951), pp. 105-116, Pl. VII.

The discovery of this hoard was first reported in 1948. The author now adds further information. The coins were in an earthenware pot. The workman who broke it thought that it was filled with "old buttons covered with verdigris." Many of the coins were carried away by the finders, others found their way into sacks which the workmen were filling with gravel.

Colbert has made a careful study of 93 additional coins from the hoard. He gives a brief inventory, dividing them into the eight classes which he previously established. He discusses his method of work and corrects previous statements concerning the metal. The coins are 25 per cent silver and 75 per cent copper. These pieces have been more thoroughly cleaned than the first 337 coins; therefore, in order to compare the weights of the two lots, he finds it necessary to add 1.75 per cent to the weights of the second group. The coins formerly attributed to the Abrincatui he now assigns to the Redones. DM

CARO BAROJA, JULIO. Le geografía lingüística de la España antigua a la luz de la lectura de las inscripciones monetales. In: *Boletín de la Real Academia Española*, Vol. 26 (May-Aug. 1947), pp. 197-243, 2 pls., 2 maps.

The author has given a comprehensive review and evaluation of past studies dealing with the Iberian language and particularly with the interpretation of monetary inscriptions. In addition he has prepared, on the basis of these inscriptions and the coin types, two maps which show the approximate location of the Iberian and Celtiberian mints and the tribal limits. The article contains a discussion of the Iberian and Celtiberian case endings. KS

DEONNA, W. Phalères Celtiques et Gallo-Romaines avec décor de Têtes humaines. In: *Revue Archéologique*, 6th Ser., Vol. 35 (1950), pp. 35-37, 147-181, illus.

On p. 40 a gold medallion of Gratian with suspension-loop and border and probably used as ornament on a harness, is the last of several discs compared for decoration and form with a bronze disc found at Augst, the ancient Augusta Raurica (canton of Bâle, Switzerland), in 1945. AAB

MATEU Y LLOPIS, F. Tarakon y Kose, dos topónimos ibéricos. In: *Boletín Arqueológico*. Año 49, Época 4, Fasc. 26-28 (Apr.-Dec. 1949), pp. 103-114, 2 pls.

A study is made of the names of two different mints, Tarrakon and

Kose, which appear in Iberian characters on drachmae of the Third Century B.C. As it is believed that the root *tar* indicates an elevated place, it is suggested that Tarrakon was on a promontory above the sea, while Kose was very near the municipal limits of Tarrakon. Later, when denarii and subdivisions thereof were coined, Tarrakon disappeared as a name and there was an abundant coinage of Kese (Cese and Cesse). When the Iberian administration was suppressed and the Roman authority was established, the ancient name of Tarrakon was exhumed and became the Tarraco of the Roman historians. **KS**

PICARD, CHARLES. Le temple et la statue de culte de Vejovis au Capitole Romain. In: *Revue Archéologique*, 6th Ser., Vol. 25 (1946), pp. 70-75, illus.

Greatly enlarged obverse of the denarius of Manius Fonteius shown on the page (73) opposite the photograph of a statue found during the excavation of the Temple of Vejovis on the Capitolium at Rome, in order to show how the head might be restored. There are traces of long hair on the shoulders of the statue, while Fonteius' head of Vejovis clearly has short curls. **AAB**

SCHWABACHER, WILLY. Ancient Numismatics. In: *Swedish Archaeological Bibliography 1939-1948*, ed. by Sverker Janson & Olof Vessberg. Uppsala, 1951. pp. 271-278.

A survey of books and pamphlets written by Swedish authors on ancient numismatics in the period 1939-1948. Greek as well as Roman numismatics are treated. **PB**

TOVAR, ANTONIO. Las monedas saguntinas y otras notas sobre inscripciones ibéricas. In: *Boletín del Seminario de Estudios de Arte y Arqueología*, Vol. 15, Fasc. 49-50 (1949), pp. 25-34.

The author deals with suffixes found in Iberian monetary inscriptions, especially on coins of Saguntum. He also discusses Iberian inscriptions on coins of Játiva, the representation of the nasal on coins in both Iberian and Celtiberian territory, and contraction in the name of the mint. **KS**

GREEK

BABELON, JEAN. Héracles au lion. In *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 1-11, pl. I.

Babelon herewith contributes his views on the perennial question of statues on coins. He considers it ridiculous to suppose that statues, especially cult figures which were endowed with almost human qualities, were not copied from time immemorial. The copies, however, would never have been photographic, but were subject to individual interpretation by the copyist, and when used on coins had to be redesigned to fit a small circular field. Due to the liberties necessarily taken by the engravers, we could not expect to find exact copies of statues, and

numismatic evidence must, therefore, be used with moderation. For an example, the author traces the type of Herakles struggling with the lion from its eastern origin, and comments particularly on its use as a type on the coins of Heraclea Lucaniae. SEF

CART, GERMAINE. Triptolème d'après deux lampes antiques du Musée du Louvre. In: *Mélanges Charles Picard*, Vol. 1 (*Revue Archéologique*, 6th Ser., Vols. 29 & 30), pp. 142-153, illus.

In this article on the evolution of the Triptolemos type general reference is made to money of Eleusis, Thrace, Asia Minor and Alexandria. The two illustrations of coins are in the form of sketchy line drawings, and in one case there is no indication of the issuing mint. MT

DESNEUX, JULES. Symboles entomologiques sur les tétradrachmes de Mendè. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 97 (1951), pp. 19-23, Pl. III and IV.

Animals of all kinds are found represented on the coins of ancient Greece. These range from the elephant of Antioch to the bee of Ephesus. Many insects, too, are used as accessory symbols on the coins of various cities.

On the coins of Mende there are many such entomological symbols, which are not always easily recognized. Hence they have been variously interpreted. The author bases his study of these symbols on *The Mende (Kaliandra) Hoard*, by S. P. Noe (*Numismatic Notes and Monographs*, No. 27).

Objection is made to the identification of the insect on No. 16 as a fly and that on Nos. 40, 43, and 48 as a bee or fly. In both instances a cicada is represented. The grasshopper, as it appears on No. 91, is very easily identified and occasions no controversy. The symbol on Nos. 86 and 90 has been called a "grasshopper with distended abdomen" by Noe; Regling thinks it is a scorpion. The insect is drawn in profile and the division of its body into three distinct segments, the small head, large thorax, distended abdomen, all in proper proportion, clearly mark it as a female winged ant.

The insect on Nos. 75 and 76 also has occasioned uncertainty, but by enlarged photographs the author shows that it is a female harvester ant holding a grain of corn in its jaws. This representation is apparently unique on Greek money. The artist has drawn every detail of the insect with precision, taking as his model, no doubt, the large ants which are common on the Mediterranean Coast. The ancients were well acquainted with these ants and their habits as is attested by references in Proverbs and also in Hesiod's *Works and Days*. DM

KANAEL, B. The Beginning of Maccabean Coinage. In: *Israel Exploration Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (1950-51), pp. 170-175.

Discussing first the permission to issue coins granted by Antiochus VII to Simon Maccabeus, the author believes that Simon did not avail himself of this privilege at the time since it would have involved open

rebellion against Tryphon, the actual ruler of Syria. Shortly thereafter when Antiochus became sure of his kingdom, he revoked the permit. The first Maccabean coins were struck by John Hyrcanus, probably about 110 B.C. after the defeat of the Syrian army and the capture of Samaria and Scythopolis.

MT

LACROIX, LEON. L'omphalos, attribut d'Asclépios, selon le témoignage des monnaies. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 97 (1951), pp. 6-18, Plates I and II.

Scholars who have studied the cult of Asklepios give the omphalos as one of the symbols of the god. The sacred stone, however, is usually a symbol of Apollo. The relationship existing between Apollo and Asklepios is a well-established fact. Is that sufficient reason to consider the omphalos of Asklepios as a symbol belonging originally to Apollo? The author bases his statements on evidence derived from the coins of Pergamum.

In the second century B. C. Pergamum struck bronze coins with the head of Asklepios on the obverse and, on the reverse, a serpent coiled around the omphalos, with the legend ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ. The same legend occurs on coins which have the head of Apollo on the obverse and the tripod on the reverse. Still other coins with the same symbol honor Asklepios and Hygieia.

H. von Fritze thinks that the coins were struck on the occasion of festivals held in honor of Asklepios. Undoubtedly, Apollo was associated with these celebrations. Aelius Aristides, writing in the second century A.D., said that Apollo was honored at Pergamum as the father of Asklepios and for this reason bore the name *Kallitekno*.

The close relationship between the two gods explains the transfer of a symbol of Apollo to Asklepios but does not explain the choice of symbol. The answer lies in the fact that it was the Pythian Apollo who was honored by Pergamum; he was the father of the god of medicine, and it is with him that the omphalos was most closely associated. The omphalos appears on coins of Pergamum struck in the second century B.C., at a time when most friendly relations existed between Pergamum and Delphi and hence between the god of medicine and Apollo.

Pergamum possessed a statue of Asklepios, the work of the Athenian sculptor Phryomachos. It is reasonably certain that the standing Asklepios on coins of the second century B.C., represents this statue.

In the Roman period the omphalos is frequently associated with Asklepios, but here it often serves as a support and may have no particular significance.

The prestige of Asklepios of Pergamum was very great and the importance of his sanctuary, attested by the words of Aristides, is confirmed by archaeology. Asklepios became the principal deity of Pergamum and under Roman rule his cult was associated with that of the Roman emperors.

DM

LACROIX, L. Quelques Groupes de Statues sur les monnaies de Corinthe. In: *Mélanges Charles Picard*, Vol. 2 (*Revue Archéologique*, Vol. 31-32, 6th Ser.), pp. 533-543, illus.

Corinth holds an unparalleled place among the cities of mainland Greece in the number of copies of works of art appearing on the coinage. M. Lacroix analyzes five groups of statues on issues of the imperial period: the Aphrodite of Acrocorinth represented in conjunction with the Artemis of Ephesus, Artemis Laphria, Poseidon, Herakles and Hermes. For the first three groups the die cutter has carefully copied and combined unrelated statues, for whose existence other evidence is available. In respect to the Herakles and Hermes representations, it seems likely that they were conceived as part of a group rather than as isolated statues and, if derived from definite works of art, must have been freely adapted for the coinage.

An interesting Corinthian reverse type is found on a coin of Julia Domna with figures of Apollo and Aphrodite which have been identified from the account of Pausanias as two works of Hermogenes of Cythera, set up side by side in the Agora. MT

L'ORANGE, H. P. Pausania. In: *Mélanges Charles Picard*, Vol. 2 (*Revue Archéologique*, 6th Ser., Vols. 31-32), pp. 668-681, illus.

The Persian style of dressing the beard, as exemplified by coin types, helps the writer identify a group of portrait busts as representations of Pausanias. MT

MAMROTH, Alfred. Einiges über die Porträtierungen der Nachfolger Alexanders des Grossen. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 7 (1951), pp. 185-189, pl. IX.

Discussion of the problem whether the engravers of Hellenistic coins produced naturalistic or idealised portraits. Coins from different periods are illustrated—coins issued for Antiochos I, Seleukos II, and Demetrios II of Syria, Mithradates IV of Pontos, Ariobazarnes I of Cappadocia, etc. In some cases the portraits become older in the course of time and hence may well be naturalistic. But there are other coin portraits which are idealised and do not become older, e.g., the portrait of Mithradates Eupator of Pontos. PB

MAMROTH, ALFRED. Die Münzbildnisse de Königin Kleopatra VII Philopator. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 6 (1951), pp. 161-165, pl. VIII.

Discussion of the coin portraits of Queen Cleopatra together with the citation of pertinent literary sources. The coins discussed are not of the finest style. Seventeen coin portraits are illustrated on the plate. PB

MAY, J. M. F. and P. NASTER. A propos des coins des monnaies d'Ainos. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 97 (1951), p. 157.

J. M. F. May, the author of *Ainos, its History and Coinage*, 473-341 B. C. and P. Naster, who reviewed the book in the *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 96, have agreed on certain corrections in the identifications of coins of Ainos. DM

PICARD, CHARLES. Percées tympanales ou niches de fronton? In: *Revue Archéologique*, 6th Ser., Vol. 34 (July-Sept., 1949), pp. 19-39, illus.

The author disagrees with Bluma Trell's interpretation of the three rectangular "openings" in the pediment of the Artemis temple at Ephesos. Mrs. Trell believes that these rectangles, for whose existence at the Artemision and other temples there is a considerable body of numismatic evidence, served the primary purpose of lightening the weight of the tympanum. M. Picard points out, however, that most temples of the archaic and classical periods carried heavy pedimental sculpture without the necessity for a reduction in the load. He prefers to regard the "openings" as deriving from the principle of the cult niches, such as are found so often at Thasos, symbolizing the entrances to a sanctuary. The pediment statues of the Artemision, which cannot be separated from the niches, represent wounded Amazons pressing toward the temple doors for asylum. MT

ROBINSON, E. S. G. The Coins from the Ephesian Artemision Reconsidered. In: *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, Vol. 71 (1951), pp. 156-167, 1 pl.

A foundation deposit of an early building beneath the Artemision of the Croesus period contained twenty-four electrum coins and four silver dumps in association with a large number of gold, silver and ivory objects. The latter date the closing of the deposit no earlier than the first decade of the sixth century B.C. This proves to be of paramount importance for the chronology and development of coinage.

The coins themselves, as Robinson shows, substantiate the evidence provided by the other material in the deposit. Seven of the pieces with a lion's head type belong to a homogeneous series which, by analogy with lion representations in sculpture and pottery, can be dated from the third quarter of the seventh century B.C. to well into the sixth. The latest lion coin in the deposit was struck ca. 600 B.C.

Nine of the deposit coins are without type or device of any kind and may be divided into three classes: dumps of metal, and two varieties of incuse pieces, first with smooth and later with striated obverses. A single example of the last category turned up elsewhere in the excavations in a pot hoard, whose burial should be dated slightly later than that of the foundation deposit, or shortly after 600 B.C.

Since the finds from the Artemision must represent a fair sample of the currency circulating at the time, the large proportion of typeless pieces found with type-bearing coins indicates that the period in question is close to the invention of coinage, an event which can scarcely have antedated the laying away of the two deposits by much more than a generation. This late dating for the beginning of coinage has striking implications, particularly for the chronology of other early currencies, such as the issues of Aegina, Corinth and Athens. MT

ROES, ANNE. L'aigle psychopompe de l'époque impériale. In: *Mélanges Charles Picard*, Vol. 2 (*Revue Archéologique*, 6th Ser., Vols. 31-32), pp. 881-891, illus.

Coins of Cyzicus are cited by the writer in support of her thesis that one need not go back to a Babylonian origin for the apotheosis type of the Imperial period since all the elements of its representation exist in Greek art. Issues of the Seleucid and Ptolemaic kings attest that the assimilation of the ruler with the solar deity and the type of the human figure, representing the sun god, on the back of an eagle was born in the East. These conceptions were taken over by the Roman emperors. **MT**

SEYRIG, HENRI. Double Octadrachme de la Chalcidique. In: *Mélanges Charles Picard*, Vol. 2 (*Revue Archéologique*, 6th Ser., Vols. 31-32), pp. 968-970, illus.


This unique coin, said to have come from Sermylia (now Ormilía), has a lion's mask on the obverse and a quadripartite incuse on the reverse. Its weight, 68.88 grams, is roughly equivalent to sixteen drachms on the Attic standard. M. Seyrig suggests that the piece was struck by Acanthus during the second half of the sixth century B.C. **MT**

STEVENS, GORHAM P. A Silver Three-Obol Piece from Athens. In: *Archaeology*, Vol. 4, No. 2 (1951), pp. 104-105, illus.

Mr. Stephens uses a late sixth century triobol of Athens (Svoronos Pl. 7. #30ff) as the basis of a popular article comparing modern and Greek coins and commenting on Greek coin art in general. **FHA**

THOMPSON, MARGARET. A Ptolemaic Bronze Hoard from Corinth. In: *Hesperia*, Vol. 20, No. 4 (Oct.-Dec., 1951), pp. 355-367, pl. 101b.

In February, 1948, a group of 34 bronze coins of the Ptolemaic period was found during the excavation of a well in the South Stoa of Corinth.

The coins are all from 25 to 30 mm. in diameter. Thirty-one have on the obverse the head of Isis, right, with a wreath of grain, and a circle of dots. On the reverse is an eagle, left, on a thunderbolt, wings open; in the field  and a circle of dots. The remaining three have on the obverse the head of Zeus Ammon, right. One has also the legend [ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗ]Σ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ. They have on the reverse two eagles, left, on a thunderbolt, wings closed; in field, cornucopiae, a circle of dots. All coins in the hoard have the reverse legend ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ.

There had been three distinct fills in the well. This hoard is associated with the third and had been hidden either in the well or in a paint shop above it. The coins are in a fair state of preservation, though a number are badly corroded, probably as a result of their long exposure to dampness in the soil.

The significance of the hoard lies in the help it gives in dating two controversial issues of Ptolemaic bronze. The destruction of Corinth in 146 B.C. gives a *terminus ante quem* for the burial of the coins.

Miss Thompson gives a brief summary of the history of Egypt during

the early second century B.C. Historical facts, taken in conjunction with the probable date of burial of the hoard, lead to definite conclusions concerning the dating of these 34 coins.

Thirty-two were issued by Cleopatra I between 180 and 163 B.C. and the other two by Ptolemy VI and Ptolemy VIII during their royal partnership of 174-164 B.C. The hoard was probably assembled in the early years of the joint reign, about 170-168 B.C.

It is not difficult to account for the presence of the hoard in Corinth. Mercenary forces were widely used in the Hellenistic world. Undoubtedly, Corinthians were in the ranks of the Ptolemaic armies. A retired soldier may well have taken his earnings home at the time when Egypt was on the verge of economic collapse because of the struggle with Antiochus. Finding that his money had little exchange value, he laid it aside, awaiting a better situation.

The author speculates on the value of the individual coins, but too little is known to permit any definite conclusions as to the worth of the hoard to its owner.

DM

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Hellenisme in het Midden Oosten. In *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 36 (1949), pp. 166-168, pl. 10.

Discussion of the Hellenizing role played by Greek kings in Bactria and India, Euthydemus, Demetrios, Eukratides, Heliokles and their coinage with the striking portraits. In 141 B.C. Bactria was incorporated into the great Parthian empire, but Hellenistic culture did not cease in India, for Parthia assumed the role which the conquered Bactria had played. Indo-Parthian coins were struck in the Hellenistic manner by Greek moneyers at their old mints and signed with their Greek monograms. An excellent example is the silver coin of Azes recently acquired by the Royal Dutch Cabinet. On the obverse the name Azes is stamped in Greek letters around the royal rider portrait as well as the Hellenistic caption: the great king of kings; on the reverse appears an Indian inscription surrounding a Hellenistic figure of Zeus. A Bactrian coin and this Indo-Parthian coin are illustrated.

RFB

ROMAN

ADELSON, HOWARD L. Roman Coin Denominations. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 17, No. 11 (Nov. 1951), pp. 929-934, illus.

A popular article on Roman coin denominations. The origin of Roman coinage is given in brief. Republican bronze, silver and gold denominations are discussed in detail. The *aes rude*, the *aes signatum*, the *quadrasses*, the *quincusses*, the *aes grave*, *semis*, *triens*, *quadrans*, *sextans*, *unica*, *decussis*, *tripondius* and *dupondius*, bronze denominations of the Republican period, are defined with precision, and the changes in weight and standard carefully noted. The same treatment

has been given to the Republican silver and gold denominations, and to the various denominations of the imperial period. The article contains five illustrations which show both obverses and reverses of a typical Republican silver denarius, a typical imperial silver denarius, a bronze as of Claudius, a bronze quadrans of Claudius, and an antoninianus showing its distinguishing mark the radiate crown on the obverse.

RPB

BAYET, JEAN. Remarques sur quelques types italiotes du monnayage Julio-Claudian. In: *Mélanges Charles Picard*, Vol. 1 (*Revue Archéologique*, 6th Ser., Vols. 29 & 30), pp. 34-47, illus.

A discussion of coins of republican and Augustan and one or two later moneyers imitating Greek coins struck in Italy. Types studied and illustrated are butting bull, Heracles and Lion, man-headed bull, lion attacking stag, wounded boar, seated Victory. The author's general thesis is that style as well as type is taken from Greek-Italian rather than from other possible mints.

AAB

BEHRENS, GUSTAV. Ein Schatzfund römischer Münzen aus dem Legionslager in Mainz. In: *Mainzer Zeitschrift*, Jhg. 44/45 (1949-1950), pp. 162-163.

Description (with the use of the second edition of Cohen as a guide) of one hundred and eighty-six denarii from the period of Vitellius to Severus Alexander. The find was discovered in 1950 at Mainz. It may have been buried by a soldier attached to the castle of Mainz.

PB

BREITENSTEIN, NIELS. En Bornholmsk Guldskat. In: *Fra Nationalmuseets Arbejdsmark* 1951, Copenhagen, 1951, pp. 24-28, illus.

In the course of the excavations at Dalshøj, Ibsker parish, Bornholm, which were conducted in 1950, there was discovered a hoard of seventeen gold solidi of the Roman emperors Valentinian III (425-455), Majorianus (457-461), Anthemius (467-471), Theodosius II (408-450), Leo I (457-474), Zeno (474-491), and Anastasius (491-518). These seventeen coins are all illustrated, discussed, and compared with some barbaric imitations. The hoard is also compared with similar finds from Bornholm, Denmark, Sweden and Germany in order to explain the motive for the burial.

PB

BRUCK, GUIDO. Holzbearbeitungsgeräte als römische Münzbeizeichen. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 74 (1951), pp. 5-7, illus.

Listing and description (with drawings) of woodworkers' tools on Roman republican coins in order to show the value of coins as source material for the ancient crafts and trades.

AAB

BUSHE-FOX, J. P. *Fourth Report on the Excavations of the Roman Fort at Richborough, Kent*. London, Society of Antiquaries, 1949. 320 pp., 98 pls., illus., plans, charts. (Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, No. XVI).

The report covers the period 1928-winter 1931. The section on the coins (pp. 273-320) begins with a tabular summary (Gaulish, British, Roman—this takes up most of the space—Byzantine, fifth century minims, undetermined, Saxon, medieval and modern), continues with a descriptive analysis (new discoveries, particularly pieces of Carausius, discussion of overstrikes and hoards), several short analytical tables, and lists of the coins in the seven hoards. A catalogue, following the order of the tabular summary, follows (280-320). There are but two illustrations (the book has ninety-nine plates), a drawing of a coin with Julio-Claudian countermarks on p. 286, and an obverse of Magnentius (from the excavation coins?) shown on plate XLII for comparison with a bronze medallion; for this see the portion of the text citing the opinions of Mattingly on p. 140. Outside the special section on coins there are scattered references to hoards, single coins, or coin groups found in the excavation or cited in relation to the excavation material.

AAB

DÉCHELETTE, F. Découverte d'un trésor de monnaies romaines d'argent à Lay (Loire). In: *Revue Archéologique*, 6th Ser., Vol. 36 (1950), pp. 167-168.

In March 1949, 1127 denarii, chiefly of Elagabalus and Severus Alexander, were found at the edge of a Roman road from Roanne to Lyon. The earliest piece is a denarius of Mark Antony's sixth legion, the latest, of Severus Alexander. Eleven emperors and three empresses are represented. The coins were found in orderly arrangement under what was evidently a small guard house and are probably the payroll of a military post. This find may be connected with barbarian invasions of the first quarter of the third century.

AAB

DÖLLING, HEINRICH. Ein Denar des L. Domitius Domitianus. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 6 (1951), pp. 168-171, illus.

Description of a hitherto unknown coin of L. Domitius Domitianus (295-296) from the mint of Alexandria. According to the author the piece must have been a denarius.

PB

FABRE, GABRIELLE. La trouvaille de Tôtes. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 13-52, pl. II.

The discovery of a hoard of Roman coins at Tôtes, near Calvaire, was recorded in 1943 by Count Costa de Beauregard, vice-president of the Commission départementale des Antiquités de la Seine-Inf. A few pieces were dispersed. The bronze vase contained something more than fifteen hundred coins: four denarii (one each of Alexander Severus, Julia Mamaea, Maximinus and Gordian III), 928 antoniniani of the emperors and empresses from Balbinus through Aurelian, which were struck at imperial mints, chiefly at Rome, and 590 antoniniani of the Gallic emperors, which were struck at the local mints of Cologne and

Trèves. In the present study, 1397 coins are catalogued with pertinent comment on their contribution to the disentangling of the complicated coinage problems of the third century. **SEF**

GOBL, ROBERT. Der Aufbau der römischen Münzprägung in der Kaiserzeit. V/1 Valerianus und Gallienus (253-260). In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 74 (1951), pp. 8-45, chart, pl.

K. Pink's pupil Göbl takes a hand at the now well-known *Aufbau* of the imperial coins, and we have here the joint reign of Valerian and Gallienus (253-260 A.D.). An introductory section is followed by lists of abbreviations. As each fresh part of the *Aufbau* appears the great number of abbreviations becomes more frightening. Like the earlier parts V/1 lacks photographs, but there are drawings of reverse types (p. 45) and a table of the Emperors' movements (p. 44). Sections on chronology, obverse and reverse, mints, officinae and marks of issue, denominations and finds precede the catalogue. Consequences of the arrangement of the coins for the history of the joint reign, related within a chronological summary, and notes, complete the study. **AAB**

GOEDECKE, GERHARD. Zur römisch-campanischen Didrachmen-Prägung. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 6 (1951), pp. 165-168.

Discussion of the chronology of the Romano-Campanian didrachms on the basis of Mattingly's theory. The author concludes that the didrachm with the head of Roma-Minerva, the victory and the legend ROMANO must have been issued in 241 B.C. or later. **PB**

HAGEN, WILHELMINE. Römischer Münzfund aus dem freien Germanien? In: *Bonner Jahrbücher des Rheinischen Landesmuseums in Bonn und des Vereins von Altertumsfreunden im Rheinlande*, Vol. 150 (1950), pp. 103-104.

Careful description of two folles of Crispus and Constantius II from the mint at Trier. The two coins came from a hoard of about 100 coins which were found ca. 1905 at Virneberg (Kreis Neuwied, Rhineland). Coin types for the year 324 are discussed. **PB**

JOHNSON, ALLAN CHESTER. *Egypt and the Roman Empire*. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press, 1951. 183 pp.

Professor A. C. Johnson's book is the published version of six lectures delivered at the University of Michigan and the American Academy in Rome in 1947-1948 by him and sponsored by the Thomas Spencer Jerome Foundation. Notes have been added to the texts of the lectures. Under the headings of Fiduciary Currency and Its Regulation, Inflation, Land Tenure, Serfdom in Egypt, Taxation in Byzantine Egypt, and The Administration of Egypt, Professor Johnson discusses the main problems of the economic history of Egypt during the Roman domination of that land but with special emphasis on the period beginning with the reign of Diocletian. His first lecture defines the numismatic and accounting terms used in Egypt and gives a brief

history of Alexandrian coinage in the Roman period as well as a view of the fiduciary nature of that coinage and the administration of the currency in Egypt. Building upon his conclusions set forth in the first lecture Professor Johnson then defines two varieties of inflation, the slow, but steady, price rise, and the more sensational rapid climb of prices in the late third century A.D. This rapid rise of prices he calls inflation and explains largely in terms of the increased issuance of fiduciary currency in excess of the needs of the Egyptian populace. The remaining four chapters of the book describe in some detail some of the most pressing problems of Egyptian economic history. After setting forth the evidence for the changing systems of land tenure in Egypt and the status of the peasants, Professor Johnson concludes that serfdom, in the western sense of the word, did not exist in Egypt. The detailed synthesis of the data on the nature of later Roman taxation and administration in Egypt includes definitions and identifications of the various levies, estimates of the income derived from Egypt, comments on the nature of the administration and remarks on its cost. The papyri, of course, are used extensively as evidence throughout the work in conjunction with the legal and literary sources. This proves to be especially valuable in the later chapters on taxation and administration as well as in the chapters on land tenure and serfdom. Professor Johnson discusses all of these problems in some detail and cites all of the important evidence necessary for an understanding of the nature of the questions and his proposed solutions. HLA

LALLEMAND, JACQUELINE. *Le monnayage de Domitius Domitianus*. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 97 (1951), pp. 89-103, Pl. VI.

Domitius Domitianus was recognized as emperor in Egypt during the reign of Diocletian. His coins were all minted in Alexandria and all bear the date of his second year. Evidence from papyri and ostraka and also historical references establish the date of his usurpation between March 293 and March 297, probably in the summer of 295.

Domitianus struck both Greek and Latin coins at the same time and in about equal numbers. To judge from the number of dies represented by the coins which are known, his coinage was quite abundant.

The Greek coins are of billon and are divided into three classes based on weight and diameter. The correspondence of weight and diameter with a certain type seems to indicate that each type was used for a particular value. The obverse types have the bust or head of the emperor, both either laureate or radiate. The reverse types are either Sarapis or Victory.

The Latin coins are of gold, coined for commerce outside of Egypt, and bronze. The obverse type is the laureate head of Domitianus. The reverse type of the gold coins, Victory; that of the bronze, the genius of the Roman people.

The lack of information about Domitianus and the scarcity of his coins make a study of his coinage particularly important. These facts added to the number of unedited coins which the author was able to study influenced him to compile a catalogue of all the pieces for which he had either a cast or a photograph. The catalogue lists 39 Greek coins and 41 Latin coins. For each is given a description, diameter, weight, and die position. DM

NASTER, PAUL. Contorniates à la Haye. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 97 (1951), p. 157.

Mme. A. N. Zadoks-Josephus Jitta, of the Cabinet des Médailles at The Hague, has published in *Mnemosyne* (s. IV, IV, 1951, pp. 81-92) an important collection of 47 contorniates belonging to that institution. Many of them had been in the Six collection which was acquired in 1901. Her classification follows that of Alföldi, although she does not entertain his views concerning their anti-Christian character. She considers that they were made, not at the mints, but by private commercial firms, and that they were intended to serve as presents exchanged by people of the middle class. DM

NASTER, PAUL. Trouvaille de sesterces à Froidmont (1949). In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 97 (1951), pp. 161-166.

In a courtyard at Froidmont, near Tournai, a workman found the remains of an iron box which contained 140 Roman coins of bronze. At least 130 are sesterces, the remainder dupondii. The probable date of discovery was 1949. The finder cleaned most of the pieces with satisfactory results.

The coins are very badly worn, and because of the difficulty of exact identification the author catalogues them very briefly. They range from Vespasian through Commodus, 51 being attributed to Hadrian. There is then a gap of at least 25 years followed by one coin of Macrinus. This is in good condition and furnishes the key to the date of burial of the hoard. It is interesting to note that these sesterces must have continued to circulate even after their types were practically effaced. DM

PAULY, HERMANN. Über einen Rechtsrheinischen Münzfund aus der Zeit von Constantin dem Grossen. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 5 (1950/51), pp. 149-150.

In 1905 a hoard of about 100 folles from the period of Constantine I was discovered in a copper mine at Virneberg (Rhineland). Unfortunately this hoard was lost during the last war. PB

PICARD, CHARLES. Domitien sacrifiant sur un médaillon d'el Djem (Tunisie). In: *Revue Archéologique*, 6th Ser., Vol. 26 (1946), pp. 53-74, illus.

Coins of Domitian (enlarged photographs) used to help establish as Domitianic a stucco disc or clipeus on which is a sacrificial scene honoring Athena. AAB

ROBERTSON, ANNE S. Two Hoards of Roman Coins from Wiltshire. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 9, Pts. 3-4 (1949), pp. 245-252.

Describes two hoards in the museum at Salisbury. The first is a group of thirty-two folles dating from 296 to 306 A.D. which were found near Winterbourne Earls in 1865. The second hoard, at present, consists of 3,709 coins (all but four are antoniniani) found at East Harnham in 1871. These date from Valerian I to Galerius (as Caesar); but about three-quarters are issues of Gallienus and Claudius Gothicus.

FHA

SEABY, W. A. Coinage from Ham Hill in Taunton Museum. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 9, Pts. 3-4 (1949), pp. 166-179, pl.

Contains a detailed description of the coins from the early British types to Vespasian. The more numerous coins from the later Roman period are described more briefly. The author concludes with a summary of the history of the site drawn from numismatic evidence.

FHA

SMEDLEY, NORMAN. The Marr Thick Hoard. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 9, Pts. 3-4 (1949), pp. 244-245.

The Marr Thick Hoard consists of sixty-two antoniniani dating from Gallienus to Tetricus II. It includes one new variety of Saloninus and three of Claudius II.

FHA

SMITH, H. R. W. *Problems Historical and Numismatic in the Reign of Augustus*. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1951. 221 pp., 6 pls. \$1.00.

Publication of a denarius of doubtful authenticity (portrait head, temple of Mars Ultor; legends: L. CINNA IIII. COS, MARTI. ULTORI); exhaustive and inconclusive examination to determine whether or not the piece is a forgery; the bearing of the piece, if genuine, on what the author calls the "Lugdunum monopoly theory."

AAB

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. The Canterbury Minimissimi Again. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 9, Pts. 3-4 (1949), pp. 242-244.

A commentary on Mr. O'Neil's notes on the minimissimi found in the ruins of a bath house at Canterbury (*Num. Chron.* VIII pp. 226ff). Mr. Sutherland suggests an alternative system of dating which would prolong the use of the bath house, and consequently result in the circulation of coins at a later date than Mr. O'Neill believes likely.

FHA

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Merkwaaardige Romeinsche Munten. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 36 (1949), pp. 168-169.

Three unusual Roman coins were recently acquired by the Royal Cabinet. H. A. Cahn has already studied and described the first two of these pieces in the pages of the *Numismatic Chronicle* (6th Ser., Vol. 6, 1946, p. 19, No. 36, pl. II; p. 21, No. 46, pl. II). The third coin is a Julia Domna, wife of Septimius Severus and mother of Caracalla. It is

a typical example of the so-called *denier défourré*. The obverse shows the bust of Julia Domna with the inscription *IVLIA PIA FELIX AVG*; the reverse a throned Venus with outstretched right hand and with a long scepter in the left with this inscription *VENVS GENETRIX*. The form of the chair and the slanting position of the scepter differ from the known type. It is quite possible that this piece is also a Gallic imitation. **RFB**

BYZANTINE

BERTELE, TOMASO. *L'imperatore alato nella numismatica bizantina*. Rome, 1951. 114 pp., 9 pls.

A number of Byzantine coins unpublished for the most part and almost all from the Balkans display a double series of winged motifs. The obverses show the image of a sovereign with one or with a pair of large wings and inscribed with the names of John, Michael or Andronicus. The reverses depict the cross supported by two wings. These coins are believed to have been struck at the Salonica mint which continued to operate after the fall of the ephemeral Empire of Salonica.

Various explanations, none completely satisfactory, have been given about the origin of these coins. The author states that images similar to the Byzantine are found on Central European medieval coins, especially German. Some of these pieces struck at places along the Danube are earlier than those of Salonica. In Central Europe the winged cross, the figure of a winged bishop and a winged emperor are also found.

According to the author German influence upon Byzantine numismatic art may appear strange. But Byzantine coin types after the thirteenth century tell a different story. Many of these types were new and original, and several were preceded by and often influenced by analogous types which appeared on German and Italian coins which circulated in the Levant.

SCHINDLER, LEO. Die byzantinischen Münzsammlungen in Österreich. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 74 (1951), pp. 54-61, charts.

A survey and analysis of the collections of Byzantine coins in Austria with tables showing, for instance, the frequency of coins of the emperors in gold, silver, and bronze, and the percentages of coins generally falling within three broad periods of the empire. Includes a review of the history of the Byzantine coinage in its relation to other coinages which somehow are related to it and turn up in the Byzantine trays of a collection. The writer deprecates treatment of Byzantine coinage as only an *anhang* of the Roman coinage and advocates a general card catalogue and a center for exchange of information. **AAB**

PALOL, PEDRO DE. *Ponderales y exagia romanobizantinos en España*. In: *Ampurias*, Vol. 11 (1949), pp. 127-150, 2 pls., illus.

Romano-Byzantine ponderales and exagia in Spain are studied. They were copies of the oriental Byzantine standards and were imported

chiefly from Constantinople and Alexandria. The spherical type is of classical origin and lasts at least until the time of Justinian; the types of the series bearing the abbreviation SOL must be anterior to Theodoric; the system of weights with the uncial unit and an abbreviation is characteristic of the last quarter of the sixth century and continues in the West until 711 A.D. KS

LOMBARD, KURT. Münztypen und Münzstätten von Byzanz. In: *Mitteilungsblatt der numismatischen Gesellschaften Frankfurt a. M. und Mainz*, n. d., pp. 7-8.

Survey and explanation of mint abbreviations and values on Byzantine coins. PB

WHITTING, P. D. and C. H. PIPER. Re-Arranging Some Byzantine Anonymous Types. In *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 395 (Apr. 1951), pp. 143/145, illus.

Further commentary on the order of Types IV, V & VI. The authors, differing from both Wroth and Bellinger, suggest that the correct order should be (using B.M.C. numbers), V, VI, & IV. FHA

WHITTING, P. D. and C. H. PIPER. A Common Byzantine Anonymous Overstrike. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 400 (Sept. 1951), pp. 359-361, illus.

Class III overstruck on Class II is one of the more frequent combinations in the Byzantine anonymous series. The authors discuss its occurrence with particular reference to the features of Class II which most readily survive overstriking. FHA

WHITTING, P. D. Another Byzantine Anonymous by P. D. Whitting and C. H. Piper. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 383 (April 1950), pp. 162-163, illus.

A brief discussion of the correct order of B.M.C. Classes IV & VI (Bellinger V & IV). The authors conclude that Bellinger's rearrangement is the correct one. FHA

WHITTING, P. D. and PIPER, C. H. Dating Byzantine Anonymous Issues. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 396 (May 1951), pp. 192-193, illus.

A general note on the chronology of Classes II to VIII. A comparative table shows the differences between the British Museum and Bellinger's arrangements. FHA

MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN

BLANCHET, ADRIEN. La monnaie et l'église. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 53-69.

The author lists, with documentary evidence, many of the churches, monastic orders and religious organizations which were granted by royal decree or tacitly the rights of coinage during the Merovingian and Carolingian eras in France. This information should be of considerable

interest and importance to architectural historians. The simplest way to raise the necessary funds for large building programs was to coin it, and issues have been noted which coincide with periods of construction.

SEF

DIEPENBACH, WILHELM. Die Münzprägung am Mittelrhein im Zeitalter der Merowinger. In: *Mainzer Zeitschrift*, Vol. 44/45 (1949/50), pp. 141-152, illus.

After an historical introduction the seventh century gold coinage from the Mainz mint is discussed. Contemporary coins from the Alsheim and Worms mints are also treated. Drawings illustrate all eighteen known types which are described in a catalogue.

PB

EBERHARDT, KLAUS. Tabelle über die Reichsmünzen 1871-1919. In: *Mitteilungsblatt der numismatischen Gesellschaften Frankfurt a. M. und Mainz*, n. d., pp. 9-11.

Survey of German coinage in the period from 1871-1919.

PB

GOEDECKE, GERHARD. Ein Halbtaler der Stadt Lüneburg von 1601. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 7 (1951), pp. 195-196.

Careful description of a hitherto unknown half-thaler of the city of Lüneburg struck by the moneyer Hans Eickhoff. Other coins of Lüneburg issued in 1601 are also discussed.

PB

GRIERSON, PHILIP. Un denier d'Henri II d'Allemagne frappé à Dinant. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 97 (1951), pp. 117-119, illus.

B. de Koehne published in the *Mémoires de la Société impériale d'Archéologie et de Numismatique de Saint Pétersbourg* a Lotharingian denier found in Russia. On the obverse is the word . HEINRICVS . ; on the reverse only the letters . . . NANT . . . are legible. The coin has been variously attributed—to Henry of Durbuy, to Henry I, bishop of Liège, and to the emperor Henry III.

The author has acquired another specimen of this rare coin which makes its attribution certain. He attributes the piece to King Henry II (1002-12) and places it in the imperial series of coins of Dinant.

DM

HAGEN, WILHELMINE. Erwerbungsbericht für die Zeit vom 1. Januar bis 31. Dezember 1949, IV. Münzsammlung. In: *Bonner Jahrbücher des Rheinischen Landesmuseums in Bonn und des Vereins von Altertumsfreunden im Rheinlande*, Vol. 150 (1950), pp. 135-138, illus.

A catalogue of the ancient, mediaeval, and modern coins and medals which were acquired in 1949 by the Rheinisches Landesmuseum at Bonn together with three finds. A gold medal of 1689 which commemorates the taking of the city of Kaiserswerth by Frederik III of Brandenburg is illustrated.

PB

HOLLER, JOSEF. Die Münzsammlung des Freiburger Augustiner Museums. In: *Münzkunde und Münzkabinette am Oberrhein, Namens der Badischen Gesellschaft für Münzkunde aus Anlass des 30 jährigen Bestehens herausgegeben von Friedrich Wielandt, Karlsruhe, 1951*, pp. 65-72.

A history and description of the Augustinermuseum coin collection at Freiburg, which was established in 1810. The collection now contains three thousand coins from southwestern Germany many from the city of Freiburg itself. PB

JAEGER, KURT. Zu den Münzen des Hauses Fürstenberg. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 6 (1951), pp. 171-174.

A catalogue of the coins issued from 1623-1804 by the Fürstenberg counts and princes. PB

JANKUHN, HERBERT. Probleme des rheinischen Handels nach Skandinavien im frühen Mittelalter. In: *Rheinische Vierteljahrsblätter*, Vol. 15/16 (1950-1951), pp. 495-499, 2 maps.

An attempt to prove by numismatics the commercial importance of the town of Hedeby in the early Middle Ages. A map well shows the spread of the so-called Hedeby semi-bracteates throughout the countryside. PB

JESSE, WILHELM. Noch einmal die Okelpfennige, mit Verwendung eines Manuskriptes von Heinrich Buck. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 8 (1951), pp. 225-227.

With the help of a manuscript written by the late Heinrich Buck, the author discusses in detail the coin name Okelpfennige which is found in mediaeval documents of Brandenburg and Brunswick. An hypothesis of Menadier is corrected. Okelpfennige may well have been very small and light coins. PB

KELLER, ARNOLD. Die Münzstätte Tiengen im Klettgau. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 5 (1950/51), pp. 129-136, pl. VII.

Treatment of a series of bracteates which the barons of Krenkingen and the bishops of Constance issued during the late middle ages at the Tiengen mint. Each type of these bracteates is illustrated in an exact chronological arrangement. PB

KRAUMANN, FRANTIŠEK. Obrys ruskehó knížecího mincovnictví (Survey of the Coinage of Russian Princes). In: *Numismatický Casopis*, Vol. 20 (1951), pp. 73-86. French Summary.

After the end of the Golden Horde domination the grand princes of central and northeastern Russia began to issue coinages of their own. Instead of Tartar coins which had been in use the grand prince of Moscow Dimitri Donskoi issued ca. 1382 silver *dengi* (from the Tartar *tengha*, *tangha*—silver money). Three Russian *dengi* were equivalent to two Tartar *tengha*.

Gradually the weights of Russian *dengi* which were struck by other principalities grew less until under Vasil II (1425-1462), grand prince of Moscow, they weighed only nine *doli*. But the contemporary *dengha* of the rich state of Novgorod, the *novgorodka* enjoyed a weight of eighteen to twenty-two *doli*. After the conquest of Novgorod by Ivan

III in 1478 the Moscow rouble equaled one hundred *novgorodkas* or two hundred *moskovkas*.

In 1533 Ivan IV reformed Russian currency. At the new mints inspectors were installed and a two per cent tax was imposed upon the coinage. The *novgorodkas* which were struck were called *copecs*.

The coins of the grand princes were irregular in form much like globules or drops of metal. The earliest pieces were bilingual with Russian legend upon the obverse and Tartar legend upon the reverse. The devices were varied with objects from daily life, from the hunt and from war. The principal type shows a horseman f.r. with his lance killing a dragon or a serpent. The legends and inscriptions (name and title of the prince), often incomplete and barely legible make classification of this coinage quite difficult. The principal metal was silver. Gold *dengi* were rarely struck. Some principalities issued copper coinage, the coins of which were known as *pouly* (a Tartar word meaning copper money). The article contains a list of Russian principalities from which coins are known.

RPB

MAJER, GIOVANNINA. Le monete del conte Giovanni Capodistria. Patrizio Venete, Presidente dei liberi Elleni, 1828-1831. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 59, No. 8 (Aug.-Sept. 1951), cols. 379-382, illus.

An interesting series of coins, which evoke memories of stirring historical and political events in Europe, is that Greek series which carry the name of Giovanni Capodistria, president of liberated Greece in the period from 1827 to 1831. In April 1827 the National Greek Assembly met at Tregene and elected as first president of the Republic of the Hellenes Giovanni Capodistria. Among his first official acts was the authorization of a coinage for the new Greek state. The mint was installed on the small island of Aegina. The mint machinery, which had been used at Malta by the grand masters of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, was purchased and transported to this island and here were struck the first coins of the Greek Republic. The pieces, which carried the name of Capodistria as president, were struck in silver and in bronze. The obverses show the phoenix rising from his ashes with a cross superimposed above his head, a representation of the triumph of a Christian people; the reverses a laurel wreath with the denomination in the center, the date in the exergue, and inscription around the edge. The one phoenix piece in silver (1828), and the ten, five, and one lepta pieces in bronze struck in 1828, 1830, and 1831 are described in detail.

RPB

MAZARD, JEAN. Les émissions monétaires de l'union française. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 157-176, pl. III.

A discussion of the resultant changes in coinage and in economic and financial relations brought about during and after the War with the breaking up of the old French Empire and the establishment of the

Union Française. Pertinent decrees are cited and the new types issued for members of the Union are described and illustrated. SEF

MELLOR, EDITH M. Some Notes on Mediaeval France as Illustrated by the Coinage. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 379 (Dec. 1949), pp. 571-573, No. 380 (Jan. 1950), pp. 11-13.

A very brief outline of the French coinage from the eighth to the fifteenth centuries. The author frequently digresses into various historical anecdotes; but altogether, the article will prove interesting and useful to the beginner in the field. FHA

NASTER, PAUL. Trouvaille de monnaies des XV^e et XVI^e siècles à Courtrai, (1947). In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 97 (1951), pp. 166-181, illus.

Workmen who were repairing the drain of a house at Courtrai in September, 1947, found a small vessel containing 340 coins—325 silver, 1 gold, 1 pale gold, and 13 bronze or copper. The hoard was divided among the finders but was reassembled to enable the author to study and catalogue the coins.

Although the hoard contained no types that were unknown, yet two-thirds of the pieces are of varieties which do not seem to have been previously described. Almost all western Europe except Germany was represented, coins of France, Brabant, Flanders, Cambrai, Spain, and Milan being most numerous.

The earliest coins date from the first half of the fifteenth century. Twenty-five are dated from 1575 to 1579, a fact which would lead to the conclusion that the hoard had been buried near the end of the sixteenth century were it not for the presence of four later coins, the last dated 1692. The author presents various theories to account for their presence in the hoard, but no satisfactory conclusion can be reached.

The collector was undoubtedly in modest circumstances, for there are few large silver pieces and many of the coins are badly worn. The number of French coins in the collection is accounted for by the proximity of France to Courtrai and by the greater exchange value of French money. DM

OHLY, RICHARD. Ein unbekanntes Albusstück von Leiningen. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 8 (1951), pp. 230-231.

Description of a hitherto unknown 1657 albus of Count George-Wilhelm of Leiningen-Westerburg from a hoard of 2567 coins which were buried after 1675 in the Wetterau. PB

OHLY, R. Ein Wunder des Heiligen Wigbert auf einer hessischen Mittelaltermünze. In: *Mitteilungen des Geschichts- und Altertumsvereins der Stadt Alsfeld*, April 1951, pp. 4-5.

Discussion of a bracteate from the Alsfeld find (cp. *Numismatic Literature*, No. 15, April, 1951, p. 259), which may illustrate the legend of Saint Wigbert and the perjurer Odacar. PB

PIEPER, ERNST. Über das "Kreuzchen" als Entwertungsgegenstempel von Göttingen aus dem Jahre 1471. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 8 (1951), pp. 229-230.

Description of a small cross counterstamp on a fourteenth century groat of Meissen. This countermark may have come from the city of Göttingen. Unfortunately the coin is not illustrated. **PB**

PRIEUR, PIERRE. Contribution à l'étude de la monnaie de Reims 1679-1773. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 71-132.

An exhaustive historical account of the operations and personnel of the Mint at Reims from its opening by decree of Louis XIV in 1679 until its final closing in 1790. An historical outline, lists of directors, engravers and other officials with their marks, and recorded annual output are fully tabulated at the end. **SEF**

ROLLAND, H. La monnaie de Tarascon de 1481 à 1539. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 12, (1950), pp. 133-156, illus.

An historical account of the operations of the mint at Tarascon from the inheritance of Provence by Louis XI upon the death of the last Count, Charles III d'Anjou, in 1481, until the final closing of the mint in 1539. Forty-three coins are described in detail. **SEF**

SCHWARZ, DIETRICH & SCHNEIDER, HUGO. Ein neuerworbener Brakteat mit Topfhelmdarstellung. In: *Schweizerisches Landesmuseum in Zürich, Jahresbericht 1949/50* (1951), pp. 91-97, illus.

Study of a bracteate from the Neuenburg mint. The piece was struck about 1372 and was recently acquired by the Schweizerisches Landesmuseum at Zurich. Schwarz discusses the date of the bracteate while Schneider considers the helmet, the form and shape of which indicates the period ca. 1360-1380. **PB**

SPAETH, HANS. Das Wappen des Stiftes Essen auf dem Dukaten der Franziska Christine von 1754. In: *Das Münster am Hellweg*, Jhg. 4 (1951), pp. 104-106, illus.

By means of an enlarged illustration of the 1754 ducat of the abbey of Essen this article has succeeded in giving an interpretation of the abbey's coat-of-arms during the tenure of the abbess Franziska Christine, Countess Palatine, 1726-1776. **PB**

TAUTE, FRITZ. Monogramme der Münzherren auf Randpfennigen des 11. Jahrhunderts. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 7 (1951), pp. 189-194, illus.

Discussion about the origin of the so-called "Randpfennige" of the eleventh century. In addition to the crosiers or standards on these coins, there are marks which Taute considers to be monograms of an archbishop of Magdeburg, a bishop of Meissen, and an abbot of Bergen. The conclusion is reached that these princes may have issued these Randpfennige. **PB**

TEN WOLDE, HEINRICH. Spanische Münzen mit rätselhafter Schrift. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 8 (1951), pp. 222-224.

Discussion about the enigmatic writing which appears upon a series of Hispanic coins which were probably struck at Tartessos. Some examples of this script are given in the article. PB

TER KUILE, G. J. De openbare en particuliere munt- en penningverzamelingen in Overijssel. In: *Vereniging tot beoefening van Overijsselsch regt en geschiedenis, Verslagen en Mededeelingen*, Vol. 66 (1951), pp. 196-208, 3 pls.

Important coins, medals and finds in these collections are mentioned. The three plates illustrate three medals, of which two date from the sixteenth century and one is modern, the splendid noble of the city of Kampen, and the seventeenth century thalers from the Buurse find. The private collections in the province of Overijssel are also discussed. PB

THIELER, H. & MEHLER, M. Zur Frage der Herkunft des Münzfundes von Kinzweiler vom 4. August 1941. In: *Zeitschrift des Aachener Geschichtsvereins*, Vol. 63, pp. 119-124.

Discussion of the Kinzweiler hoard found near Aachen and buried in 1614. This find has already been published by Wilhelmine Hagen in the *Bonner Jahrbücher*, Vol. 147 (1942), pp. 394-418. In this article the exact date of the burial and the owner are discussed. The owner may have been a soldier in Spinola's army. In the find there were two one quarter Tassarola scudos with an eagle counterstamp. In opposition to W. Hagen the authors consider this counterstamp to have originated in North Italy and not in the city of Aachen. PB

VAN GELDER, H. ENNO. Daalder van de Graaf van den Bergh. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 36 (1949), pp. 172-173, pl. 10.

In March 1949 the Royal Dutch Cabinet acquired a rare silver undated daalder of William IV, Graaf van den Bergh. The obverse shows the youthful effigy of the count; the reverse the heart-shaped coat-of-arms of this family. After an examination of contemporary sources the author of this article concludes that the coin must have been struck between 1557 and 1563 at the latest. RPB

VAN GELDER, H. ENNO. Muntvondst bij Beyrouth. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 36 (1949), pp. 175-176.

Through the kindness of H. Seyrig, director of the French School at Beyrouth, an accurate report has been received about a find of one hundred and forty-four late sixteenth and seventeenth century coins which were for the most part Dutch leeuwendaalders. This hoard was discovered at the beginning of 1949 in the environs of Beyrouth. It is known from Dutch as well as Levantine sources that Dutch leeuwen-

daalders throughout the seventeenth century and even later played a very important role as media of exchange at Turkish ports in the eastern Mediterranean. These coins from the various provinces of the Netherlands are listed and briefly described. RPB

Van Gelder, H. Enno. Muntvondst te Alphen aan de Rijn. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 36 (1949), pp. 173-175.

In June 1949 two pots, which contained two hundred silver coins, were found during the breaking-up of the floor of an old farm house near Alphen on the Rhine. These pieces were all seventeenth century ducats from North and South Netherlands. The latest coin carried the date of 1684. The hoard consisted of one hundred and twenty-one coins from the Spanish Netherlands (Philip IV, Charles II), four from the Bishopric of Luik (Maximiliaan Hendrik), seventy-four from the Republic of the United Netherlands, and one unidentified piece. RPB

VOLTZ, THEODOR. Beitrag zum Rappenmünzbund von 1498. In: *Festschrift zur Gründungsfeier vom 15./16. Dezember 1951 der Numismatischen Gesellschaft zu Freiburg im Breisgau e. V.*, pp. 5-6.

Discussion of the 1498 Rappenmünzbund coins with some treatment of their denominations. PB

WASCHINSKI, EMIL. Zur Technik der Brakteatenprägung um 1500. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 8 (1951), pp. 227-229.

Description of a bracteate die of the Teutonic Order in the fifteenth century. The technique of striking bracteates is discussed in some detail. PB

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Freiburg in der Münzgeschichte. In: *Festschrift zur Gründungsfeier vom 15./16. Dezember 1951 der Numismatischen Gesellschaft zu Freiburg im Breisgau e. V.*, pp. 6-9.

A short numismatic history of Freiburg (Breisgau). The mint of Freiburg began to issue coins in the twelfth century. During the thirteenth century coins were struck at Freiburg for the counts of Freiburg. In 1327, 1361, 1368, and 1399 the city of Freiburg had the right to issue coins. Gold and silver coins were struck by the city of Freiburg in 1567, 1620-29, 1705-39, and 1772. PB

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Münzkunde und Münzkabinette am Oberrhein. In: *Münzkunde und Münzkabinette am Oberrhein, Namens der Badischen Gesellschaft für Münzkunde aus Anlass des 30 jährigen Bestehens herausgegeben von Friedrich Wielandt*, Karlsruhe 1951, pp. 9-64.

The first book about ancient numismatics was published at Strasbourg in 1525. The year 1593 saw the first books in the monetary history and coin privileges of the cities, towns and districts of the Upper Rhineland. All authors and titles up to 1800 are cited. The Upper Rhineland coin collections, both public and private, are discussed in detail, e.g., the collections at Basel, Zürich, Strasbourg, Heidelberg,

Mannheim, Donaueschingen with particular attention to the Badisches Münzkabinett at Karlsruhe.

Biographies of important nineteenth century Upper Rhineland numismatists, Berstett, Creuzer, Bally, etc., are given together with a list of collectors, and a list of catalogues which contain Upper Rhineland coins. Upper Rhineland hoards are also listed and described. PB

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Münzrat Ludwig Kachel, Künstler und Wegbereiter deutscher Münzeinheit. In: *Baden, Monographie einer Landschaft*, Jhg. 3 (1951), pp. 33-35, illus.

Biography of Ludwig Kachel (1791-1878), director of the Karlsruhe mint, and an engraver of medals. His medallic style is discussed in detail by means of description and illustration of his principal medals. Kachel's role in the preparation and conclusion of the 1837, 1845, 1857, and 1858 coin treaties is emphasized. The article contains an illustration of Kachel's portrait painted by his son Ludwig in 1854. PB

WIELANDT, F. Von Hellern und Batzen. Eine Münznamenstudie. In: *Soweit der Turmberg grüsst*, Jhg. 3, (1951), pp. 17-19.

A discussion of coin names mentioned in old popular songs. Forty-seven well known coin names, among which are found the batzen, dukat, floren, frank, heller, and the taler, are discussed and interpreted. PB

WINTER, HUGO. "Gero von Schermbke" oder "Gero von Schrembke". In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 8 (1951), p. 224.

There is a series of bracteates which was struck by Bishop Gero of Halberstadt (1160-77). The correct name of this bishop is Gero von Schermbke as this article shows. PB

GREAT BRITAIN

BLANCHET, ADRIEN. Monnaies coupées et monnaies "rondes" en Angleterre. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 206-209.

A new interpretation of the puzzling passage from the so-called prophecy of Merlin in Geoffroy de Monmouth's history of the kings of Britain (*Historia regum Britanniae*, VII, 3): "Findetur forma commercii; dimidium rotundum erit." The author believes that Merlin was not prophesying anything new, but rather espousing a reform in British currency—the striking of pieces of small denomination, which were well-known on the continent, but which had been supplied in Britain by cutting the round pennies into halves and quarters. SEF

CARSON, R. A. G. A Hoard of British "Tin" Coins from Sunbury-on-Thames. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 10 (1950), pp. 148-149.

Gives the varieties of the three hundred and seventeen tin coins found at Shepperton, Middlesex, in 1950. All are of the earlier type and were probably cast. FHA

CARSON, R. A. G. Lambourn (Berks.) Treasure Trove. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 9 (1949), pp. 257-258.

List, giving mint marks, of the gold coins of James I and Charles I found at Lambourn in 1949. FHA

CARSON, R. A. G. The Mint of Thetford. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 9 (1949), pp. 189-236, 4 pls.

A comprehensive history of the mint at Thetford, together with an outline of the historical background, from the ninth century until the mint was closed in 1179. Useful appendices list the moneyers and the types struck, as well as, all the known dies. The article is well illustrated. FHA

HAGLEY, SYDNEY V. The Coinage of Fiji 1934-50. The Coinage of Fiji '34-50 Catalogue Supplement No. 1. In: *South Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 6 (Nov. 1950), pp. 42-43; Vol. 2, No. 1 (Jan. 1951), p. 3.

All except the 1942 and 1943 Fiji issues were struck at the Royal Mint, London and carry no mint mark. The issues of 1942-43 were struck at the United States Mint, San Francisco, and bear the mint mark S in various positions on the reverse. The florin, shilling and sixpence 1934-35 were struck in a fifty per cent silver alloy and are reeded; the pence and halfpence 1934-41 in cupro-nickel (copper 75, nickel 25) with those of 1942-43 in cupro-zinc, a yellow brassy alloy. With the 1945 issue cupro-nickel was used again but with a slightly different alloy. All the pennies and halfpences have plain edges and are holed. The obverses for the issues of 1934-36 were the work of Kruger Gray; the reverses were designed by Percy Metcalfe. After 1936 both obverses and reverses were designed by Percy Metcalfe. Throughout this period the weights and dimensions remained constant.

The Fiji coins for the period 1934-50 issued under George V, Edward VIII and George VI are listed and described. The details of both obverses and reverses, the denomination, the date, metal and the number struck are given. Especially interesting is the penny of 1936 which carries the name of Edward VIII King Emperor. Edward VIII abdicated in December 1936. All other issues of 1936 continued to be struck with the effigy of George V. However, inasmuch as the Fiji coins with the perforation do not carry the royal portrait, it was a simple matter to prepare the dies for the penny and the halfpenny. No halfpence were struck, but an indeterminate number of pence were struck with the name of Edward VIII.

The supplement contains additions to the catalogue which lists the coins issued in 1950. There were no issues in 1948. In 1949 only the penny and the halfpenny were issued. RFB

HILL, PHILIP V. An Unpublished Sceatta in Norwich Museum. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 10 (1950), pp. 150-151, illus.

Describes a new variety dating from the mid-eighth century. The piece belongs to the "dragon" class and has a unique chain border on the obverse. FHA

JENKINS, G. K. The Skipton Treasure Trove. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 9 (1949), pp. 253-257.

Listing of the three hundred and eighty-three coins found at Skipton Bridge, Thirsk, Yorkshire, in 1949. These date from Edward I to Henry IV, and include Scottish coins of David II and Robert III, as well as three continental "sterlings." Details of the mints and series are given. FHA

JENKINS, G. K. The Upwey Treasure Trove. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 9 (1949), pp. 261-262.

Lists the two hundred and seventy-nine coins dating from Philip and Mary to Charles II found at Upwey, Dorsetshire, in 1950. All were struck at the Tower Mint. FHA

Latin Legends on British Coins. In: *South African Numismatic Society Magazine*, 1947, pp. 39-42.

A list of fifty-eight Latin legends which appear on British coins with translations into English. The coins, on which these legends appear, are given together with the dates at which the legends were used for the most part during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The legends are generally quotations from the Bible especially the Psalms and the Gospels. RPB

NELSON, PHILIP. An Aethelstan Penny of Derby. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 10 (1950), pp. 151-152, illus.

Note on a Derby penny of Aethelstan, moneyer Sigwold, with a reverse die later used by Analf Guthfrithson. FHA

NELSON, PHILIP. An Unpublished Norman Coin of York. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 9 (1949), p. 262.

Note on a York coin of William II, Type III, struck by the moneyer Owthbeorn. Brooke does not record any of this type at York. FHA

NELSON, PHILIP. Two Unpublished Norman Coins of London Mint. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 9, Pts. 3-4 (1949), p. 258.

Notes on two coins not listed in Brooke. One of William I, Type VI, moneyer Edred; the other of William II, Type II, moneyer, Birt (Bartholomew). FHA

PRIDMORE, F. The Officially Pierced Coinage of William III. 1695-1696. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 379 (Dec. 1949), pp. 573-575.

A unique aspect of the recoinage of 1695-96 was the decree making it necessary for all private persons to pierce all unclipped hammered coins in their possession before they could use them as legal tender after Feb.

10, 1696. Mr. Pridmore gives a good history of the Great Recoinage with special attention to this detail. Extracts from the acts of Parliament governing the piercing of coins are appended. FHA

SAW, REGINALD. Some Notes on the Canterbury Mint. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 385 (June 1950), pp. 268-269.

Notes on the location of the various mints at Canterbury, their history, and present day remains. FHA

SEABY, H. A., ed. The Coinage of H. M. King George VI. Compiled from Official Sources. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 396 (May 1951), pp. 188-190.

Complete listing and description of the coins struck under George VI for British Honduras, British Guiana, Hong Kong, Jamaica, and Seychelles. FHA

SPINK & SON, LTD. *The Milled Coinage of England 1662-1946*. London, Spink & Son, Ltd., 1950. 145 pp., illus.

A useful and complete handbook of this series. The gold coins are treated separately, all major varieties are clearly illustrated and approximate degrees of rarity are indicated. Finally brief notes are given on each reign. FHA

WEGEMANN, GEORG. The Earliest Coins of the Anglo-Saxons. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 388 (Sept. 1950), pp. 418-425, illus.

An informative study of the types, development, and derivation of the skeattas and trymsas. The author concludes that the coinage began about 600 A.D. and, in the case of the skeattas, continued until the ninth century. A table gives the various types, all of which are illustrated (although the pictures are, unfortunately, far from clear). FHA

UNITED STATES of AMERICA

BREEN, Walter H. Confederacy Operated the Charlotte Mint in 1861. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 6 (June 1951), pp. 606-607.

As a by-product of research on operation of the branch mint at New Orleans by the Confederacy in 1861 (Breen, Walter. Coinage of the New Orleans Mint in 1861. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 4 (April, 1951), pp. 387-394), new information was discovered concerning the Confederacy's brief operation of the branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina and possible brief operation of the branch at Dahlonega, Georgia. There is quoted an extract from a letter on this subject dated April 30, 1861, from James Ross Snowden, Director of the Mint, Philadelphia, to Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington. Half-eagles only were minted at Charlotte in 1861 by the Confederacy to the number of 887; they were from dies already used under the United States at this mint and therefore surviving specimens cannot be distinguished from legal coins of this date and mint. Gold

dollars could have been coined at Dahlonega using available 1861 dies of the United States; coinage records are missing. RHW

BREEN, WALTER. Davy on Mint Processes in 1794. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 8 (Aug. 1951), pp. 870-872.

Complete quotation of a long letter dated Dec. 27, 1794, from one James Davy to Secretary of State, Edmund Randolph, recommending many worth-while improvements in the "limping" mechanical equipment and methods of the U. S. Mint. The original letter is in The National Archives; a previous extract is cited in Frank H. Stewart's *History of the First U. S. Mint* (1930). Davy, who was familiar with the coinage techniques of J. P. Droz in Paris and M. W. Boulton at Soho (Birmingham), offered his services to the U. S. Mint but unfortunately was not employed. He also offered to procure better copper on more advantageous terms than had been done before. While Davy's recommendations were not followed, his remarkable letter constitutes an excellent and unique source on the details of the earliest U. S. Mint coinage procedure. Breen deduced from the quoted letter further interesting inferences regarding mint techniques and their influence on coinage specimens which have survived. He might have mentioned the curious coincidence that, within six weeks after the critical Davy letter, the mint underwent a Congressional investigation. RHW

BREEN, WALTER. "Trial Piece Designed for U. S. Cent." In: *Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 12 (Dec., 1951), pp. 1310-1313, illus.

Breen amplifies the historical background of a restrike described in the article by John J. Ford, Jr., "Odds and Ends in the U. S. Series" in *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 8 (Aug., 1949), pp. 499-501. On the copper piece described, the obverse displays an eagle standing on the sinister half of a U. S. Shield while the reverse bears the inscription: TRIAL PIECE./ DESIGNED FOR/ UNITED STATES/ CENT./ 1792. Breen describes four allied obverses (two illus.), three of which are known uniface in copper and three known muled in white metal and in copper with the above reverse (illus.) prepared by Dr. M. W. Dickeson. Breen carefully traces the literature on the subject, most of which is not documentary. One obverse was illustrated in M. W. Dickeson's *American Numismatic Manual* (1859, 1860, 1865), plate XIII. A muled specimen appeared in an 1863 sale. The obverse dies were identified tentatively in 1885 as those used for embossing the stamps on U. S. Revenue paper, with the date "1816" added to the story in 1909. In 1910, Dickeson was quoted by a dealer as having said he found these obverse dies among discarded mint dies. Breen adds credibility to the revenue-stamp-die theory by quoting 1817 U. S. Mint correspondence with the Commissioner of the Revenue, establishing that Chief Coiner Adam Eckfeldt prepared and furnished dies for such a purpose in that year. RHW

CARMICHAEL, MELVIN O. Morgan Dollar Die Varieties. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 17, No. 8 (Aug. 1951), pp. 657-660, illus.

Die varieties (86) of silver dollars 1878-1935 in the author's collection are tabulated and briefly described, with special emphasis on the first three years. Attributions for specimens of these years are cross-referenced with those in Howard R. Newcomb's article "Standard Dollar Die Varieties of 1878-1879-1880" in *The Numismatist*, Vol. 26, No. 2, (Feb. 1913), pp. 75-78. The original dies for this series, 1878-1921 (illus.) were engraved by George T. Morgan; the remainder of the pieces described are of the Peace Type. The article is justified on the basis of popularity of these issues in the market place and the revision of rarity estimates resulting from recent releases of large quantities of certain dates from Federal Reserve vaults. RHW

FORD, JOHN J., JR. & KENNEY, RICHARD D. Authentication of Colonial Coins. The Clinton Cent. In: *Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 17, No. 5 (Sept.-Oct. 1950), pp. 85-94, illus.

While seeking to authenticate a newly-discovered specimen of the rare 1786 George Clinton copper pattern of a so-called "cent," the authors' curiosity carried them into fields of American numismatic research seldom traversed in recent years. A detailed comparison of the coin with authentic specimens, and also with samples of the J. A. Bolen copy, the unknown copy and the cast copy, produced convincing evidence that the discovery was an original struck over an Immunis Columbia "cent" of 1787. The Clinton cents are believed to have been struck for Major Eli Leavenworth by James F. Atlee at Machin's Mills, N. Y. The authors estimate that twelve original specimens are known today, although only five were known to S. S. Crosby in 1875. The excellent illustrations include thirteen obverses and twelve reverses, seven of which are three-times enlarged. As a by-product of the study, the reader shares the pedigree search of several of the better-known specimens, beginning with the sale of the collection of the Rev. J. M. Finotti in 1862. Many names associated with the first decade (1857-1867) of widespread U. S. coin collecting appear, including W. Elliot Woodward, W. C. Prime, William Strobridge, William A. Lilliendahl, John F. McCoy, Jeremiah Colburn, J. J. Mickley, Dr. Thomas Hall, Dr. Francis S. Edwards (the copyer) and others. The authors' story-telling style adds interest to the subject without detracting from the scholarly exactness of the presentation. RHW

FORD, JOHN J., JR. Numismatica Americana: The Bushnell Sale. In: *Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 18, No. 2 (March-April 1951), pp. 35-41, port.

This article traces the history of the Charles Ira Bushnell collection from the time of its owner's death through its private sale to Lorin Parmelee and its consignment by the latter to the Chapman brothers of Philadelphia for public auction. Much space is given to human interest

details and contemporary opinions on the pretentious catalogue of the collection, the first of the twenty-odd "Large Chapman" catalogues, as well as to attacks by Édouard Frossard on the Chapmans' language, tactics and even typographical errors. It might be added that the "Harrison, a Baltimore collector," who attended and bought the choicest of the Washington medals offered, was almost certainly T. Harrison Garrett, father of J. W. Garrett who bequeathed the augmented collection to the Johns Hopkins University. WB

FORD, JOHN J. *Numismatica Americana: The Confederate Cent*. In: *Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb. 1951), pp. 9-14.

The historical background of the pattern Confederate Cent of 1861 is covered with considerably more exactness than has been heretofore done. A clarifying digression is made to identify properly the four American die-sinkers named Lovett, the dies in question having been prepared by Robert Lovett, Jr. for the firm of Bailey & Co., Philadelphia jewelers. This firm had been approached by representatives of the Confederate government, authorizing them to produce dies and patterns for a minor coinage, so that the specimens which survive in the original copper-nickel properly may be called Confederate pattern coins. Lovett, for patriotic or other reasons, never delivered the dies or patterns to the Confederacy but instead concealed them in his cellar. Captain John Haseltine, Philadelphia dealer, and others obtained the dies and part of the patterns in 1874. He produced restrikes in gold, silver and copper which properly cannot be called coins of the Confederacy. Illustrations of three obverses and three reverses appear showing specimens related by muling; also there is reproduced a full-page copy of the circular first offering the restrikes for sale. Typical auction-sale prices at famous sales are included. Source material is identified with care. RHW

FORD, JOHN J., JR. *Numismatica Americana. The Early Coins of America—S. S. Crosby*. 1875. In: *Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 18, No. 5 (Sept.-Oct., 1951), pp. 99-103, portrait, illus.

The author traces the history of the publication of Crosby's work on Early American coinages in detail from its first conception and outlining by a committee of the New England Numismatic and Archaeological Society. He reproduces the committee's circular of November 1872 soliciting subscriptions for the proposed work, and a review of the completed book appearing in the October 1875 *American Journal of Numismatics*, by Dr. Edward Maris of Philadelphia. The assertion is made that 350 copies were issued. The article concludes with a note on the 1945 reprint of Crosby's book and the contemplated publication of a supplement, together with some comments on prices of original and reprint. WB

HEWITT, LEE F., ed. *Proofs Before 1858*. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 17, No. 7 (July 1951), pp. 585-586, illus.

The writer questions certain statements in Walter Breen's article "Research in the Archives—Report on Proofs, Essais, Restrikes and Related Material" in *The Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 18, No. 2 (March-April 1951), pp. 30-34; particularly: "Proofs were first put on public sale early in 1858. . ." As a suggestion toward refutation of this statement, a descriptive price card is illustrated, printed in Philadelphia, and entitled "Complete Series of Coins of the United States of America"; this card accompanied an identified proof set of 1844, including ten coins from half-cent to eagle. The card is undated; the seller is unidentified; public sale is not proven, and the specimen coins are not identified as proofs or master coins. However, the existence of the card infers strongly that proof sets were sold in 1844 and suggests that there are still many unanswered questions regarding early U. S. proofs. RHW

SLABAUGH, ARLIE. The United States Half Cent. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 17, No. 7 (July 1951), pp. 577-581, illus.

Presentation of a well-organized and factual summary of information on the coinage of the half-cents. While no research or documentation is introduced, much data are brought together for the reader's convenience. Among the subjects discussed are coinage authorizations, weights, descriptions of types (illus.), over-dates, restrikes, proofs, patterns, total coinage, rarity and investment aspects. Alternative collecting methods and estimated costs are included for a collection of half-cent types, dates, die-varieties and die states. Acquisition of specialized literature on the subject is recommended to the collector; seven such items are briefly reviewed, including estimates of price and availability. RHW

SLABAUGH, ARLIE. The United States Dime. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 17, No. 9 (Sept. 1951), pp. 737-742, illus.

This is a well-organized and factual summary of information on the coinage of the ten-cent piece, presented in popular style and brought together from many sources for the reader's convenience. Among the subjects discussed are coinage authorizations, weights, fineness, legal tender, description of types (illus.), over-dates, patterns, die engravers and rarity of certain issues. RHW

TERCENTENARY OF THE PINE TREE SHILLING. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 8 (August 1951), pp. 850-854, illus.

A popular-style brochure of the A.N.A. Pine Tree Shilling Tercentenary Commemorative Committee, reproduced with a brief introduction, and with a cut of an original Pine Tree coin as well as the design of the proposed commemorative quarter dollar. The brochure skims over the early monetary history of the American Colonies, emphasizing barter and Massachusetts silver issues, and reproduces the text of a bill, introduced into Congress in January 1951, which would authorize the coinage of a commemorative 25-cent piece in 1952 for the Pine

Tree tercentenary. The article is somewhat impaired by numerous typographical errors. The act authorizing the NE coinage (quoted from Crosby's *Early Coins of America*, p. 34) is given there as authorizing a twopence and no threepence (Ild), and reproduces the original's 12^d: by "swelue pence." And 1686 is given as the date of discontinuance of Pine Tree coinage, whereas Crosby presents evidence that the actual year was 1684. WB

CANADA

CHARLTON, J. E. 1952 *Catalogue of of Canadian Coins, Tokens & Fractional Currency*. Toronto, 1952. 34 pp., 15 pls.

This catalogue is the first effort in many years to produce in Canada, an up-to-date catalogue of Canadian coins and tokens. The catalogue gives the average retail prices at which these coins and tokens are selling today, but it is not a dealer's price list. The author has used as the basis of his work P. N. Breton's "Illustrated History of Coins and Tokens Relating to Canada," which although nearly sixty years old, is still the standard reference book for Canadian numismatics. He has used good judgment in omitting a great many of the store cards which were issued for advertising purposes and never served as a medium of exchange. No tokens of numismatic significance are omitted. The dated series of Canadian and Newfoundland coins, from 1858 to 1951 are covered in detail. Several varieties, such as the 1859 overdates and the 1936 "dot" coinage, are illustrated for the first time. Tables, showing the numbers of coins struck from 1858 to 1950, add to the value of this very useful book. SSC

FORD, JOHN J., JR. *Numismatica America*. The Copper Company of Upper Canada. In: *Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 18, No. 3 (May-June 1951), pp. 61-69, illus.

A pattern halfpenny with the Copper Company's title on reverse, dated 1794, signed by Ponthon and said to have been issued from the Soho Mint by Matthew Boulton and James Watt, is described as an official essai for a distinctive coinage for Upper Canada under the Act of 1791 which divided the Province of Canada into Upper and Lower. The author also describes a muling of the reverse of this piece with a reverse ascribed to Conrad Küchler reading BRITISH SETTLEMENT KENTUCKY 1796, and a restrike from fraudulent dies by one J. Rochelle Thomas. The restrike was first offered in 1894, twelve silver and fifty bronze specimens being admitted to. Photographs of the reverses of the original and the Thomas restrike, enlarged to two diameters, clearly exhibit their numerous differences. WB

POTTER, G. R. L. The Coinage of Canada. In: *The Canadian Banker*, Vol. 58, No. 3 (Autumn, 1951), pp. 22-45.

This excellent article covers in outline form the history of the Cana-

dian coinage during the period from the beginning of the British regime to the present day. No effort has been made to cover the semi-official coins of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick or the many tokens issued by merchants and others in the early days. The author has confined himself mainly to the bank tokens and the regnal issues. Among the many interesting pieces dealt with are: the Magdalen Island penny, the 1822 silver "anchor" money, the Lesslie twopenny piece, the bouquet sous issued by banks, the Bank of Montreal "side view" tokens, the 1852 British Columbia gold pieces, the 1908 Ottawa sovereign and the 1936 "dot" coinage.

The value of the article is greatly enhanced by fourteen photographs of above-average quality. Five pages of carefully prepared tables list the Canadian coin denominations struck from 1858 to 1951 and the Newfoundland coins from 1865 to 1947. In each case the mint (whether London, Birmingham or Ottawa) is shown.

Although the author intended this article primarily for the information of the layman, it should prove of both interest and value to any numismatist who has not specialized in the Canadian series. ssc

REGISTER OF OWNERS OF RARE COINS OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND. In: *C. N. A. Bulletin*, Vol. 2, No. 5, (Sept. 1951), pp. 2-14.

This unique record, which was prepared by the Canadian Numismatic Association, lists the owners and history of all known specimens of six rare Canadian and Newfoundland coins. During the past few years, interest in the Canadian decimal series has greatly increased. Early Canadian numismatists were evidently interested chiefly in type collections. During recent years, as more and more collectors attempted to assemble complete date series, it became evident that some dates were practically unobtainable.

The Register lists the six rare coins and the number of known specimens as follows: Canada, 50¢, 1921-7 specimens; 10¢, 1889-19; 10¢, 1936 with dot-2; 5¢, 1921-51; 1¢, 1936 with dot-6; Newfoundland, 5¢, 1946-37. ssc

LATIN AMERICA

FERRARI, JORGE N. and PARDO, ROMAN F. *Amonedación de Córdoba*. Buenos Aires, 1951. 445 pp., illus. (Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades. Numismática V.)

Comprehensive monograph devoted to the coinage of Córdoba, now the third city in Argentina, and a cultural, intellectual and commercial center. The first chapter (pp. 13-72) after an historical account of the founding of this city discusses the establishment of the mint and the first attempts at coinage in the period between 1815 and 1817. In the second chapter is discussed the period after the closing of the mint in

1817 and the concessions granted to individuals who struck crude coins down to the thirties. This period in the monetary history of Córdoba is characterized by the legal circulation of the provincial and national currency of La Rioja and the independent Bolivian struck at Potosí. Chapter three treats of the varieties of dies used by those to whom the privilege of striking money had been granted, especially Pedro Nolasco Pizarro and Colonel José Policarpo Patiño whose initials appear upon many coins which are technically and artistically very poor. The fourth chapter discusses the governmental coinage which put an end to the private issues. This second provincial mint is examined in detail to the period of its closing in 1855. Its coinage was not sufficient to prevent or to lessen the circulation of foreign currency, especially the Bolivian and the paper money of the confederation itself. Chapter five studies in detail the types used in this coinage from the numismatic, epigraphical and heraldic aspects, especially the national and provincial coats-of-arms. Chapter six discusses the coinage from 1844 to 1854 especially the eight real piece of 1852 of which there are many die varieties. Chapter seven contains the general descriptive catalogue and the classification of the pieces which are known for the period from 1815-1854.

The book contains a selective bibliography together with a list of the collections with coins from Córdoba; also an index of royal cédulas, laws, decrees and regulations, and an alphabetic index of the names of persons mentioned.

RFB

MEXICO, D. F., MEXICO. Museo Nacional de Historia. *Guía de la Exhibición de Monedas y Medallas*. Mexico, D. F., 1950. 252 pp., 16 pls.

A guide to the exhibition of coins and medals in the National Historical Museum now housed in the Castillo de Chapultepec at Mexico City. The items have been arranged within eighteen glass cases. In most cases the descriptions are brief giving the denomination, the metal, the country, the date, the ruler, etc. More detail has been given to the descriptions of Mexican and Latin American coins and medals. Included in this exhibition are various media of exchange used by the natives before and shortly after the coming of the Spaniard, Spanish coins and medals, Mexican coins from the War of Independence, the Mexican Empire, Guadalupe Victoria, the Mexican Republic (first period), the Emperor Maximilian, the Mexican Republic (second period), the United States of Mexico (first period), the Revolution, the United States of Mexico (second period), and medals of independent Mexico.

RFB

VALENTI, J. Un duro inédito de Nueva Guatemala. In: *Boletín Ibero-Americano de Numismática*, Vol. 1, No. 14 (Jan.-Feb. 1951), pp. 3-4, illus.

Discussion of an unedited eight reales piece struck at Nueva Guatemala in the Sabau collection from Madrid which bears the name and

portrait of Ferdinand VII with the date 1808 instead of those of his father Charles IV. From 1808 to 1810 while waiting receipt of new dies, Nueva Guatemala struck coins with the portrait of Charles IV, and it was not until 1811 that those with the portrait of Ferdinand VII appeared. The eight reales piece under discussion was apparently struck subsequent to the date of 1808 therefore. RFB

ISLAMIC

ARTUK, IBRAHIM. Ahlat Emiri Bektimur'un sikkesi. In: *Tarih Dergisi*, Vol. 1 (1950), pp. 385-388, illus.

An historical note on the interesting coins of Sayf al-Dīn Bektimūr, Shāh-Armenid ruler of Khalāt (Ahlat). The type is that of a mare suckling her colt. GCM

ARTUK, IBRAHIM. Fatih Sultan Mehmet adına kesilen sikkeler. In: *Tarih Dünyası*, Vol. 1 (Fatih), Istanbul, n. d. [1950], pp. 31, 42.

A brief descriptive note on the coins struck by Muhammad the Conqueror. GCM

CARBONELL, REYES. *Rectificaciones Numismáticas*, Madrid, 1951, 15 pp.

Corrections, chiefly typographical and the like, of descriptions of Islamic coins in A. González Palencia, *Historia de la España Musulmana*, and Castro M.^a del Rivero, *La Moneda Arabigo-Española*. Unfortunately the pamphlet contains many errors in Arabic typography. GCM

KIRKBRIDE, SIR ALEC. Recent Finds of Arabic Gold Coins. In: *Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan*, Vol. 1 (1951), pp. 17-19, illus.

The article contains: (a) a brief listing of a hoard of twelve Umayyad and forty-four 'Abbāsid dinars found by workmen digging foundations in the main square of Amman; (b) the description of ten Fātimid dinars, provenance unknown. The illustrations of the Umayyad and 'Abbāsid dinars are unfortunately reduced in size. GCM

MATEU Y LLOPIS, F. El Hallazgo de "dirhemes" del Emirato en San Andrés de Ordoiz (Estella, Navarra). In: *Príncipe de Viana*, Vol. 11 (1950), pp. 85-101, illus.

In 1949 a hoard of 204 dirhems of the Umayyad Emirate of Spain was found in an earthenware pot at the locality named in the title of this article. The dates range from 166 to 295 A.H., the majority falling in the period of 'Abd al-Raḥmān II and Muḥammad I. If correctly read, the specimens of the years 294 and 295 are previously unrecorded. Twelve specimens of the hoard are illustrated in the plate. A few corrections: p. 10, the "artistic" reform took place in 229 A.H., not in 219; p. 11, the coin attributed to the "rebels" is probably dated 265, not 235 (the date is not legible in the plate); p. 16, the mint of Madīnat al-Zahrā' began to operate in 336 A.H., not 325, and the building of the city was begun, not terminated, in the year 325. GCM

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Hallazgos Numismáticos Musulmanes, V. In: *Al-Andalus*, Vol. 16 (1951), pp. 480-482.

The compiler continues his listing of finds of Muslim coins. Three hoards (La Alcornocosa, la Sagrada Familia, los Olivos Borrachos), chiefly of Umayyad dirhems, were exhibited at the second National Numismatic Exposition in Madrid in 1951. The other entries refer to published accounts. GCM

SASSANIAN

ENSSLIN, WILHELM. *Zu den Kriegen des Sassaniden Schapur I.* Sitzungsberichte der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften (Phil.-Hist. Klasse, Jhg. 1947, No. 5), Munich, 1949. 115 pp.

A critical study of the chronology and geography of the military campaigns of Shapur I, based on all available sources, including the trilingual inscription on the "Kaaba of Zoroaster" at Nakhsh-e Rostam. Extensive use is made of the Roman numismatic evidence (Alföldi, Berytus IV and V, Bellinger's Dura hoards, etc.). GCM

FAR EAST

KLAASESZ, PAUL F. Tibet. Part IV. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 17, No. 8 (August 1951), pp. 664-665, illus.

At the present time the only official mint in Tibet is at Tropic, a place which is about one and a half miles north of Lhasa. No coinage is permitted elsewhere. This information was obtained from the British representative who lived for many years at Lhasa and recently returned to England. The author discusses in some detail three Tibetan coins recently added to his collection: (1) a silver piece similar in design to the gold piece illustrated in *Coins of the World*, 3rd ed., No. 10, dated 1919, ½ rupee; (2) a silver coin similar to the thin Tangkas but about three times heavier; (3) a silver ten piece Ssang, 1948, year No. 22, cycle 16. This specimen is described in detail. The article contains illustrations of both obverses and reverses of the three coins. RPB

INDIA

ALTEKAR, A. S. Buxar Hoard of Kushana Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 121-123.

The author presents a preliminary tabulation of a hoard of 402 copper coins, chiefly of the early Kusāna rulers, recently found in Buxar, Bihar. These coins as well as those of other hoards throw much light on the obscure history of Bihar during the first centuries A.D. WHM

ALTEKAR, A. S. A New Variety of the Archer Type of Kumāragupta I. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 124-125, pl. 10.

The author describes an archer type coin of the Gupta ruler Kumāragupta I with several novel features including the introduction of a conch on the reverse. WHM

BANERJI, J. N. The Obverse of Some Decadrachms with Alexandrian Association. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 118-120, pl. 10.

A passage in Quintus Curtius is cited to corroborate an interpretation given by Hill of a decadrachm depicting a horseman with lance pursuing an elephant upon which are two riders. Hill has agreed that the horseman was Alexander himself in pursuit of Porus in the battle of the Hydaspes. WHM

GUPTA, P. L. The Coins of Rāmagupta. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 103-111, pl. 9.

In a hoard of about 1500 coins found near Bhilsā the author believes he has discovered six copper coins issued by the predecessor of Chandragupta II, Rāmagupta, who is known only from literary sources. Arguments based on paleography, metrology and other factors are adduced in support of this belief, and discussions of these by Dr. A. S. Altekar and Mr. A. K. Narain are appended. WHM

MIRASHI, V. V. A Coin of King Māna Chuṭuka. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 87-89, pl. 8.

Due to the presence of a svastika on the obverse, which occurs elsewhere only on the coins of the Western Kṣatrapas, the authors believe this coin of King Māna Chuṭuka was issued by a closely related dynasty of Śaka Kings who escaped extermination at the hands of Gautamīputra Sātavāhana. WHM

MIRASHI, V. V. Some More Coins from Kondapur. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 90-93, pl. 8.

Seven of the coins described in this article are attributed to the Śaka King Māna who seems to be connected with the Kṣaharāta family of Bhūmaka and Nahapāna by the presence of a thunderbolt and arrow on the reverse. The other four are issues of a ruler named Sumahāgrāmaka who may have belonged to Māna's dynasty. WHM

NARAIN, A. K. Budhagupta and His Gold Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 112-115, pl. 10.

On the basis of two gold coins which he attributes to Budhagupta, the author believes that similar but less legible coins in the B. M. C.

hitherto attributed to Puragupta should now be assigned to Budhagupta; hence, no coins of Puragupta have been found thus far. WHM

OJHA, K. C. Was Kācha a Brother of Samudragupta? In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 170-175.

The theory of P. L. Gupta that the Gupta ruler Kācha, known only from a few gold coins, was a brother of Samudragupta and ruled prior to the latter, is examined from the epigraphic and literary points of view. The author concludes that none of the evidence present in these sources definitely proves that Samudragupta had a brother who may be identified with the Kācha of numismatic fame and hence the problem of Kācha still remains. WHM

ROY, SUBHENDU SINGH. Inscribed Coins of Bārānasi. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 134-135.

Two copper coins, the only ones known actually to bear the name Bārānāsī (Banaras), are described. On paleographic grounds the author attributes them to the 1st century B.C. and suggests the possibility of their being the issues of a Kanva ruler. WHM

SINGHAL, C. R. The Mint Name—Hāpur. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 151-153, pl. 11.

The author disagrees with the reading of the mint on a coin of Jehāngīr as Hāpur, as suggested by P. L. Gupta in the JNSI (Vol. XI, part 1, p. 70). An examination of a similar coin owned by Capt. Tarapore has convinced him the name of the mint is Jellasore in Orissa and not Hāpur, which latter appears to have been founded only in the 18th or 19th century and is not spelled as on Gupta's coins. Gupta's reply and Capt. Tarapore's view are appended. WHM

TARAPORE, P. S. Some Rare Coins of Sultans of Dehli. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 165-166, pl. 12.

A description is given of three rare coins of Jalālu-d-dīn Fīrūz II, Nāsīru-d-dīn Khusrū and Islām Shāh. WHM

TOKENS

BLANCHET, ADRIEN. Jetons de l'ordinaire des guerres, de 1651 à 1653. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 197-201.

The author publishes in full the official account of the distribution of the jetons of the "Ordinaire des Guerres" for 1651, and comments on the slight differences in similar lists for 1652 and 1653. The jetons issued in these three years are described and the historical significance of the reverse types is noted. SEF

Circus and Show Business Tokens. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 17, No. 10 (Oct. 1951), pp. 835-838.

Many circus and show business tokens are in existence. Apparently no catalogue or checklist has heretofore been compiled. One of the largest collections of these tokens ever brought together was formed by the late Harry Hertzberg, an avid circus fan. After his death this collection was given to the city of San Antonio, Texas, where it is now on permanent exhibition in the public library of that city. The article contains a checklist of the one hundred and two interesting items in the Hertzberg collection.

RFB

CURTO, J. J. Indian and Post Trader Tokens. *Our Frontier Coinage*. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 9 (Sept. 1951), pp. 930-950, illus.

A definite treatment of the subject is presented, including non-numismatic historical background. Token issues are discussed under the following headings: The Hudson Bay Company, Hudson Bay Paper Currency, The North West Company, The Beaver Club, Post Sutlers and Traders, Frontier Post Tokens, Trading Companies & Traders, and Agency Traders. The issues are carefully described, with reference to attribution numbers (71) and illustrations. It is conceded that only a start has been made on a subject of extremely broad scope. The geographical distribution includes Canada, the United States and parts of Mexico and Alaska; the time interval covers 1670-1893. While many citations of source material are included, it seems possible that ten times the number of references listed were actually consulted, some of which would have aided future research.

RHW

PAPER MONEY

BOWKER, H. F. A Tibetan Paper Note. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 2 (Feb. 1951), pp. 141-142, illus.

Description of a Tibetan note differing slightly from the published variety known to the author.

LLH

CHASE, P. H. Paper Money of the Confederacy. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 10 (Oct. 1951), pp. 1080-1092.

The author describes several new counterfeit and bogus notes that have been discovered since the publication of his book, "Confederate Treasury Notes" in 1947. The article is well illustrated. It will serve as an excellent supplement to his book.

VLB

Complément à la liste des billets locaux français de juin 1940. In: *Bulletin de la Société d'Etude pour l'Histoire du Papier-Monnaie*, Vol. 4 (1949), p. 13.

Supplement to the list of local French paper money issued in June 1940. Local French notes from Cosne (Nièvre), Fourchambault (Nièvre), Le Mans (Sarthe), and Verdun (Meuse) are listed and

described. The denominations run from a one franc to a thousand franc note.

RPB

COOMBS, LESLIE S. National Bank Notes—First Charter Period. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 9 (Sept. 1951), pp. 958-964.

This article describes the obverse and reverse designs that appear on the National Bank notes issued from 1863-1875, in denominations from the \$1 to \$1000. The famous paintings that are reproduced on the reverse of these notes are described in considerable detail and in some cases with interesting background information.

VLB

DEACON, J. HUNT. Current Australian Notes. In: *The South Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (April, 1951), p. 11.

Listing and description of four current Australian notes from information supplied by the Note Issue Department of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. The notes are for ten pounds, five pounds, one pound and ten shillings. The obverse carries the portrait of H. M. King George VI; the reverse that of Captain Cook. The notes are described with their measurements, colors, and other distinctive features.

RPB

FARRUGIA DE CANDIA, J. Billets de Banque et papiers-monnaie Tunisiens. In: *Bulletin de la Société d'Etude pour l'Histoire du Papier-Monnaie*, Vol. 6, No. 6 (1951), pp. 17-27, illus.

In 1847 Ahmed Bey I (1837-1855) established a state bank at Tunis which was called *Dar el Mal*, the purpose of which was to alleviate the scarcity of metallic currency by issuing paper money to the value of four million piastres in denominations of 5000, 1000, 500, 100, and 50 piastres. A circular dated July 6, 1847 informed European consuls stationed at Tunis that these notes would be redeemable at the above bank at a discount of 4%. The director of the bank received the whole amount of four million piastres in paper money from Ahmed Bey in one consignment, but he placed it into circulation only gradually in order that the bank would always have enough metallic currency to meet redemption. European merchants, dreading a future bankruptcy, at first issued numerous protests against this paper money, but gradually their fears subsided as the bank always met redemption. Arabs in the interior refused to accept the notes. Their use was for the most part restricted to Tunis. The bank was discontinued in 1852. Most of the notes were destroyed after retirement from circulation, and few examples have survived.

After the establishment of the French protectorate in 1881 paper money of the Bank of Algeria circulated in Tunisia. In 1891 the Tunisian monetary system was reorganized; the piastre was replaced by the French franc, but no local paper money was issued until 1904. The article lists, discusses, and describes in detail the various notes issued from 1904

to 1950. There are two plates, the first of which shows a note issued by the state bank *Dar el Mal*, and the second a one franc note issued by authority of the decree dated March 3, 1920. **RFB**

FORIEN, JEAN. Billets émis pour les camps de prisonniers de guerre, internés, et déportés depuis 1920 jusqu'en 1949. In: *Bulletin de la Société d'Etude pour l'Histoire du Papier-Monnaie*, Vol. 5 (1950), pp. 8-14.

The First World War had barely ended, when civil dissensions and revolutions caused the opening of new prison camps throughout most of the world. This article is a catalogue of the paper money issued by these camps from 1920 to 1949 of which the author has knowledge. Thirteen different kinds of such paper money are listed and described: (1) Currency issued for the use of the prisoners of war taken in the Russian-Polish War of 1920, (2) for the use of interned civilians in Russian concentration camps, (3) the deportation camps and ghettos in Germany from 1933-1944, (4) Germany during the Second World War 1939-1945, (5) Germany and Austria after 1945 especially the paper money issued at Asperg (Bavaria) where the nazi war criminals were detained, (6) England in the period from 1940-1947 where two types of paper money were issued: the first in shillings for the use of prisoners of war in British territory, and the second in francs for prisoners of war in camps in French territory, (7) Belgium from 1944-1947, (8) France from 1944-1947, (9) Italy from 1940-1947, (10) Australia from 1941-1947, (11) Canada from 1943-1947, (12) Cyprus with its internment camps for Jewish refugees, and (13) the United States of America with its many camps for German and Italian prisoners of war. **RFB**

KELLER, ARNOLD. Bilder von Staatshäuptern auf Papiergeld. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 7 (1951), pp. 204-209.

A survey of the portraits of sovereigns on paper money from 1789 to the present time. In 1789 the effigy of the French king appeared on the assignats. Various types of banknotes are listed and described. **FB**

MINT REPORTS

CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE. *Royal Canadian Mint Report for Calendar Year 1950*, Ottawa, 1951. 20 pp., 4 pls.

This report, as usual, is a concise publication, but one containing considerable information for those interested in Canadian numismatics. A comparison with previous mint reports will show that the number of coins struck was very large for a peace-time year and was comparable with the large numbers minted during the war years. Various sections of the report deal with such interesting subjects as the 1951 Commemorative Nickel 5¢ piece, addition to the Mint premises and the new Canadian Forces Decoration. **SSC**

Mexico. Secretario de Hacienda y Credito Publico. *Memoria de la Dirección de la Casa de Moneda de Mexico correspondiente al año fiscal de 1949*. Mexico, 1950. 159 pp., tables.

Mint report of Mexico for the fiscal year 1949. The total silver coinage struck reached \$4,000,000 in \$1.00 pieces and the total bronze \$62,350 in \$0.01 pieces. No coinage was struck in copper nickel. The Bank of Mexico presented various consignments of coins for restriking with a nominal value of \$10,517,244.48 consisting of \$10,507,510.30 in silver, \$206.80 in copper nickel, \$9,383.03 in bronze and \$144.35 in nickel. In February a contract was concluded with the Republic of Saudi Arabia for the striking of 11,000,000 silver riyal pieces. This was followed by another order for 20,000,000 silver riyal pieces. Both contracts were finished by the month of May. In August a contract was signed with the Central Bank of China for the striking of Yuan (the Sun-Yat-Sen dollar) up to 10,000,000 troy ounces of pure silver which made a total of 13,231,697 pieces. This coinage was completed by November.

The document contains full reports, tables and statements from the various departments of the mint (assay, smelting, coinage). An appendix (pp. 103-111) gives the complete text of the pertinent monetary legislation mentioned in the report. RPB

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BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE NUMISMATIQUE. (J. Lafaurie, Cabinet des Médailles de la Bibliothèque Nationale, 58 rue de Richelieu, Paris (2°). Vol. 7, No. 2 (Feb., 1952); Vol. 7, No. 3 (Mar., 1952).

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COIN TRADE CATALOGUES

AUCTION CATALOGUES

- BARR, J. E. (Berwyn, Illinois). Nov. 30, 1951, 337 lots, 10 pp., Dollar-Sized Coins, Swiss Medals, Foreign, Numismatic Books. Feb. 16, 1952, 385 lots, 10 pp., German Thalers, Swiss Medals, Medals, Minor Coins, Dollar-Sized Coins.
- BOURGEY, E. (Paris). Mar. 5, 1952, 251 lots, 16 pp., Gaul, Rome, France, Medals and Jetons. Mar. 17, 1952, 112 lots, 8 pp., Ancient, France. Mar. 20, 1952, 267 lots, 8 pp., 1 pl., Gold of Louis XV.
- BULLOWA, D. M. (Philadelphia, Pa.). Feb. 8, 1952, 1383 lots, 50 pp., U. S., Foreign, Gold, Numismatic Books.
- BUTTON, E. (Frankfurt am Main). Mar. 4, 1952, 1600 lots, 31 pp., 6 pls., Germany, Ancient, Foreign, Numismatic Books.

- DOROTHEUM (Vienna). Jan. 29, 1952, 917 lots, 28 pp., Ancient to Modern, General Misc.
- FRENCH'S (Troy, N. Y.). April 17, 1952, 705 lots, 24 pp., U. S., U. S. Paper Money, Crowns, Medals, Foreign, Numismatic Books.
- GLENDINING & CO. (London). Dec. 14, 1951, 411 lots, 35 pp., Military & Naval Orders, Decorations & Medals. Feb. 12, 1952, 328 lots, 27 pp., Military & Naval Decorations. Feb. 21, 1952, 230 lots, 15 pp., Misc. Ancient & Modern. Mar. 4, 1952, 366 lots, 31 pp., Military & Naval Medals & Decorations. Mar. 20, 1952, 216 lots, 14 pp., Misc. Ancient & Modern. April 2, 1952, 995 lots, 96 pp., 28 pls., Roman Silver & Bronze. April 23, 1952, 767 lots, 40 pp., 6 pls., English & Foreign Gold & Silver.
- HUTTER, A. (Baltimore, Md.). Jan. 26, 1952, 1430 lots, 24 pp., U.S., U.S. Paper Money & Tokens, Foreign, Numismatic Books.
- KRESS, K. (Munich). Mar. 31, 1952, 3205 lots, 45 pp., 10 pls., Ancient, German Coins & Medals.
- NEW NETHERLANDS COIN CO. (New York). May 17, 1952, 1093 lots, 48 pp., U.S., Foreign, Medals, Paper Money, Numismatic Books.
- NUMISMATIC GALLERY (Beverly Hills, Calif.). May 2, 1952, 1883 lots, 74 pp., Illus., U.S. Coins & Paper Money.
- RATTO, M. (Milan). Mar. 20, 1952, 961 lots, 84 pp., 28 pls., Italy from Medieval Times.
- RIGGS, L. (Cincinnati, Ohio). Feb. 29, 1952, 1197 lots, 31 pp., U.S. & Foreign. Apr. 30, 1952, 719 lots, 35 pp., Primitive Money, U.S., Misc.
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- STACK'S (New York). Feb. 23, 1952, 655 lots, 24 pp., U.S., Ancient Gold & Silver. Mar. 22, 1952, 750 lots, 32 pp., Dollar-Sized Coins & Misc. Apr. 19, 1952, 65 lots, 5 pp., pls. 14-16, Greek & Roman.
- WRUCK, W. (Berlin). No. 10, Mar. 17, 1952, 842 lots, 39 pp., Ancient, German, Foreign, Numismatic Books.

FIXED PRICE CATALOGUES

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- DE FALCO, G. (Naples). No. 16, Mar., 1952, 858 nos., 24 pp., Ancient, Italy, Venice, San Marino, Papacy, Foreign, Gold.
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- FOSTER, C. W. (Rushville, N. Y.). No. 19, Feb. 25, 1952, 383 lots, 12 pp., U.S., U.S. Paper Money, Ancient, Foreign.

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- WATSON, D. (-1951). In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 65, No. 2 (Feb., 1952), p. 154.

COPIES OF ARABIC GLASS WEIGHTS WANTED

Early Arabic Glass Weights and Stamps by Dr. George C. Miles published in 1948 as *Numismatic Notes and Monographs* No. 111 is out of print and for some time the Society has been unable to fill requests for copies. The Society will be grateful for the return of copies by its members who no longer desire to retain them.

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No. 21

PERIODICAL October
READING ROOM

1952

GENERAL

Angers, France. Crédit de l'ouest. Exposition de monnaies et de billets du XVIII^e siècle à nos jours. Angers, 1950. 19 pp.

Catalogue of an exhibition of coins and paper money held in the hall of the Crédit de l'Ouest at Angers during November and December 1950 in celebration of the centenary of this institution at Angers. On exhibition were specimens of eighteenth century paper money (billets de monnoye, de l'estat, banque de Law, caisse d'escompte), French Revolution paper money, paper money issued by both sides during the Guerre de Vendée, metallic currency from the Second Republic (1848-1852) and from the Second Empire (1852-1870) together with some satirical medals, many pattern pieces from the Third and Fourth Republics, war paper money issued in 1870-1871, and in 1914-1918, and finally necessity pieces issued at Angers during and shortly after the first World War. RPB

BELTRAN MARTINEZ, ANTONIO. *Curso de Numismática*. Tomo I: Numismática Antigua, Clásica y de España. 2nd ed. Cartagena, 1950. 459 pp., illus.

The much augmented second edition of Beltran's *Elements of Numismatics*, the first edition of which appeared in 1943, and unfortunately did not contain any material on the numismatics of ancient Spain. This defect has been remedied by chapter four (pp. 273-383) which is devoted to the coinage of the Iberian peninsula. The book has been written for the use of students, collectors and amateurs generally. The author promises a second volume which will treat in comparable fashion mediaeval and modern numismatics. Almost every important facet of Greek, Roman and Iberian numismatics has been touched upon. The introduction discusses in detail the origin of coinage, the metals used, the systems of weights, counterfeits, invented coins, numismatic objects which are not money (medals, medallions, amulets etc.), mint methods and processes. Hundreds of illustrations of Greek, Roman and Iberian coins are scattered through the text. RPB

CALICÓ, F. XAVIER. Las acuñaciones de Huth referentes a España. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Oct.-Dec., 1951), pp. 39-47, illus.

Reginald Huth, a collector living in London about 1890, from time to time had coins struck for him in various metals and quantities by the firm of Pinches & Co. His inspiration seems to have been a desire, on occasion, to act as a redresser of wrongs. Thus, when Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii was deposed in 1893, Huth had pieces struck, showing the queen and her niece, Kaiulani. Huth then turned his attention to Isabel II of Spain, who had been deposed in 1868 and was living in Paris, and issued coins in her honor in 1894 and again, on the occasion of her death, in 1904. In 1894 he brought out coins which showed Maria Cristina, regent of Spain, and in 1896 other pieces which depicted her son, Alfonso XIII. KS

LAUM, BERNHARD. Über die soziale Funktion der Münze. Ein Beitrag zur Soziologie des Geldes. In: *Finanzarchiv*, Vol. 13 (1951), pp. 120-143.

Metal as money has two functions, namely a commercial function and a social function. The commercial function dates from ca. 3000 B.C. at which period the Babylonians used metal in bartering. The article discusses in detail the social function of money. It shows that there is a clear gradation among the metals which are used in coinage. It suggests that the real meaning of *moneta* may be distribution, and cites as an example the appearance of *aequitas* and *moneta* on Roman coins. Money was distributed in accordance with this gradation, and also in accordance with the social position of the receiver. The parallel between cattle money and coin money is shown, and it is concluded that both have a commercial as well as social function. PB

LAUM, BERNHARD. Viehgeld als Prototyp des Sozialgeldes. In: *Finanzarchiv*, Vol. 12, No. 3 (1951), pp. 462-486.

Discussion of the use of cattle as money. By interpretation and citation from various historical sources the article shows that cattle met the requirements of money. In ancient times cattle were always regarded as a man's principal property not only because of their great usefulness but also because of certain inner relations between primitive man and cattle often shown in worship. Examples of the monetary use of cattle are given. Interest was paid by the use of young cattle. Fines were paid, and brides were purchased. Cattle were used in religious offerings, and in public finance for the payment of various taxes and rents. The conclusions are reached that cattle were used very often as money, and that the word *pecunia* may well derive from *pecus*. PB

LINDGREN, TORGNÝ. Om falskspelsmynt. Ett kåseri på numismatikens utmarker. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 5 (May 1951), pp. 85-90, illus.

Discussion of an 1848 Swedish newspaper item which explains the

Swedish counterpart of *Heads or Tails* gambling. Coins were often split into two with reverses from other coins superimposed upon the obverses. Some of these coins have found their way into various collections. HLH

MARTIN, COLIN, Trésors de nos bibliothèques. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 2, No. 6 (June 1951), p. 44.

Discussion about numismatic material in the famous library of the Abbey of St. Gall, which the author of this article visited. Four items were studied in detail: (1) A coin ordinance of Charles V printed at Augsburg in 1551; (2) A broadside with illustrations of six Italian testons printed in the sixteenth century; (3) A Zurich monetary decree dated Oct. 9, 1529; and (4) C. L. Lucius' *Alter und neuer Münz Schlüssel* printed at Nürnberg in 1692-1700. RPB

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Carl (Carlsson) Enhörning. In: *Svenskt Biografiskt Lexikon*, Vol. XIII, 1950, pp. 733-738.

Biography of the Swedish engraver C. C. Enhörning (1745-1821), engraver of a number of Swedish medals. The article contains a detailed bibliography. PB

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Enegren, Gustav Adolf. In: *Svenskt Biografiskt Lexikon*, Vol. XIII, 1950, pp. 496-98.

Biography of the Swedish engraver G. A. Enegren (1784-1854), engraver of a series of Swedish medals, with a detailed bibliography. PB

VANDERVORST, J. Les Emprunts Bibliques dans la Numismatique de l'Empire Byzantin et du Proche-Orient. 12 pp. Extrait du *Museon*, Vol. 64, Nos. 3-4.

With this article Canon Vandervorst completes his widely spread series of articles which compile legends on coins that allude to, are derived from, or are directly quoted from passages in the Bible. For earlier articles see *Num. Lit.* No. 1, p. 21; No. 6, p. 207; No. 16, p. 304. A valuable and useful compilation, whose appearance began in 1940, has been successfully completed.

WITTOP KONING, D. A. De Amsterdamse balanse-makers-familie Linderman. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 38 (1951), pp. 122-126.

Account of the Linderman family, balance makers and coin weight makers at Amsterdam for more than a hundred and fifty years. A genealogy of the members of this family, which was derived from the study of the labels on boxes of their manufacture, is given in detail. RPB

WITTOP KONING, D. A. Muntgewichten. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 38 (1951), pp. 88-93.

Three different kinds of weights were used in the Netherlands for the weighing of coins: (1) Weights for weighing separate coins at the

mint known as *dénériaux*; (2) weights for weighing several coins together either in or outside the sack; and (3) weights for weighing separate coins at the booths of money-changers or in the shops of merchants. The first type date from 1795. The article describes in detail all known examples of the second type as well as two brass weights which were recently acquired by the Royal Dutch Coin Cabinet.

RFB

ANCIENT

GIMENO, FERNANDO. El "Crysaor" en Cose. In *Numisma*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Oct.-Dec. 1951), pp. 11-16, illus.

The article deals with a semis of Cose, of a type up to now unique, in the Numismatic Cabinet of Catalonia and with its possible artistic connection with the coinage of Indica.

KS

SHORTT, H. DE S. A Coin of Dobuni. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 26 (3rd Ser., Vol. 6), 1950, p. 213.

Note on a first century A.D. coin found at Brockham End. The obverse approximates Evans Pl. F. 9 and the reverse Evans Pl. N. 6 (*Coins of the Ancient Britons*, London, 1864).

FHA

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. 18de eeuwse verzamelaars van antieke munten. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 38 (1951), pp. 67-77.

The correspondence of Pieter van Damme of Amsterdam (1727-1806), now in the Museum Meermanno-Westreenianum, gives many details about numismatists, collectors and collections of Greek and Roman coins in the Netherlands and in Europe during the second half of the eighteenth century. Born at Gent in 1727 Pieter van Damme went into the book business at Amsterdam in 1756. In the eighteenth century the book trade and numismatics were closely associated. The Pieter van Damme correspondence consists of some twelve hundred letters which were written by one hundred and fifty Dutch and foreign correspondents, among which are found the names of Burman, Dibbetz, Hemsterhuis, Ghesquière, Countess Bentinck, Meyer Amschel Rothschild, Eckhel, Barthélémy, and Thomas Jefferson. Unfortunately only two rather unimportant letters of van Damme himself are in the collections.

RFB

GREEK

AMORÓS, J. Tetradracma con el retrato de Pirro. In: *Crónica del VI Congreso Arqueológico del Sudeste*. Alcoy, 1950, pp. 257-258.

The author discusses a tetradrachm of Pyrrhus bearing a portrait of that monarch and expresses the belief that coin portraits of Antigonos Doson and Demetrius II will also come to light. The likeness of Pyrrhus on the coin confirms the attribution previously made of the two busts considered as portraits of the king.

KS

MILNE, J. GRAFTON. A Note on Festus 359 A: Silver and Bronze Coinages of the Hellenistic Period. In: *Studies in Roman Economic and Social History in Honor of Allan Chester Johnson*, edited by P. R. Coleman-Norton (Princeton, 1951), pp. 27-35.

The passage from Festus gives the value of a talent in terms of denarii in the Attic, Rhodian, Cistophoric, Alexandrian, Neopolitan, Syracusan, and Rhegian standards. Since bronze and silver standards existed side by side in these places, the different values of the talent can be explained. Various coins furnish the evidence of these standards which differed from place to place. The relationships of these standards are explained in the article.

HLA

ROMAN

ALFÖLDI, ANDREAS. The Initials of Christ on the Helmet of Constantine. In: *Studies in Roman Economic and Social History in Honor of Allan Chester Johnson*, edited by P. R. Coleman-Norton (Princeton, 1951), pp. 303-311, 8 pls.

A silver medallion was struck at Ticinum bearing the monogram of Christ on the helmet of Constantine. On very sound numismatic grounds Alföldi dates this medallion in the year 315 A.D. and finds the reason for its issuance in the *decennalia* of Constantine which was celebrated in Rome on July 25th of that year. The fact that the Emperor is in military dress and that the coin was issued so close to the actual date of the conversion is used by Alföldi to support the combined evidences of Eusebius and Lactantius regarding the military nature of Constantine's conversion.

HLA

BELLINGER, ALFRED R. The Early Coinage of Roman Syria. In: *Studies in Roman Economic and Social History in Honor of Allan Chester Johnson*, edited by P. R. Coleman-Norton (Princeton, 1951), pp. 58-67.

Syria, immediately prior to its conquest by Pompey in 64 B.C., had enjoyed relative independence and seemed to be on the verge of fragmentation. As the authority of the Seleucid kings weakened, several of the cities of Syria began to strike silver and bronze coins in their own names. This condition met Pompey. Strangely enough, during the first years of Roman rule in Syria, no significant change in the currency bears witness to the new empire. Only in 57 B.C. did A. Gabinius, the Roman governor of Syria, add his monogram to some tetradrachms. This policy of non-interference with local mints continued, with a few slight interruptions, until well into the Empire.

HLA

DEL ARCO, RICARDO. El 'Argentum Oscense'. In: *Crónica del VI Congreso Arqueológico del Sudeste*. Alcoy, 1950, pp. 259-262.

The author believes that the greater part of the Iberian and Roman *argentum oscense* came from mines in the Pyrenees of Aragon which were exploited in those times and also in the Middle Ages to strike what is called the money of Jaca.

KS

GRANT, MICHAEL. A Step Towards World Coinage: 19 B.C. In: *Studies in Roman Economic and Social History in Honor of Allan Chester Johnson*, edited by P. R. Coleman-Norton (Princeton, 1951), pp. 88-112.

During the transition from the Republic to the Empire there were many monetary changes. A new token coinage and the inauguration of three great mints for precious metals about the year 19 B.C. form an important step in this transition. The greater output of coinage and the publicity found on coins of antiquity were of great importance to the new government. The three mints of Pergamum (or Samos[?] and Pergamum), Rome, and a Gallic mint reveal certain similarities of type and continue to allude in their coin issue to the decisive events of the year 20. There must have been a directing plan in operation.

Two appendices discuss the complex subjects of the meaning of *Imperium maius* and the so-called Spanish mints of Augustus. Both of these matters are closely related to the subject of the article. HLA

MATTINGLY, H. The Clash of the Coinages Circa 270-296. In: *Studies in Roman Economic and Social History in Honor of Allan Chester Johnson*, edited by P. R. Coleman-Norton (Princeton, 1951), pp. 275-289.

Principally on the basis of a survey of late third century coin hoards found in Britain and Gaul, Mattingly puts forward an hypothesis to explain some of the difficulty surrounding the use of coins with marks of value during this period. In the years between 258 and 274 the Empire was divided between Gallic emperors and Gallienus and his successors. In 274 Aurelian restored the Empire and issued new coins marked XX.I or K.A. to replace the old and bad billon issued by his predecessors and also the Gallic emperors. The union of Gaul and Britain with the rest of the Roman world under Aurelian, however, was never fully successful, and there was resistance to the new coinage in the parts which had been formerly independent. The grievances of the period 258-274 remained real throughout the later third century, and were evidenced in the enthusiastic responses given to the revolts of Aelianus, Amandus, and Carausius. In this last case the hoards show that coins bearing the marks of value of Aurelian's reform were issued only during the era of good feeling between the other emperors and Carausius. This was one of the concessions which Carausius was forced to make. An appendix giving the hoard list and essential information regarding the hoards is added. HLA

SCHÜRMANN, H. E. Onbekende Trajanus-munten. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 38 (1951), pp. 101-103.

Account of three hitherto unknown coins of Trajan: (1) a hybrid sestertius with erroneous legends, (2) a probable barbaric imitation of a dupondius, and (3) a sestertius with head to the left. The find spot of these three pieces is not known. All three are described in

much detail with references to BMC, Cohen and Strack. Both obverses and reverses are illustrated. RPB

WEST, LOUIS C. The Coinage of Diocletian and the Edict on Prices. In: *Studies in Roman Economic and Social History in Honor of Allan Chester Johnson*, edited by P. R. Coleman-Norton (Princeton, 1951), pp. 290-302.

A careful study of the price lists in the Edict on Prices of Diocletian in conjunction with a survey of the coinage of the early fourth century reveals the possibility that the price of a pound of gold may well have been 60,000 denarii. The price of 50,000 denarii now found on the stone would then have to be explained away as a stone-cutter's error. The reason for the issuance of the Edict on Prices may well have been the fact that taxes were being increased to provide money for a lavish building and spending program. These taxes were not equitably distributed among the population, and at the same time the government issued vast quantities of new currency. All of these factors combined to cause a sharp rise in prices which the government tried to remedy by issuing the Edict on Prices. The new system of control, however, did not last very long. HLA

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Britsche Keizers. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 38 (1951), pp. 104-106.

After a short historical account of the short-lived British Empire under Carausius and Allectus at the end of the third century this article discusses three beautiful coins of this ephemeral state, coins recently acquired by the Royal Dutch Coin Cabinet: (1) an antoninianus of Carausius struck at Colchester (Camulodunum, mint letter C), and (2) an antoninianus and (3) a quinarius of Allectus, struck at London (Londinium, mint letters MSL) and at Colchester. The three pieces are described in detail. RPB

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Munt van Milaan. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 38 (1951), pp. 107-108.

The book of the Italian numismatist Ulrich-Bansa, *Moneta Mediolanensis 352-498* (Venice, 1949) treats in much detail the activity of the Milan mint from the middle of the fourth to the end of the fifth century. The Royal Dutch Coin Cabinet possesses some interesting and beautiful specimens struck at the Milan Mint during the period in question. These pieces are listed and described in brief with the pertinent references to Ulrich-Bansa and the RIC. Special mention is made of a solidus of Zeno, one of the last coins upon which appears the Milan mint letter (M-D - Mediolanum). Both obverse and reverse of the coin are illustrated. RPB

ZWAGER, H. H. Een ongepubliceerde Denarius van Gordianus Pius. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 38 (1951), pp. 103-104.

Account of an hitherto unpublished denarius of Gordianus Pius (238-244). The obverse was either restruck or double struck. The reverse resembles a denarius of Nero which was struck one hundred and eighty years before. Two explanations of its origin are possible. Either it is an unknown type of Gordianus which was badly struck, or it is the denarius of Nero, the obverse of which was restruck by Gordianus. The author of this article prefers the second possibility. The coin is described in detail, and both obverse and reverse are illustrated. **RFB**

VISIGOTHIC

MATA, ANTONIA. Dos monedas de Sisenando en el Cuadro Numismático de Castulona. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Oct.-Dec., 1951), pp. 17-20, illus.

Two Visigothic coins of Sisinandus from the mint of Cástulo are published. It is suggested that the coinage of that city ceased with the transfer of the seat of the bishop from there to Beatia. **KS**

MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN

BELTRAN, PIO. Los Dineros Jaqueses, su Evolucion y su Desaparicion. In: *Publicaciones del Seminario de Arqueología y Numismática Aragoneses*, Vol. 1 (1951), pp. 51-112, illus.

The article is concerned with the creation at Jaca, in the reign of Ramiro I or of Sancho Ramirez, of the coinage known as "jaquesa," a mixture of silver and copper which varied from time to time in its proportion. The history of these pieces, with the changes in intrinsic value and type, is traced to the time of their suppression by Philip IV of Aragon. **KS**

BELTRAN, PIO. La pieza de "Veinte maravedís de oro" de Alfonso XI, en la "Colección Sastre". In: *Numisma*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Oct.-Dec., 1951), pp. 23-32, pl.

A gold piece of twenty maravedís of Alfonso XI in the collection of Don Domingo Sastre is published with a review of the evidence relating to the minting of that monarch. There is only one other similar piece, which is in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. Both coins belong to the last coinage of Alfonso. **KS**

BOBRINSKOY, GRAAF. Russische munten in het Kon. Penningkabinet. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 38 (1951), pp. 115-116, illus.

Brief description of the small collection of Russian coins in the Royal Dutch Coin Cabinet. The oldest piece is a silver coin of Vasil Dmitriewitch, grand duke of Moscow (1389-1425). There are some interesting silver dengas and half dengas from the days of Ivan the Terrible whose reign coincided with the life of William the Silent (1533-1584). The collection boasts of a very rare gold kopek of the Polish King Vladislav struck at Moscow during the Polish occupation of the city in the course of the civil war of 1610-1612. Of great interest is a gold quarter ducat of

Tsar Alexis (1645-1676) with the Russian double-headed eagle. Although this collection is small, nevertheless, it does present a fair survey of Russian coins from ca. 1400 to the beginning of the eighteenth century. RPB

BRAUN VON STUMM, GUSTAV. Das Ende der Andechser Münzgerechtsame zu Innsbruck. In: *Veröffentlichungen des Museums Ferdinandeum* (Innsbruck), Vol. 31 (1951), pp. 37-60, pl., map.

After a survey of the history of Innsbruck in the thirteenth century, a rare enigmatic bracteate is discussed in detail. The piece shows a bishop of Augsburg with a crook and a stag's antler. In opposition to older interpretations the antler is shown to be the emblem of Gebhard VI, Count of Hirschberg and ruler of the Innsbruck district in the period from 1245-75. This bracteate may have been struck at the mint of Innsbruck. Antlers on other thirteenth century South German bracteates are also treated. In the second chapter the article discusses the activity of the Innsbruck mint during the thirteenth century and its suspension ca. 1282 in favor of the bishop of Augsburg. PB

ERNST, AXEL. Julius Wilcke. Bibliografi. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 5 (May 1951), pp. 91-97, illus.

A sketch of the career of the famous Danish numismatist Julius Washington Wilcke (1875-1951), long a productive student of Danish coins, to which is appended a bibliography of Wilcke's many numismatic books and articles. HLH

FONTEIN KUIPERS, F. A. Venray. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 38 (1951), pp. 129-131.

During the digging of a ditch for an electric cable, twenty-two silver coins, ducats and half ducats were found in December, 1948, at Castenray in the municipality of Venray. These pieces are now in the possession of the above municipality which, however, allowed the Royal Dutch Coin Cabinet to inspect and to describe them. These coins were struck during the period 1631 to and through 1672, and appear to have been buried in 1672 in which year war was raging in these parts. The article contains short descriptions of the coins together with pertinent references. RPB

GRIERSON, PHILIP. The Gold Solidus of Louis the Pious and Its Imitations. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 38 (1951), pp. 1-41, Pls. I-III.

Ever since the first gold solidus of Louis the Pious (814-840) was rediscovered in 1606, it has attracted the attention of scholars, but little effort has been made to distinguish solidi actually issued by the imperial mint from their imitations struck in Frisia and elsewhere. This study represents a fresh survey of the material and a re-examination of some of the problems.

The solidi have been grouped in the four following classes: (1)

Solidi with a weight of ca. 4.4 g., the normal weight of the Roman and Byzantine solidus and slightly more than the weight of the Abbasid dinar of this period. The obverse inscription contains the abbreviation of DOMINUS NOSTER HLUDOWICUS IMPERATOR AUGUSTUS, the type a laureate bust of the emperor f.r. The reverse bears the inscription MVNVS DIVINVM around a cross in a wreath. Over twelve specimens are known. (2) Rude imitations of these solidi, some quite close to the originals, others far removed in the rendering of the bust and legend. The better imitations were struck in fine gold and have the full weight. For the most part they were struck in Frisia. Some eighty specimens are known, twenty from a single find. (3) A medallion of unusual style, a unique specimen of which rests in the Bibliothèque Nationale. It carries an inscription and design similar to the normal solidi, except that the bust faces left instead of right and the design is in higher relief much like the Roman coinage of the pre-Constantinian period and quite unlike any coin produced at a later date. It weighs 7.04 g. (4) A very miscellaneous series, which consists of coins and coin-like ornaments, often provided with hooks and settings. With one exception the obverses all derive from the solidi of Louis the Pious; the reverses carry various designs, an eagle, a human figure, or a temple. All probably date from the ninth century.

The article discusses the first three classes in much detail in the attempt to bring some clarity to the study of a complicated series. The fourth class is not treated in detail, inasmuch as the miscellaneous ornamental series is considered more in the province of archaeology than in numismatics. In an appendix are listed and described all specimens of the original solidus and the Frisian imitations which are known to the author together with pertinent references to an included bibliography.

RPB

HAGEN, WILHELMINE and SCHLÜTER, MARGILDIS. *Neue Münzschatzfunde aus dem Rheinlande*. In: *Bonner Jahrbücher des Rheinischen Landesmuseums in Bonn und des Vereins von Altertumsfreunden im Rheinlande*, Heft 150 (1950), pp. 229-260, illus.

Detailed descriptions of six Rhineland hoards: (1) Breberen (Kreis Geilenkirchen-Heinsberg) buried ca. 1371, discovered 1948, containing 6 gold and 132 silver coins of Köln, Trier, Mainz, Bohemia, France, Tours, Brabant, Rummen, Looz, Flanders, Guelderland, Hall, and Lüneburg. (2) Xanten (Kreis Moers) buried after 1377, discovered 1947, containing 6 gold and 27 silver coins of Köln, Kleve, Bohemia, France, Utrecht, Brabant, Guelderland, Flanders, and Holland. (3) Praest (Kreis Rees) buried ca. 1425, discovered 1941, containing 25 silver coins of Trier, Utrecht, Brabant, Flanders, Hainaut, Holland, and Looz; one groat of Brabant with a Herford countermark. (4) Krefeld, buried after 1572, discovered about 1890/1900, containing 35 silver coins of Köln, Jülich, Spain, Brabant, Liège, Hainaut, Flanders, Guelderland,

Holland, Utrecht, and Saxony. (5) Gangelt-Kreuzrath (Kreis Geilenkirchen-Heinsberg) buried after 1627, discovered 1948, containing 7 silver coins of Brabant, Flanders, and Artois. (6) Gangelt-Langbroich (Kreis Geilenkirchen-Heinsberg) buried after 1662, discovered 1948, containing 35 silver coins of Köln, Liège, Brabant, Flanders, Tournai, Holland and Zwolle. PB

HALLEMA, A. Een tweetal vonnissen wegens muntmisdrijf in de 17de eeuw. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 38 (1951), pp. 55-66.

This article discusses in general seventeenth century monetary crimes and in detail two particular court verdicts. In 1649 a Gilliam van den Ende, who had committed various monetary offenses, was sentenced at Amsterdam to banishment from this city and from the province of Holland for a period of twenty-five years and to the confiscation of prohibited coins which he had imported. The article points out that monetary crimes including falsifications during the Republic were not punished as severely as they were in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries when the usual sentence stipulated boiling in oil or in water. Imprisonment or exile became the rule. In an appendix to the article the complete text of the two verdicts are reproduced. RPB

KARYS-KARECKAS, JONAS. Lietuvos valiuta amžiu begyje. In *Aidai*, 1952, No. 1, pp. 18-29, illus. (In Lithuanian).

In this condensed article the author describes Lithuania's currency from the silver bars (gryvine-rublis-kapa) of the middle ages, up to the modern coins of the twentieth century. The whole period of development of the national currency has been divided into three periods: up to the death of Vytautas the Great; the centuries of the Polish-Lithuanian union; and the money of the independent state of Lithuania.

Briefly mentioned are the foreign currencies which circulated in old Lithuanian territories; some of them countermarked by Lithuanian Princes; and also the German "Ob.-Ost" paper money adopted by the Lithuanian government for a short space of time (1918-1922).

In addition the modern Lithuanian mint (Kaunas 1936-39) is described. It ceased its activity as World War II broke out. The latest Lithuanian currency—Litas—was suspended by the Russian occupation of that country in 1940. The article is illustrated by many examples of ancient and modern Lithuanian coins.

N. B. The author calls attention to the following typographical errors: page 18 "rubis" to "rubit"; p. 20 "9, 390" to "0, 390"; p. 24—change places of numbers of obolis and dinaras in column 2.

LINDQVIST, SUNE. Ölands och Gotlands Solidi. In: *Fornvännen*, Vol. 45 (1950), pp. 160-163.

Further discussion of finds of solidi from Öland and Gotland. Lindqvist discusses the statements about early Nordic history, which were

published by Joachim Werner in *Fornvännen*, Vol. 44 (1949), pp. 257 ff. Although Werner accepts in part the views of contemporary Swedish archaeologists, his opinions agree much more closely with the older views of Hans Hildebrand (1882) concerning the date of the Öland coin deposits.

Inasmuch as Öland appears to have been laid waste shortly after 475 A.D. and remained uninhabited for some centuries, the solidi found in this island present a classical example of the dating of a catastrophe by numismatic evidence. But since the situation in Gotland was quite different, there are no reasons at all for stating that all solidi found there were deposited during a single catastrophic period. Most of the solidi found on Gotland may still be considered as evidence of a partial destruction in the days of Theodoric, but other finds were undoubtedly buried at later dates for totally different reasons. RPB

MARTIN, COLIN. Notes sur une famille de monnayeurs lausannois. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 2, No. 6 (June 1951), p. 43.

From documentary evidence the peregrinations of John Real (mint master to Bishop of Lausanne 1531-36, at Berne in 1545, at Aosta from 1549-1551, and at Savoy 1551-1558) and his sons are traced. RPB

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. La Técnica Medieval de las Acuñaciones Monetarias. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Oct.-Dec., 1951), pp. 69-74.

Detailed knowledge of the technique of coining in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries is afforded by documents in the General Archives of the Kingdom of Valencia. The author gives an account of the employees and operations of the mint and states that the technique was the same as in the preceding centuries and in classical times. KS

PIESOLD, WERNER. Die Münzen der Kolonien Dänemarks. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 5 (1950/51), pp. 136-144, pl. VII.

A numismatic history of the small Danish colonies of Guinea, Trankebar, and St. Thomas. No coins were struck at Guinea, but there are seventeenth and eighteenth century Danish gold coins struck in gold from Guinea. Lead, copper, silver and gold coins were issued at Trankebar (India) from 1644 in Indian denominations. Copper, nickel, silver and gold coins were struck at St. Thomas from 1740 to 1917. Foreign coins with the date of 1848 were counter-stamped at St. Thomas with the countermark FRVII. The article also discusses the economic history of these Danish colonies. PB

SPAETH, HANS. Von Taufaltern und Kerzendreiem. In: *Das Münster am Hellweg*, Jhg. 4, (1951), pp. 154-156, illus.

By the illustration of a "Tauftaler," issued 1723-31, and a "Kerzendreier" of the 18th century, the author deals with the former custom of sponsors, to present a baptismal coin to the godchild. PB

VAN ERP, J. P. Bijdrage tot de Kennis van de Munten en Penningen van 's-Hertogenbosch. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 38 (1951), pp. 78-83, illus.

Few specimens of the coins struck during the reign of Philip II at the 's-Hertogenbosch mint have been found. The records show that the gold royal gulden, the Philipsdaalder, the half and the $\frac{1}{5}$ Philipsdaalder, the Braspenning ($\frac{1}{40}$ Philipsdaalder), the stuiver and the half stuiver were struck. The half Philipsdaalder is published in *Revue de la Numismatique Belge* (Vol. 66, 1910, p. 373). It has also been illustrated in the Schulman auction catalogue of Feb. 3, 1925. The stuiver can now be eliminated from the list of still unknown coins of 's-Hertogenbosch. The author has found a poorly preserved specimen dated 1582, which has exactly the same portrait as the Maastricht stuiver imitated from the patard of Philip the Fair. No coins with this date had been known before, a circumstance which is explained by the fact that the die engraver at the 's-Hertogenbosch mint had died early in this year and his successor was only appointed in November.

The article also discusses the medal of Godfrey III, the founder of 's-Hertogenbosch, which shows the portrait of this ruler on the obverse and a battle scene on the reverse. It should be dated 1614, and may be attributed to Denis Waterloos.

RPB

VAN GELDER, H. ENNO. ARKEL. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 38 (1951), pp. 127-129.

Some years ago a pot, which contained about one hundred and fifty sixteenth century Dutch coins, was discovered at Arkel. The contents of this container were divided among the finders. However, sixty of the coins were examined at the Royal Dutch Coin Cabinet. The evidence accumulated and studied indicates a burial ca. 1575. Many of the pieces show Holland and Zeeland counterstamps.

RPB

VAN GELDER, H. ENNO. Bodegraven. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 38 (1951), pp. 131-133.

Some years ago a stone jar filled with coins was found at Bodegraven. Through the kindness of the owner the Royal Dutch Coin Cabinet was allowed to study this find which consisted of one hundred and fifty-three Dutch seventeenth and eighteenth century coins in the denominations of *rijksdaalder*, *gulden*, *daalder*, *florijn* and *dubbele stuiver*. The latest coins date from 1715. The composition of the find is typical for the period.

RPB

VAN GELDER, H. ENNO. Munt- en muntmeesterstekens in de 15e eeuw. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 38 (1951), pp. 110-114.

Account of mint marks and mintmasters in fifteenth century Netherlands. The author points out that the coins of the Burgundian Nether-

lands especially under Charles the Bold and Mary have private marks which indicate the work of successive mintmasters. RFB

VAN GELDER, H. ENNO. Een onbekende munt van Philips de Schone. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 38 (1951), pp. 114-115.

The Royal Dutch Coin Cabinet acquired quite recently a hitherto unpublished groat of Philip the Fair, which was struck in Gelderland. The obverse bears an ornamented cross with crown and lily in the corners with this inscription: MAXIMILIA': REX: ROMA'O: PAT: 1489. The reverse carries the archducal coat-of-arms in the field above which rests this inscription: PHI: ARCHIDVC: AVSTRIE: BVR: GELR. The Brussels Cabinet also has a specimen of this coin. RFB

VAN HENGEL, J. W. A. Het munt- en muntmeestersteken op de tijdens de oorlog in Amerika voor Nederland en de Overzeese Gebiedsdelen geslagen munten. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 38 (1951), pp. 117-118.

Discussion of mint marks and mintmaster marks which appeared on Dutch coins struck in the United States of America for the Netherlands and her colonial possessions during World War II. In the period from 1940-1945, Dutch coins were struck at the Philadelphia, Denver and San Francisco mints. Hence the mint letters P, D, and S replaced the caduceus, the mint mark of the Utrecht mint. The mintmaster mark for the Dutch territories overseas was a palm tree. On the Dutch coins struck in America in 1944 and 1945 an acorn was used as the mintmaster mark. This was taken from the coat-of-arms of the Badham-Thornhill family, of which family Mr. Adams, commercial attaché of the Dutch embassy at Washington, D. C., was a member. The original idea of using the post horn found upon the coat-of-arms of H.M. the Queen was given up in favor of this acorn. RFB

WIELANDT, F. Der Hellerfund von Durmersheim (Baden). In: *Zeitschrift für die Geschichte des Oberrheins*, Vol. 96 (1948), pp. 630-634.

In March, 1937, in the course of fortification work in the environs of the village of Durmersheim, a mediaeval earthenware pot was found which contained 349 hellers wrapped in a piece of linen cloth. The find together with the pot and linen cloth was given intact to the Baden Coin Cabinet. The hellers in this hoard, all well preserved, fall into two classes: (1) Wide flat hellers with pearly circles; (2) Wide hellers with smooth circles, and into nineteen types which are described in detail and the number found listed. The relation of this find to similar hoards is discussed and the date of burial ca. 1280 is reached. RFB

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Niederdeutsche Handelsmünze am Oberrhein. In: *Münzkunde und Münzkabinette am Oberrhein, Namens der Badischen Gesellschaft für Münzkunde aus Anlass des 30 jährigen Bestehens herausgegeben von Friedrich Wielandt*. Karlsruhe, 1951. pp. 73-87.

Discussion of the economic relations between the Upper and Lower Rhineland from coin hoard evidence. Some relations existed even in the Merovingian period. During the Carolingian period the Ilanz hoard proves that English pennies were known along the Upper Rhine. The Cologne penny is found very frequently in thirteenth century Upper Rhineland finds. This shows economic relations between Cologne and South Germany. English short-cross pennies are common in the Upper Rhineland too at this period. Somewhat later the French *gros tournois* become common. Fifteenth century finds contain a large number of gold florins from the Lower Rhineland. Seventeenth century finds reveal thalers from North Germany (Sachsen, Brunswick, Mansfeld). Judging from coin hoard evidence, the period of the closest economic relations between the Upper and Lower Rhineland may have occurred during the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries. PB

GREAT BRITAIN

An Alphabetical Chart of English Mint Marks. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 59, No. 7 (July 1951), cols. 327-328.

This alphabetical chart of English mint marks is arranged by mint mark, a drawing of the symbol and the citation *Occurs in reigns of*. The Chart lists some one hundred and fourteen mint marks among which are found the acorn (Henry VIII and Elizabeth), the crown (Charles I), the harp (Charles I), the key (Henry VIII, Elizabeth, James I), the negro's head (Charles I), the pomegranate (Henry VIII), the sunburst (Henry VIII), and the woolpack (Elizabeth). Most useful and helpful to the student and the collector of English coins. RFB

ALLEN, D. F. A Catalogue of English Coins in the British Museum. The Cross-and-Crosslets ("Tealby") Type of Henry II. London, 1951. 216 pp., 25 pls.

This is the third section to appear of the catalogue of English coins in the British Museum, C. F. Keary's and H. A. Grueber's two volumes on the Anglo-Saxon coins having been published in 1887 and 1893 and G. C. Brooke's on the coins of the Norman kings in 1916. As is the case with other B. M. catalogues published in recent years, it is something more than a description of the specimens in the Museum's cabinets, and many pieces from private and from other public collections are included in it.

The "cross-and-crosslets" series—for so Mr. Allen proposes to rechristen what for the last century has been known as the "Tealby coinage," from a hoard of nearly 6000 specimens found at Tealby (Lincs.) in 1807—was inaugurated by Henry II in 1158, and continued up to its replacement by the short-cross coinage in 1180. In design it is uninspired, and in execution it is one of the worst in the whole

English series. If it rescued the country from the currency chaos of the reign of Stephen, it brought to an end the diversity of design which gives so much of their interest and attractiveness to Anglo-Saxon coins and which had been continued, if with steadily declining taste and execution, by the Norman kings. Henceforward the royal currency was to be uniform throughout the kingdom, and uniformity, as is often the case, was only achieved at the cost of beauty and artistic inspiration.

In one way Mr. Allen has had an easier task than his predecessors, for the haphazard written testimony of chroniclers and laws is now supplemented by the numerous entries of the Pipe Rolls, whose wealth of information regarding mints and moneyers comes in to supplement the evidence of the coins themselves. On the other hand, the deplorable execution of the latter makes the decipherment of the legends and the study of die relationships tasks of extreme difficulty. The success with which Mr. Allen has surmounted them is a tribute to the author's exceptional gifts as a numismatist. He has revised the classification proposed by Lawrence and Brooke, distinguishing six classes instead of three, while at the same time he is careful to point out that while these follow one another in chronological order they do not represent separate and clearly defined "issues," as would have been the case little over a century later. In a masterly introduction of nearly 200 pages, he studies in turn the types and classification of the series, its epigraphy and weight standards, the technique of striking, the evidence of hoards and the chronology of the types, the finance and administration of the coinage, the nature of the reform of 1180, and the activities of the moneyers and mints. It is not to be supposed that he has said the last word on all these topics, but as a whole his survey of the English coinage in the third quarter of the twelfth century is unlikely to be superseded in the lifetime of any of his readers.

The introduction is followed by the catalogue of the coins, nearly 1000 in number, the indices and the plates. These latter are provided on the generous scale that has happily become customary in British Museum publications. Their quality is excellent, especially when the deplorable condition of the coins which they illustrate is taken into account.

PG

Anglo-Saxon Brooch from the Rome Hoard. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 26 (3rd Ser., Vol. 6), 1950, p. 234, pl. B(9).

An exhibit of unusual interest at the May, 1950, meeting was a penny of Edward the Elder set in a contemporary Anglo-Saxon mount for use as a brooch. This unique specimen, found at Rome in a hoard, has since been acquired by the British Museum.

FHA

ARNOLD, F. O. The Regnal Attribution of the Initial Rose and Sun Dimidiated. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 26, (3rd Ser., Vol. 6), 1950, pp. 164-170.

In this paper Dr. Arnold upholds the late Mr. Montagu's theory that

the initial dimidiated rose and sun mark should be attributed to Edward V whether or not a boar's head is also present. Several of the arguments he brings forward seem to merit further attention. FHA

DAVIDSON, JAMES. Distinguishing Marks on the Later Issues of David II. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 26, (3rd Ser., Vol. 6), 1950, pp. 155-163, illus, pl.

An analysis of the distinguishing marks (e.g., the letter "D," the mark +, and pellets) which appear on the groats, half-groats, and pennies of the late issues of the Scottish king David II. The author points out that these often follow a definite sequence, particularly the letter "D," and concludes that they were placed there for the trial of the pyx in the same manner in which similar marks were used on the contemporary coinage of Edward III. He further suggests that their appearance at this time was brought about by the influence of the English coinage on David II during his captivity (1346-57), and the employment of such moneyers as Bonagius who had formerly worked in England. FHA

HILL, PHILIP V. Saxon Sceattas and Their Problems. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 26 (3rd Ser., Vol. 6), 1950, pp. 129-154, pls. I-IV, maps.

A survey of the problems connected with the sceattas, with an outline of their history, style, chronology, and geography. In regard to the difficult question of dating, the author suggests that the sceattas evolved from the thrymsas shortly after 650 A.D. and continued in use until nearly 790 A.D. The inscriptions are discussed in some detail and the English sceattas are compared with the continental ones. Good maps are given showing the hoard sites in England and France. FHA

LINTON, E. C. William III Half-Crown of the York Mint, with an Edge Inscription *anno regni octavo*. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 26, (3rd Ser., Vol. 6), 1950, pp. 220-221.

Records the existence of the 1697 half-crown from the York mint and comments on 1697 half-crowns in general with particular reference to the number of strings in the harp. FHA

SEABY, B. A., Ltd. *Standard Catalogue of the Coins of Great Britain and Ireland*. 1952 edition. London, 1951. 96 pp., illus.

A new edition of the indispensable guide to the collector of coins of the British Isles. In essence, its arrangement and contents are the same as the edition of 1949 (see *Num. Lit.*, 1950, p. 22) although in its complete rewriting, the number of coins is increased by nearly a thousand. Like preceding editions it is well illustrated. The average market prices for all items have been revised to conform with current trends of supply and demand in relation to present purchasing value of money.

STRIDE, H. G. *The Royal Mint: An Outline History* Compiled by H. G. Stride, M. B. E., Chief Clerk, Royal Mint. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1951. 16 pp., illus. Sixpence net.

Brief discussion of the establishment and multiplication of English mints before the Norman Conquest followed by a short account of the concentration of coinage in the Tower Mint which took place in the last quarter of the thirteenth century with the appointment of William de Turnemire as master moneyer for all England. In the seventeenth century machinery was introduced. The working of the screw press is described in some detail. A good account is given of the status of the Royal Mint at the present time together with a popular explanation of technical coining processes.

The pamphlet contains six illustrations: (1) The front of the Royal Mint facing the Tower of London; (2) Twelve English coins of various dates; (3) A monetary workshop, ca. 1500; (4) The art of coining in 1750; (5) A modern coin press striking half crowns; and (6) Current coins of the United Kingdom. RFB

THOMPSON, J. D. A. A Ship Type of Charles II. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 26 (3rd Ser., Vol. 6), 1950, pp. 216-220.

An identification of the ship which appears on Simon's trial piece for his angel coinage of 1660, again on the pattern farthing "Dominion of the Seas" coinage 1662-65, and finally on the great seal of James, Duke of York. Mr. Thompson points out that the only ship of sufficient importance and size to merit such representation was the "Sovereign of the Seas" built for Charles I in 1637 and burned by accident in 1696, and gives convincing evidence to support this identification. FHA

WHITTON, C. A. The Coinage of Henry VIII and Edward VI in Henry's Name. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 26, (3rd Ser., Vol. 6), 1950, pp. 171-212.

This second installment of Mr. Whitton's supplement to Brooke covers the second half of Part II of his paper and sections a. & b. of Part III. The section of Part II—the Tower and Southwark mints—given deals with the crowns and half-crowns of 1526-1551 and the gold from 1509. Part III goes into the minor London coins and the ecclesiastical mints. Again tables are given and the article is well illustrated. FHA

LATIN AMERICA

ARAUJO ROMERO, EDGAR DE. Numismática Brasileira. Reinado de D. José I, 1750-1777. In: *Casa da Moeda*, Vol. 4, No. 19 (Jan.-Feb. 1950), pp. 10-24, illus.

D. José I, King of Portugal 1750 to 1777 gave much attention to circulating media for the colonies especially Brazil. This article contains excerpts from the monetary legislation, and describes and discusses in

detail gold, silver and copper coins struck at the mints in Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Lisbon during this reign. Thirty-four illustrations show the most important pieces discussed. RPB

ARAUJO, JOSE LUIZ DE. Contramarca 13 sobre moedas Mexicanas. In: *Revista Numismatica*, Vol. 18, Nos. 1-4 (1950), pp. 1-2.

A Mexican peso dated 1890 from the Zacatecas mint now in the collection of a J.L.A. bears as a countermark the number thirteen circumscribed by a small circle. It had been stated that this countermark had been applied in the West Indies. In acquiring some German silverware from the firm of G. Meyer and Wollweber at Berlin the author of this article noticed a similar stamp to indicate the standard of the silver. Upon investigation the author discovered that this stamp had been used in the German city of Gmünd and denoted thirteen lötingen of silver equivalent to .8125. But this standard does not apply to the piece under discussion, which has a silver content of .9027, and had been used as an amulet. RPB

TOKENS

ERNST, AXEL. Jeton til Minde om Slaget i Køge Bugt 1677 (A Jeton Commemorating the Battle in Køge Bay in 1677). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 5 (May, 1951), pp. 97-98, illus.

A lead jeton, presumably from 1677, is described in the annual report of the Royal Coin Cabinet in Stockholm for the year 1949. The author discusses his own specimen of the jeton and several others, none of which are well preserved. It is his belief that this uniface jeton was struck in Denmark in commemoration of the naval battle in Køge Bay in 1677. HLH

FULD, MELVIN & GEORGE. Dix Civil War Tokens of 1863. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 6 (June, 1951), pp. 599-605, illus. Supplement to "Dix Civil War Tokens of 1863." In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 11 (Nov. 1951), pp. 1175-1178, illus.

The Dix Tokens of 1863 were among the many which circulated during the Civil War as a substitute for small change. Several bear as reverse inscription a popular patriotic slogan attributed to John A. Dix, Secretary of the Treasury, under pre-war President Buchanan. Dix's long-hand letter containing the slogan is illustrated; other historical material on Dix is included, but information is lacking as to where or by whom the tokens were made. The article and supplement contain illustrations of twenty-one obverses and twenty-two reverses (eleven relating to Dix); they are identified by attribution numbers based on those of Hetrich and Guttag (1924), but lack descriptions. The tabulation of mulings gives estimated rarity. The muling attribution numbers differentiate not only die varieties but also die states, misstrikes, edge treatments, planchet materials and sizes. A brief bibliography is included. RHW

KNOBEL, J. L. The Token Coinage of South Africa. In: *South African Numismatic Society Magazine*, 1947, pp. 27-30.

For some years the author of this article has felt the need for a catalogue of South African tokens. He has been collecting information steadily in the hopes of publishing such a catalogue. His catalogue has not been published inasmuch as he feels that there are many South African tokens in existence of which he has no knowledge. In this article the author publishes a checklist of the South African tokens in his collection or known to him with the expectation that this compilation will bring to light hidden and unknown specimens. In this list the long series of Barber's Tokens (O.G. & Co., R.H. & Sons), and slot machine discs have not been included. The tokens are listed alphabetically under the names of the cities, towns and places where they were issued. In many cases interesting historical and background notes have been appended. Hundreds of tokens from fifty different places in South Africa have been listed.

RFB

New Zealand Currency Tokens. New and Doubtful Varieties. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 3 (July-Oct. 1949), pp. 96-97.

Several New Zealand currency tokens have been listed as doubtful varieties and some new varieties have been reported, but not verified. These tokens issued by thirteen different firms are listed in this article with their Sutherland and Andrews numbers. By this publication the editor hopes to clear up the difficulties, if readers and collectors will contribute information through which the doubtful varieties may be eliminated and the new varieties, if verified, added.

The article also mentions a rare New Zealand penny of 1879 found by Mr. L. J. Dale in a small box of coins and tokens belonging to Mr. Colin Milligan. About twenty specimens of this penny had been known, all apparently in uncirculated condition. The present example, which appears to have been in circulation now rests in the Canterbury Museum at Christchurch.

RFB

Political Hard Times Tokens. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 17, No. 11 (Nov. 1951), pp. 935-941, illus.

Hard Times Tokens were issued during the depression of 1833-1842. They served the double purpose of a circulating media and a means of spreading political propaganda. They were often called Jackson cents inasmuch as most of them were of about the same size as the current large copper cents and often carried Jackson's portrait, or a reference to Jackson and his monetary policies. The article contains a condensed version of Lyman Low's descriptive list of Hard Times Tokens, sufficient to identify the various varieties. The author states that the notations concerning rarity are his own and are no doubt subject to some correction. Pieces listed as common are currently priced from twenty-five to

seventy-five cents; scarce from seventy-five cents to one dollar and a quarter; rare up to five dollars; very rare and in fine condition over five dollars. Included are ten illustrations of both obverses and reverses of these politically and historically interesting pieces. RPB

Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand, Canterbury Branch. *They Made Their Own Money*. Canterbury, N. Z., 1950. 94 pp., illus.

New Zealand was proclaimed a crown colony in 1840. Up to this time barter had been used for the most part, even in the purchase of land. What currency was in use included English, French and Spanish issues, especially the famous piece of eight. After the signing of the 1840 Waitangi Treaty, which proclaimed British sovereignty, English coinage became the legal currency of the country, but the shortage of money continued for many years.

Ten years after the founding of Canterbury, South Island, New Zealand, the shortage of small change became so acute that a number of business houses issued their own tokens. None were actually struck in New Zealand, but almost all in Australia. The tokens became firmly established as currency, not only with the issuing firms, but also with all other traders, and were in use from 1857 until demonetized by specific legislation in 1897. However, none were struck after 1881, which accounts for the worn and poor condition of most specimens.

The book discusses in detail with appropriate historical background the tokens issued by the builder Samuel Clarkson, by four firms of ironmongers, J. Caro & Co., T. W. Gourlay & Co., Mason, Struthers & Co., and Edward Reece, by three outfits of drapers, Beath & Co., Hobday and Jobberns, and William Pratt, by the provision merchant, Henry J. Hall, by the Alliance Tea Company, by the Union Bakery Company, by the butcher Gaisford and Edmonds, by the watchmaker and jeweler B. Petersen, by the music store Milner and Thompson, and by the general store of Clarkson and Turnbull at Timaru.

Illustrations of both obverses and reverses of the tokens are scattered throughout the book together with pictures of the men concerned, and their places of business. RPB

SUTHERLAND, ALLAN. Discount and Special Purpose Tokens. In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Magazine*, Vol. 5, No. 4 (Nov.-Feb. 1950), pp. 129-131, 2 pls.

In addition to the hundreds of copper penny and halfpenny tokens issued by the New Zealand traders between 1857 and 1882 there were also some discount and some special purpose tokens of copper brass and white metal which resembled metallic currency and which had money values stamped thereon. According to the author these tokens may have been redeemable by the issuers in much the same way discount stamps are sometimes redeemed today. The firms, associations, co-operatives, hotels etc. which issued these tokens are listed and the discount

and special purpose tokens described in some detail. Their rarity is indicated in some cases. RPB

WILLIAMS, H. G. & A. SUTHERLAND. Otago Currency Token Issuers. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 1 (March-August 1950), pp. 15-20, pl.

An account of the copper currency tokens issued by businessmen at Dunedin and Invercargill in the provincial district of Otago, South Island, New Zealand, almost a century ago. In 1857 the Dunedin firm of Day and Mievile, merchants, issued a copper penny token which carried the figure of justice seated on a bale. This house conducted a flourishing general hardware business specializing in American cut nails and Aberdeen scythes. Also in 1857 an A. S. Wilson, a dispensing chemist, issued copper penny tokens to facilitate the sale of macassar oil, castor oil, ointments etc. In 1858 the Dunedin firm of Jones and Williamson, grocers, wine, spirit and provision merchants, issued a copper penny token which depicted justice seated on a bale or chest, holding scales and horns of plenty, with a sailing ship in the distance. In 1862 Edward De Carle and Co., Dunedin estate agents, issued a penny currency token. Undated penny and halfpenny tokens were issued by Perkins & Co., Drapers, Dunedin. Apparently these tokens were issued between 1857 and 1862. The design is the familiar justice seated upon a bale. The only issuer of copper penny tokens in Invercargill at the southern tip of South Island was Samuel Beaven who conducted an ironmongery business there from 1861 to 1866. His tokens are extremely rare. The article also lists and describes six general purpose tokens issued in Otago. Fourteen Otago tokens are illustrated. RPB

MEDALS

BAILLION, F. La Numismatique au Musée des chemins de fer à Bruxelles. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 97 (1951), p. 187.

On October 30, 1951, to mark the occasion of its twenty-fifth anniversary, the Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Belges established a railroad museum in the old north station at Brussels. The numismatic section contains 204 medals, as well as badges and charms. Many of these commemorate important events in railroad history. Special mention should be made of a medal designed by Eyermann for the centenary of the German railroads in 1935. DM

BERNI, GIULIO. El Año Santo de 1950 en las medallas. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Oct.-Dec., 1951), pp. 51-57, illus.

After a short historical account of prior Holy Years this article discusses and describes fully the official 1950 Holy Year medals. Pius XII issued two medals in commemoration. The obverse of the first shows the bust of the pope f.l. with this inscription around the edge: *PRVS . XII . ROMANVS , PONTIFEX*; the reverse shows the closed Porta Sancta of

St. Peter's with this inscription around the edge: EGO . SVM . OSTIVM . PER . ME . SI . QVIS . INTROIERIT . SALVABITVR. Aurelio Mistruzzi, the Vatican's official engraver, designed this medal. It was issued in different sizes and in different metals. This medal was also the official annual medal struck in commemoration of the twelfth year of the pontificate. The obverse of the second official medal shows the effigy of the pope f.l. with this inscription: PIVS . XII . PONTIFEX . MAXIMVS . ANNO . JVBILAEI . MCML; the reverse shows the Assumption of the Virgin surrounded by angels with rays bursting from heaven with this inscription around the edge: MARIA . DEI . PARENS . IN . CAELUM . ANIMA . ET . CORPORE . EVECTA . PRONVTIATVR . CAL . NOV . A . MCML. This medal was also designed by Mistruzzi. It was issued in two different sizes and in different metals. Fifty specimens were struck in gold.

The article also describes in detail the official medals issued by the patriarchal basilicas of St. Paul's-outside-the-Walls, St. John Lateran, and St. Mary Major. Three of the many unofficial medals are described fully and illustrated.

RFB

BONNEY, JOHN A. Jubilee Reign of Queen Victoria 1887—South Australian Medals. In: *The South Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (July 1951), pp. 18-19.

A large number of medals were issued in connection with the exhibition in South Australia to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1887. All the medals bear a portrait of Victoria on the obverse and many of them picture the exhibition building on the reverse. Twenty such medals are listed and fully described.

RFB

British and Foreign Medals Relating to Naval and Maritime Affairs. Arranged and Indexed by the Earl of Sandwich. 2nd Ed. Greenwich, England, National Maritime Museum, 1950. 468 pp.

A comprehensive and descriptive catalogue of more than a thousand British and foreign medals and coins, relating to naval and maritime affairs given to the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich, England, by the Earl of Sandwich. The first edition appeared in 1937 followed by a supplement in 1939.

RFB

Canterbury Centennial, 1850-1950. Issue of Commemorative Medals. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 1 (March-August 1950), pp. 6-7, pl.

Account of the medal issued in commemoration of the New Zealand Canterbury Centennial, 1850-1950. The obverse shows the first four ships, the Charlotte Jane, Randolph, Sir George Seymour and the Cressy. Below the ships is a panel of Lyttelton in 1850 with the first buildings and the road to Sumner. In the foreground are four figures which represent the pioneer spirit, a family group of husband and wife, son and baby in mother's arms. The inscription around the edge reads: *The Arrival at Lyttelton, 1850*. The reverse carries the centennial symbol of the ram's head, the ear of wheat, and the cog wheel, symbolic of

manufacturing. Superimposed upon the cog wheel are the dates 1850-1950. The inscription upon the reverse reads: *Canterbury New Zealand Centenary*. The obverse was designed by Mr. F. Staub; the reverse was taken from the centennial symbol drawn by Mr. Roy Evans. The medal was issued in five different varieties in silver and in bronze. The article contains a plate which illustrates both obverse and reverse.

RFB

Early American Medals—A Check List. C. Wyllys Betts. In: *Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 18, No. 4 (July-August, 1951), pp. 90-94.

Reproduces Betts numbers, titles, dates and engravers for 623 early medals bearing on events in American Colonial history. No attempt at description or distinction is made.

WB

ERNST, AXEL. Frederik VI's Helbredelsesmedailler 1833 (Recovery Medals for Frederik VI). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 7 (Sept. 1951), pp. 129-139, illus.

The loyal feelings of the Danish people toward their royal house has expressed itself since the close of the eighteenth century in the striking of various medals. Several issues from early in this period are listed and particular reference is given to the medal issued on the occasion of King Frederik VI's recovery from a serious illness and his return to Copenhagen, August 3, 1833. The dies were cut by the leading medalist Christen Christensen, who in 1827 had won the Academy's large gold medal for sculpture.

Chronologically prior to the above medal, the father-in-law of Frederik VI, Count Carl of Hesse issued several medals for the same occasion, the dies of which were cut by Albert (Aron) Jacobson, son of the die-cutter Solomon Ahron Jacobson.

HLH

FREEMAN, SARAH ELIZABETH. A Medallion of DeWitt Clinton. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 6 (June 1951), pp. 617-622, illus.

Interesting article about the work of the distinguished medallist Charles Cushing Wright (1796-1857). The article points out that with the exception of the three Art Union premiums with portraits of Allston, Stuart and Turnbull and the medals awarded by Resolution of Congress, chiefly to the military leaders in the War with Mexico, modern impressions of which can be obtained at the Mint, most of Wright's medallic productions can be classed as rare. Wright contributed a medal to each of the four exhibitions which were held by the National Academy of Design in the period from 1829 to 1832. In 1829 it was said to be a medallion portrait of Col. Henry Rutgers; in 1830 a medallion of Washington; in 1831 a medallion of the Hon. DeWitt Clinton; and in 1832 a medallion seal of the Academy. The medallions of Rutgers and Clinton present many problems which the article discusses in much detail. Information is sought concerning two

small medals, the first of which was made for Wooster Beach, New York physician and champion of medical reform in America (the obverse shows the Good Samaritan with this inscription: **BENEVOLENCE KNOWS NO NATIONAL DISTINCTIONS**), and the second struck in lead which carries the inscription: **C. C. W. TO HIS FRIEND J. M. 1834**. Also information is requested concerning the Andrew Jackson die, the original impressions of the Bushnell Washington, and the Rutgers medal. If this information should prove forthcoming, the most serious gaps in the study of Charles Cushing Wright and his dies would be filled. **RPB**

HIRSCH, HELEN. Silesian Medals Pious Tokens at Child's Baptism. Skilled Craftsmen Wrought Silver Portraits, Later Religious Symbols. In: *The New York Sun*, Aug. 19, 1949, p. 6, illus.

Discussion of baptismal medals which were wrought in Silesia during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. These medals were highly welcome gifts and were considered good luck tokens which parents carefully kept. The most popular were the silver medals, but there are some in copper, bronze and gold. In form they are round for the most part, but some are oval and others fittingly enough in the form of a cross. Generally these baptismal medals depict the traditional baptismal scene of Christ in the River Jordan. On the reverse are found the child's name and date of birth as well as the parents' names and some appropriate biblical quotation. The more expensive silver medals have lace-filigree frames enhanced by insets of precious stones. Many of these have been signed by the artists. Interesting examples in the author's collection have been listed and fully described. **RPB**

HORNUNG, VIKTOR. LUDOVICUS WILHELMUS MARCHIO BADENSIS IN NUMMIS. In: *Münzkunde und Münzkabinette am Oberrhein, Namens der Badischen Gesellschaft für Münzkunde aus Anlass des 30 jährigen Bestehens herausgegeben von Friedrich Wielandt*, Karlsruhe, 1951, pp. 88-106, 3 pls.

After a biographical sketch of Ludwig Wilhelm, margrave of Baden-Baden (1655-1707), the so-called *Türkenlouis*, this article gives a catalogue of his coins and medals. Two coins and twenty-nine medals are listed, described in detail, and illustrated on three plates. **PB**

HULDEN, J. J. Nya finska medaljer, slagne under vintern 1950-1951. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 6 (August 1951), pp. 109-116, illus.

Discussion and description of Finnish medals struck and distributed during the winter of 1950-1951. Work by the medallists Aaltonen, Brummer, Filen, Tukiainen, Schalin, Helevius, Qvist, Haapasalo, Elfgrén and Renvall is described in detail and illustrated by seven specimens. Among the men commemorated in this extremely attractive and forceful group are Jean Sibelius, Väinö Tanner, Hugo Malmberg, Victor Bruuns, Gustaf Mattsson, Gunnar Castren, and Arthur Långfors. Especially striking is the medal by Väinö Aaltonen in honor of Finland's great composer Jean Sibelius. **RPB**

JADOT, JEAN-C. Une médaille inédite de Notre-Dame de Tongre. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 97 (1951), pp. 158-159, illus.

At a general assembly held at Ath, June 29, 1947, the author displayed a medal from his collection. It is enclosed in an oval silver-gilt frame and is 50 by 32 mm. The obverse represents Notre Dame de Tongre crowned and surrounded by clouds and six winged angel heads. On the reverse is the crowned monogram of the Virgin; below, a flaming heart pierced by a sword.

M. Jean C. Jadot attributes the medal to the eighteenth century, basing his arguments on events in church history which culminated in 1781 with the celebration of the seventh centenary of the pilgrimage of Notre Dame de Tongre. DM

JANNE D'OTHEE, XAVIER. Ville de Verviers—Médaille du Tricentenaire (1651-1951). In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 97 (1951), pp. 159-161, illus.

In 1651 the town of Verviers received the rank of the "Bonnes Villes" from Maximilian Henry, prince-bishop of Liège. This honor entitled the town to be represented by its burgomaster at meetings of the Three Estates and thus to have a voice in the imposition of taxes.

In 1951 a medal commemorating the third centenary of this event was struck. The obverse bears the bust of Maximilian Henry; the reverse shows the town hall approached by a flight of steps and in the foreground, a fountain. On both sides are appropriate Latin inscriptions. M. Armand Bonnetain was the medallist, and M. V. Tourneur was responsible for the Latin. DM

LINDGREN, TORGNÝ. "För berömliga gärningar" för avvärjandet av sedelförfalskning. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 7 (Sept. 1951), pp. 139-141.

In March, 1845, Nils Peter Nilsson, a counterfeiter of large denomination Scandinavian notes whose Swedish five hundred rigsdaler notes were quite faithful to the original in design, was apprehended by Copenhagen police and returned to Sweden.

The Swedish government bestowed upon Lieutenant Leerbeck of the Copenhagen police force its gold medal "For Outstanding Deeds" for the effective part he had played in Nilsson's arrest. The article gives an account of the arrest derived from a contemporary news report. HLH

Medal Honoring Aarne Laitakari. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 10 (Dec., 1951), p. 220, illus.

The friends and colleagues of Professor Aarne Laitakari, distinguished geologist and numismatist, issued in honor of his sixtieth birthday a medal, of which fifty silver and three hundred bronze specimens were struck. The obverse shows the head of Laitakari f.l.; the reverse a geologist in the field kneeling by a cliff with a rock in the left hand and a geologist's hammer in the right. HLH

MEUNIER, EUGENE, Médaille inédite de l'église de la Visitation. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 201-203, illus.

Meunier publishes for the first time a bronze medal, the work of Jean Warin or one of his pupils, which commemorates the laying of the cornerstone, in 1632, of the Church of the Visitation in Paris. The medal is of considerable architectural interest, since it bears on the obverse a representation of the façade of the Church, which was at one time abandoned, and then completely restored in the late nineteenth century. It is now known as the temple Sainte-Marie. SEF

MEUNIER, EUGENE. Une médaille rare de Ferdinand de Saint-Urbain. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 204-206, illus.

Meunier re-publishes a very rare medal by Ferdinand de Saint-Urbain, listed by Mory d'Elvange (no. 18) and Beaupré in their catalogues of the works of this medallist. The ecclesiastical personage, IAC. T. S. MARIAE. DE ARA. COELI. PRESB. CAR. DE. ANGELIS, portrayed on the obverse, has been identified as D. Giacomo, Cardinal de Angelis. He was created cardinal by Innocent XI in 1686, and his church was St. Maria in Ara Coeli. His nephew, Giovanni Filippo, is represented on the reverse. He was responsible for bringing the body of his uncle from Borgo where he died in 1695 to Rome, and erecting a tomb in a chapel of his church. The medal commemorates this event of 1701. SEF

ROOVERS, OLGA N. Penning van "Susanna in het bad." In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 38 (1951), pp. 118-120, illus.

The Royal Dutch Coin Cabinet has acquired a silver-gilt medal which depicts in very high relief the biblical Susanna and the Elders with a flaming heart pierced by arrows on the reverse. Susanna bathing in her garden, surprised and tempted by the elders, had been a favorite subject for artists from the second half of the sixteenth century; e.g. it was painted by Tintoretto. At a later date engravings were made by Frans Floris, Antonie Wierix and Crispijn de Passe in the Southern Netherlands. This medal was issued shortly after the turn of the seventeenth century by a medallist perhaps in the Northern Netherlands with one or several of the Southern Netherlands engravings as models. The article contains illustrations of an engraving as well as both obverse and reverse of the medal. RPB

ROOVER, OLGA N. Portretten van Johan Casimir. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 38 (1951), pp. 121-122.

Among the recent acquisitions of the Royal Dutch Coin Cabinet is a handsome gold medal, the obverse of which bears the portrait of John Casimir, Count Palatine. It carries the signature of Coenrad Bloc, an Antwerp medallist, and is dated 1578. The author of this article compares this gold medal with an oval gold medal of 1591 with the same portrait on the obverse, the same emblem, the same inscription

CONSTANTER ET SINCERE, and the same finger ring encircling the John Casimir coat-of-arms together with the palm and olive branch. This medal by Coenrad Bloc is considered artistically superior. **RFB**

Smithsonian Institution. National Gallery of Art. *Renaissance Bronzes, Statuettes, Reliefs and Plaquettes, Medals and Coins from the Kress Collection*. Washington, D. C., 1951. 215 pp., pls.

This catalogue contains the check list (pp. 137-206) of the renaissance bronzes (1,306 items) of the Kress Collection (formerly the Gustave Dreyfus Collection) now housed in the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D. C. The collection consists of small bronzes, reliefs and plaquettes, medals, and coins which are Italian, Flemish, French, and German in origin with Italian predominant. The attributions with few exceptions are those published in the three volume catalogue of the Dreyfus Collection. Although the small bronzes, reliefs and plaquettes have not been fully described for the most part, detailed descriptions have been given for the medals and coins. The catalogue contains one hundred and nine excellent plates, forty-eight of which illustrate the reliefs and plaquettes, and thirty-five the medals (two upon each plate showing both obverse and reverse). The few renaissance coins (27) in the collection (Italian, French and Spanish) are not illustrated. The volume has two indices, an index of artists, and an index of persons represented on the medals. **RFB**

Society of Medalists. Forty-third Issue, May 1951: Albert W. Wein, Sculptor. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 6 (June, 1951), pp. 610-611, illus.

In this medal the artist has attempted to depict the creation. The obverse shows God creating heaven and earth, man and woman, the planets, suns and stars with the inscription along the edge: *IN THE BEGINNING GOD CREATED THE HEAVEN AND THE EARTH*. The reverse represents God as the great architect in sitting position with calipers in his right hand contemplating his work with this inscription: *AND GOD SAW EVERYTHING THAT HE HAD MADE AND BEHOLD IT WAS VERY GOOD*. The article contains a good illustration of the medal as well as the *cursus vitae* of the artist. **RFB**

SPAETH, HANS. Eine Weihnachts—und Neujahrsmedaille. In: *Das Münster am Hellweg*, Jhg. 4, No. 12 (Dec. 1951), pp. 182-183, illus.

Discussion and illustration of a Christmas and New Year medal issued in 1635 and engraved by Sebastian Dadler. The medal is illustrated. **PB**

SUHLE, ARTHUR. *Die deutsche Renaissance-medaille*. Leipzig, 1950. 71 pp., 40 pls.

After an historical account of the origin and growth of the medal in Italy, the German renaissance medal is discussed. The article treats of the life and work of the four most important German engravers, who worked during the period 1518-1550, namely, Hans Schwarz, Christoph Weiditz, Friedrich Hagenauer and Matthes Gebel. Pertinent

historical events are given in conjunction with the description of their medals. Historical events pertinent to interpretation of the medals are treated. PB

TRICOU, JEAN. Médailles de personnages ecclésiastiques lyonnais du XV^e au XVII^e siècle. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 177-196, pls. IV-VI.

A compilation of medals honoring or referring to persons connected with the Cathedral at Lyons from the fifteenth through the seventeenth century. All are quite well-known, as the references cited attest. The author has added biographical and historical commentaries. Complete descriptions are given of twenty pieces, seventeen of which honor Archbishops, while three were struck for other dignitaries. In a third section, publications of medals, not issued at Lyons, but mentioning names known in the ecclesiastical history of the city, are listed for eleven men. SEF

Uitreiking van een zilveren Hortuspenning te Amsterdam in 1766. In: *De Geuzenpenning*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (July 1951), p. 37.

In 1766 Egbert De Vrij Temminck became commissioner of the Hortus Medicus at Amsterdam. A silver medal was struck in commemoration of this event. In the center was engraved EGB. DE VRIJ TEMMINCK J. U. D. CONSUL. AMSTELOD. and along the edge HORTI MEDICI AMSTELREDAMENSIS CURATOR A° 1766. RPB

VAN KUYK, J. De Amsterdamsche Penning van Lutma op den Vrede van Munster. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 36, Pt 2 (1949), pp. 161-165.

Discussion of two very similar medals which the city of Amsterdam issued in commemoration of the peace of Munster and bestowed upon government officials. The obverses show Hercules and Minerva facing each other and bathed in heavenly rays. Hercules is holding a club and Minerva a bundle of arrows. At their feet are spread their weapons. The reverse of the first depicts the coat-of-arms of the city of Amsterdam around which runs a Latin inscription. The reverse of the second has the inscription within a cartouche ornamented with lobes. Examples of both medals are known in gold and in silver. The article discusses in detail the whereabouts of these specimens. RPB

VEIGA COIMBRA, ALVARO DA. A Medalha de Goethe. In: *Revista Numismatica*, Vol. 18, Nos. 1-4 (1950), pp. 121-126, illus.

A plaque was issued by the Goethe Society of São Paulo and the Goethe Academy in 1949 in commemoration of the bicentenary of Goethe's birth. It was designed by the Bavarian artist Max Adolf Pfeiffer. It shows in profile and was modeled after the celebrated bust of the poet by Christian Daniel Rauch executed in 1920. It was manufactured in gilded bronze at the Liceu de Artes e Ofícios de São Paulo from the plaster model sent from Germany. RPB

De Watersnood Medaille. In: *De Geuzenpenning*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (July 1951), p. 36.

Throughout the centuries floods have caused great destruction of life and property in the Netherlands. It is only natural that many medals were issued to commemorate heroism during the disasters. This article treats in detail of the flood medal established by the king in 1855 for award to those showing courage and self-sacrifice during the flood of that year. Medals of a similar nature were also awarded for the floods of 1861, 1876, 1916 and 1926. RFB

WIDEEN, HAROLD. Angående den af Götheborgs stad slagne Medaille öfver des räddning från fientligt anfall år 1788. In: *Göteborgs Musei Arstryck*, 1949/1950, pp. 231-238, illus.

In 1948 the museum of the city of Göteborg acquired two tin strikings of a medal of 1788 together with some printed notices about its issue. Göteborg had dedicated the medal to King Gustav III who had forstalled a Danish Occupation. Quotations are given from the printed notices which tell of the work of the painter Louis Masreliez (1747-1810) and the engraver Carl Gustav Fehrman (1746-1798), the two executors of this medal. PB

WIELANDT, F. Neue Medaillen. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 7, No. 1 (1951), pp. 4-5.

Description of four new Austrian medals issued for various occasions: the first on the fortieth anniversary of the Tyrolean Association for the Raising of Cattle, the second for the hundredth anniversary of the Austrian Association of Engineers and Architects, the third on the twenty-fifth jubilee of Dr. Joseph Weingartner, Rector of St. James at Innsbruck, and the fourth in commemoration of the two hundredth birthday of Goethe. HJE

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Zur Biographie des Durlacher Medailleurs Johann Martin Bürckle. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 7 (1951), pp. 196-204.

Biography of Johann Martin Bürckle (1742-1811), engraver of medals at Durlach from 1786 to 1811. Some interesting hitherto unpublished sources from the Karlsruhe archives are cited. These documents treat of Bürckle's activities at Durlach especially his troubles about an appropriate salary. PB

WITTOP KONING, D. A. De begrafenispenning van het wijnkopers gilde te Amsterdam. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 38 (1951), pp. 84-87.

Account of the funeral medals of the winebuyer's guild at Amsterdam, a guild established in 1621. Among other duties, the members were required to attend funerals of their colleagues. Medals were distributed to the members before a funeral to be returned to the guild at the burial. Altogether a total of two hundred and fifteen medals

were manufactured. As the occasion arose the engraved names upon the medals were changed by various silversmiths. The obverses show a skull upon two crossed bones under which is the inscription: **DISCE MORI**; the reverse a wine cup with a bunch of grapes above and the date 1621 below. RPB

WITTOP KONING, D. A. *De Penningen van het Leeuwardense Chirurgijnsgilde*. In: *De Geuzenpenning*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (July 1951), p. 37.

Two Leeuwarden guild medals with the names of Daniel Meinert and Jacobus Roukema have been wrongly attributed to the guild of surgeons at that city. Neither name is found in the list of surgeons. In actuality they were members of the guild of tailors. RPB

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. *Romeinsche munt en Nederlandsche penning*. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 38 (1951), pp. 108-109.

In 1784 the Dutch East India Company presented a medal to the French admiral De Suffren, which was designed by the archaeologist Hemsterhuis and executed by the medallist Schepp. The distinguishing feature upon the obverse is an elephant scalp which forms an integral part of the hairdo of the female personification of the Dutch East India Company. It is now known that the original idea behind the design of this medal came from the numismatist P. van Damme who was inspired by a Roman Republican aureus in his own collection. The Royal Dutch Coin Cabinet has recently acquired a similar aureus, which is illustrated along with a specimen of the medal, also in the cabinet's possession. RPB

PAPER MONEY

DE JESUS, P. I. *The Culion Leper Colony Emergency Currency*. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 65, No. 3 (March 1952), pp. 242-243, illus.

In 1942 emergency paper money was issued by the Culion Leper Colony at the beginning of the Philippine phase of World War II. Twenty, five and one peso notes together with fifty, twenty, and one centavo notes were issued. Four lots were printed at various times from January 28 to May 29, 1942, and totaled 144,488 pesos. A committee carefully supervised the printing, and all issues were properly accounted and documented. These notes were issued at the colony until July 28, 1942 at which date the Japanese Army took the island of Culion, and supplied its own Japanese occupational currency. The article describes these notes in detail, and provides illustrations of both obverse and reverse of a five centavo note. RPB

FORIEN, JEAN-GEORGES. *Papiers-Monnaie funéraires chinois*. In: *Bulletin de la Société d'Etude pour l'Histoire du Papier-Monnaie*, Vol. 3 (1948), pp. 12-13.

The Chinese have provided paper money for the needs of their deceased in the next world. The monks of the Fo religion sold to their adherents from remote antiquity paper money especially prepared

for circulation only in the kingdom of the dead. These notes generally carried a high mark of value (e.g. 10,000 or 100,000) together with various inscriptions taken from the grand study (TA-HIO), and the religious sayings of Confucius. Some of these notes carried the effigy of YEN-WANG-YE, the lord of the lower regions. All these notes were burned in the course of the funeral services, and thus, having become invisible, joined the souls for whom they were intended to make payment for needs incurred in the next world. Several examples are described in the article. RFB

JUNCAL, AMELIA. Un Billeto para Cataluña en el G(abinete) N(umismatico) de C(ataluña). In: *Numisma*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Oct.-Dec., 1951), pp. 61-66, illus.

In 1852 the Spanish government, desiring to reduce the number of copper coins in circulation in Catalonia and also to do away with those minted there and intended to circulate only in that principate, set up in Barcelona a monetary board. This body in accordance with decree substituted Castilian copper money for the Catalan pieces in the hands of the poor, while Catalan copper coins in the hands of the wealthy were exchanged first for promissory notes, and then coins and these notes were exchanged for bills issued by the Junta de Moneda. One such bill, now in the Numismatic Cabinet of Catalonia, is reproduced in the article. As these bills by law had to be amortized by successive drawings, an end was thus made to special money of Catalonia. KS

DECORATIONS

FORSYTHE, LEONARD. Concerning the Institution of a Medal "For Distinction in the Guarding of the State Frontiers of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics." In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 2, No. 5 (May 1951), pp. 8-9.

A brief note with detailed description of a recently created Soviet medal with quotations from the statute of its institution as it appeared in the official gazette of the Russian government. RFB

GUILLE, L. F. Ribbons of the Orders and Medals of Lebanon. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 2, No. 5 (May 1951), p. 1.

Its ribbon of horizontal red and white stripes with a cedar on the white was adapted from the flag adopted in 1945 after Lebanon's declaration of independence. In addition to this ribbon those of the four other Lebanese decorations established in the last two years are described. RFB

HORWOOD, E. Nursing Medals of New Zealand. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 1 (March-August 1950), pp. 20-25, illus.

The general nursing medal for New Zealand consists of a five pointed star with a red cross in the center suspended from a bar with these initials NZRN. In addition to this general medal there are fourteen types of nursing medals and badges which denote the following branches

of the nursing service in New Zealand: Nursing aids, male nurse, school dental nurse, maternity nurse, midwives, Alexandra Hospital maternity, psychiatric nurse, Plunket nurse, Karitane nurse, diploma of nursing, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, dietician, and civil nursing reserve. In addition to these there are two badges of offices: (1) the Army Nursing Service badge, and (2) the Plunket Society medal for Plunket nurses. There is also a war nursing medal. This is the Royal Red Cross divided into two classes in gold for the first class and in silver for the second class. It was established in 1883 by Queen Victoria and is available to all ranks. This decoration is in the form of a Maltese Cross with the young head of Victoria in the center circle. The various nursing medals of the two voluntary organizations, the New Zealand Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John, are also discussed, and their medals and badges described. RPB

MORRIS, G. W. War Medals and Decorations. In: *South African Numismatic Society Magazine*, 1947, pp. 43-44.

An account of South African war medals and decorations. War medals were issued in commemoration of the first Kaffir wars (1834-35). In 1851 the governor Sir Harry Smith was surrounded by native warriors at Fort Cox. He succeeded in escaping. With a small group of thirty men he managed to reach Kingwilliamstown. Sir Harry Smith bestowed a silver medal upon each man from this group. Today this medal is a much prized item. A general medal was awarded to all the men who had taken part in these Kaffir wars. It carried the date of 1853 in the exergue. Eight Victoria crosses were bestowed upon participants in the Zulu War which saw a number of stirring actions. In 1877-79 occurred the Basuto War with Sekukuni and Cetewayo. A similar medal was issued in commemoration of this war, but the date of 1853 in the exergue was replaced by a Zulu shield and assegais. A medal was also issued in honor of the Matabeleland campaign of 1893. Two medals were bestowed upon the men who had taken part in the Boer War (1899-1902). These were the King's Medal and the Queen's Medal. The King's Medal had two bars, South Africa 1901 and South Africa 1902. The Queen's Medal had twenty-four bars, the greatest number of which awarded to any one man was eight. The Mediterranean Medal, similar to the Boer War medals except that it had the inscription Mediterranean to the right of Britannia, was bestowed upon those men who had manned the Mediterranean forts during the Boer War. RPB

PETERSON, MENDEL L. The Marine Corps Brevet Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 6 (June, 1951), pp. 594-598, illus.

Commission by brevet has meant the honoring a soldier for bravery on the field of battle by promotion on the spot as distinguished from promotion for length of service. Brevet rank carried the honors of the rank but not the pay. Brevet promotions were awarded in the

U. S. Marine Corps from the days of the Mexican War to and through the Philippine Insurrection. By the end of World War I several U. S. military decorations were firmly established: The Medal of Honor, Army and Navy Distinguished Service Medals, the Navy Cross, and the Distinguished Service Cross. However, no ribbon or badge had been awarded to men with the brevet commission. In 1921 it was recommended that an appropriate medal or badge be struck and presented to the officers of the Marine Corps who held brevet commissions and that this medal be made an item of uniform. The article describes and illustrates the decoration and lists twenty-three Marine Corps officers to whom the medal was awarded. RFB

POPOFF, GLEB A. Notes on Bars. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 2, No. 7 (Dec., 1951), pp. 4-6.

Account of Papal, Roumanian, Greek, Finnish and Chilean military medals with special attention given to the number of bars. Among these medals mentioned and described in detail are the Papal Castelfidardo Medal which commemorated the campaigns of the Papal Army against the troops of Garibaldi in 1860, the Papal Mentana Cross, which was given to the Papal troops and allies for participation in the Battle of Mentana in 1867, the Roumanian "Crusade Against Communism Medal," which was issued in commemoration of the Roumanian army's participation in the war against Soviet Russia in 1941-42, the Greek Medal for the Greco-Turkish War 1912-13, the Greek Medal in commemoration of the Greco-Bulgarian War of 1913, the Finnish Medal for the War against Soviet Russia 1939-40, and the Chilean medal for the War against Bolivia and Peru (1879-81). RFB

RYCHTER, VLADIMIR VON. In Memory of Capt. J. Hamilton and His Collection. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 2, No. 5 (May 1951), pp. 7-9, illus.

Recently the author of this article acquired some Russian medals which had formed part of the collection of the distinguished collector Capt. J. Hamilton whose collection was sold at London in 1882. Among the medals acquired and described in detail in this account are a silver medal of Catherine II with this inscription on the reverse: **FOR MERITS ACHIEVED IN THE ARMY 1771**. Another silver medal of Catherine II with an engraved inscription on the reverse **FOR BRAVERY**. This medal was struck with the loop. A silver octagonal medal also struck with the loop. This medal was issued in commemoration of Admiral Krusenstern's cruise around the world in 1803-1806. A silver medal also struck with the loop. The inscription on the reverse reads: **IN HONOR OF AN EARNEST SOLDIER 1806**. This medal was presented to retired soldiers who took part in the 1805-06 campaign against Napoleon. A bronze medal of Alexander II with the inscription **FOR ZEAL** on the reverse. This medal instituted ca. 1870 was bestowed upon soldiers who stayed in active service when they were eligible for the reserve. RFB

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COIN TRADE CATALOGUES

AUCTION CATALOGUES

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- BOURGEY, E. (Paris). May 12, 1952, 199 lots, 11 pp., Ancient, France, Foreign, Medals, Jetons. May 17, 1952, 417 lots, 12 pp., Louis XV Gold. June 13, 1952, 241 lots, 19 pp., 4 pls., Greek, Roman, Gallic. June 30, 1952, 222 lots, 4 pp., Ancient, France, Mediaeval, Modern, Numismatic Books, Medals.
- BULLOWA, D. M. (Philadelphia, Pa.). May 23, 1952, 1233 lots, 40 pp., Misc. U. S. and U. S. Paper Money, Ancient, Numismatic Books and Misc.
- GLENDINING & Co. (London). May 7, 1952, 222 lots, 16 pp., English and Foreign. May 27, 1952, 265 lots, 19 pp., General Misc., Numismatic Books. May 20, 1952, 301 lots, 26 pp., Decorations. June 24, 1952, 259 lots, 16 pp., English, European. July 28, 1952, 209 lots, 12 pp., English, European, Medals.
- HESPERIA ART (N.Y.). May 17, 1952 (Empire State Numismatic Association Sale), 556 lots, 18 pp., 4 pls. and illus., Greek, Roman, Modern Gold, U. S.
- KELLY, J. (Dayton, O.). June 30, 1952, 334 lots, 4 pp., U. S., Ancient, and Foreign Gold. July 28, 1952, 352 lots, 4 pp., U. S., Vatican City.
- RENNER, W. VON (Vienna). May 9, 1952, 466 lots, 13 pp., Ancient, Mediaeval, Austria, Germany, Numismatic Books.

- RIGGS, L. (Cincinnati, Ohio). June 7, 1952, 787 lots, 26 pp., U. S., Foreign Gold, California Gold, German, Numismatic Books. July 19, 1952, 628 lots, 17 pp., U. S., German, Foreign.
- ROYAL COIN CO. (N. Y.). No. 74, March-April, 1952, 1225 lots, 16 pp., 3 pls., U. S., Ancient, Crowns, Foreign, Byzantine, Medals. No. 75, May-June, 1952, 1204 lots, 16 pp., Ancient, U. S., Foreign.
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- SOTHEBY'S (London). June 30, 1952, 160 lots, 19 pp., Greek, Roman, British. European, Medals.
- STACK'S (N. Y.). June 20, 1952, 922 lots, 32 pp., 4 pls., U. S.
- WRUCK, W. (Berlin). June 9, 1952, 1789 lots, 63 pp., 16 pls., Ancient, Mediaeval Gold, European.

FIXED PRICE CATALOGUES

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- BERG, LUDWIG (-1952). In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, No. 9 (1952), p. 123.
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INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC CONGRESS PARIS

JULY 6 TO JULY 11, 1953

Circulars have been distributed announcing an International Numismatic Congress to be held in Paris in July, 1953. The last such congress was held in London in 1936. Those who wish to participate in the Congress are asked to make their subscription (\$7.50) before November 1, 1952. More detailed information may be obtained from M. le Secrétaire Général du Congrès International de Numismatique, Bibliothèque Nationale, 58, rue de Richelieu, Paris (II*), France.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY SUMMER SEMINAR IN NUMISMATICS

The use of numismatics as a necessary auxiliary to research in history and other broad fields of study provided the theme for a Seminar in Numismatics held at the Museum of the American Numismatic Society in New York in ten weeks from June 17 to August 23 of this past summer. The Seminar was attended by thirteen graduate students from eight universities.

The program included background reading on coins, attendance at twenty-two conferences conducted by specialists in selected fields, preparation of a paper on a topic of the student's selection, and actual contact with the coinages related to that topic. About half of the

conferences provided general information on coins; the other half were concerned with specific problems in ancient and mediaeval history and art toward the solution of which numismatics makes a definite contribution.

Those who conducted conferences were Professor Alfred R. Beltinger of Yale University; Dr. Aline Abaecherli Boyce, Curator of Roman and Byzantine Coins, American Numismatic Society; Mr. William L. Clark, Curator of Mediaeval and Modern Coins, American Numismatic Society; Dr. Glanville Downey, Dumbarton Oaks, Harvard University; Professor Albert M. Friend, Princeton University; Professor Harald Ingholt, Yale University; Professor Thomas O. Mabbott, Hunter College; Dr. George C. Miles, Curator of Islamic Coins, The American Numismatic Society; Mr. Sydney P. Noe, Chief Curator, American Numismatic Society; A. Carson Simpson, Vice-President of the American Numismatic Society; Professor Lily Ross Taylor, Bryn Mawr College; Miss Margaret Thompson, Assistant Curator of Greek Coins, American Numismatic Society; Professor William P. Wallace, University of Toronto; Dr. Louis C. West, Princeton University and President of the American Numismatic Society.

During the final week each of the students conducted a conference on his own topic of investigation. It is expected that published papers will soon result from at least three of these topics. The fields of study represented by the students were Classics, 3; Ancient History, 4; Mediaeval History, 2; Oriental Languages, 2; Fine Arts, 2.

The following students, each of whom received a grant-in-aid from the American Numismatic Society, were in attendance: Robert L. Benson, Princeton University; Eva Brann, Yale University; Dericksen M. Brinkerhoff, Harvard University; Theodore V. Buttrey, Jr., Princeton University; Norman F. Cantor, Princeton University; Robert W. Crawford, Princeton University; Jean Davison, Yale University; Brooks Emmons, Radcliffe College; Joachim Gaehde, New York University; Jonathan Gell, University of Chicago; Roger Hornsby, Princeton University; John W. Snyder, University of Minnesota; E. Marie Spence, Bryn Mawr College.

The Society will repeat the Seminar in 1953 and again offer grants-in-aid to students who will have completed at least one year's graduate study by June in Classics, Archaeology, History, Economics, Art, or other humanistic fields. Applications will be accepted also from students on the post-graduate level who now hold college instructorships in the same fields. Each study grant will carry a stipend of \$500. This offer is restricted to students enrolled in universities in the United States and Canada. Further information and application forms may be obtained from the office of the Society, Broadway between 155 and 156th Streets, New York 32, New York. Completed applications for the grants must be filed by March 1, 1953.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Founded 1858 - - Incorporated 1865
BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH & 156TH STREET
NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

PURPOSES: The Society was founded for the collection and preservation of coins and medals and for the investigation of their history and other subjects connected therewith.

MEMBERSHIP: Applications for membership are welcomed from all interested in numismatics. Inquiries regarding membership should be addressed to the Secretary of the Society.

DUES: The annual dues for an Associate Membership are \$7.50. Issues of the *Notes and Monographs*, *Museum Notes*, *Hispanic Numismatic Series*, and *Numismatic Literature* are distributed to all members.

PUBLICATIONS: The *Numismatic Notes and Monographs* consist of separately issued papers, each on a single topic, of which two to four numbers appear each year. The *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes* is a publication, irregular in appearance, consisting of brief notes and papers, principally on items in the Society's collections. *Numismatic Literature* is a quarterly listing current numismatic publications with abstracts of their content. *Numismatic Studies* is a series which accommodates works of full book length. The *Hispanic Numismatic Series*, published in co-operation with the Hispanic Society of America, consists of publications devoted to the coinage of the Iberian Peninsula, and is based on the collections of the Hispanic Society.

MUSEUM: The Society maintains a museum located in uptown Manhattan, New York City, which houses its offices, collections and library. Collections embrace coins of all periods from their inception to modern times, medals and decorations. Selections from its cabinets are on display in an exhibition. The library, consisting of about 12,000 volumes, covers all branches of numismatics.

The Museum is open to Members and the public on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. It is closed on Sundays and Mondays and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Election Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. The hours of the Library are from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. The public exhibition is open from 2 to 5 P.M.

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GENERAL

PERIODICAL
READING ROOM

BERGHAUS, PETER. Dannenbergs Briefe an Grote 1858-1879. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 9 (1951), pp. 231-243; No. 10 (1952), pp. 273-275.

The author treats the correspondence and the relations between Hermann Grote (1802-95) and Hermann Dannenberg (1824-1905), two of the most important German numismatists of the nineteenth century. The letters of Dannenberg to Grote are preserved in the library of the University of Göttingen. These letters concern the studies of the two scholars, particularly the preliminary work leading to Dannenberg's important book *Die deutschen Münzen der Sächsischen und Fränkischen Kaiserzeit* (1876-1905).

CSATKAI, E. A Magyar Hirmondó az első magyar ujság és az érmészet. (The First Hungarian Journal, "Magyar Hirmondó," and Numismatics). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vol. 50-51 (1951-1952), pp. 69-70 (in Hungarian).

The first journal issued in the Hungarian language appeared in 1780. Gathered in this article is all the news pertaining to Numismatics which appeared in it, and the relatively large number of such entries indicates editor Mathias Rat's interest in the subject. CHN

DOMINGO, P. Un Interesante Decreto Numismático de Victor Manuel III. In: *Ampurias*, Vol. 13 (1951), pp. 266-268.

The text of a decree issued by Victor Emmanuel of Italy in February, 1936, establishing a Royal Italian Numismatic Institute, is published with a brief commentary and a tribute to the king's activities in the field of numismatics. KS

ENTZ, G. Szathmári Pap Mihály mint éremgyűjtő. (Szathmari Pap, Numismatist). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vol. 50-51 (1951-1952), pp. 48-57, illus. (in Hungarian).

Source of this research is an eight-volume manuscript which furnishes ample material on the activities of a coin collector as revealed by Prof. M. Szathmári Pap de Kolozsvár (1737-1812). Subjects treated include:

Greek Coins, Coins of the Roman Republic, Silver Imperial Coins, Greek and Roman Bronze Coins, European Coins, Hungarian and Transylvanian Coins. Professor Szathmári was well acquainted with the numismatic literature of the time, and his collection, of some 2212 pieces and last heard of in 1836, was probably dispersed about the middle of that century. CHN

KOENIG, A. Neue chemische Mittel zum Reinigen oxydierter Münzen und Medaillen. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 10 (1952), pp. 296-300.

The author reports his experiences in cleaning a large collection of chiefly very oxidized bronze, iron, lead, and tin medals. He enumerates his effective remedies, most of them not known hitherto to numismatists. PB

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Acerca de los hallazgos monetarios. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (Apr.-June 1952), pp. 9-15.

The article is concerned with various types of finds, such as hoards, deposits accumulated over a long period, sporadic finds and discoveries in the course of systematic excavations. The importance of keeping finds of coins intact because of the historical evidence they may yield is pointed out. The author recommends the publication of national bibliographies of finds and also the preparation of maps indicating the zones of expansion of the coinage of cities on the basis of numismatic finds. KS

OHLY, RICHARD. Ein Fund von Falschmünzerwerkzeugen in Frischborn (Kreis Lauterbach/Hessen). In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 9 (1952), pp. 269-270.

The author reports a find of tools of a false coiner about 1700. The dies are engraved for small silver coins of Mainz. PB

VAN BORSSUM BUISMAN, G. A. Pijl- of Sluitgewichten. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 38 (1951), pp. 94-100.

Bucket shaped weights, much used in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, were made mainly by coppersmiths of Nuremberg. Only one Dutch maker, a Guiliam de Neve, is known, who was granted a patent for twelve years in 1626. A specimen of his work, a sixteen pound weight, is in the Rijksmuseum at Amsterdam. These weights are important as they show the stamps of the Dutch assayers who also stamped monetary weights. These stamps were of two kinds: (1) those of assayers of Troy weight, and (2) those of assayers of Amsterdam brass and Brabant iron weight. The article lists both categories giving the name of the assayer, the dates of his tenure of office, and the letters employed in the stamping. RFB

GREEK

ASKEW, GILBERT. *A Catalogue of Greek Coins*. Compiled by Gilbert Askew. London, B. A. Seaby, Ltd., 1951. 124 pp., illus.

This catalogue, although based on coins from several large collections offered for sale through Seaby, is intended not as a mere sale listing but rather as "a help to the student and a guide to the valuation of Greek coins, within the limits of the material dealt with." In the catalogue proper there are over 2,000 coins including Greek Imperial issues, for which dates, brief descriptions, references and prices are given. Each geographical division of the Greek world is prefaced by a map, and line drawings scattered throughout the text illustrate many of the major coin varieties.

Askew's introduction discusses in general terms the origins of coinage, Greek coin types, dating, and weight standards and denominations. The indexes cover not only the catalogue material but most of the mints and rulers not represented there. Other useful features of the publication are a page tabulation of ancient alphabets and a selection of general reference books recommended for students and collectors.

MT

BELLINGER, ALFRED R. An Alexander Hoard from Byblos. In: *Berytus X* (1950-1951), pp. 37-49, pl. VI.

This hoard from the excavations at Byblos was catalogued and illustrated some years ago by M. Dunand in his *Fouilles de Byblos*; the present article arranges the coins by mints and comments on the significance of the find.

The group is composed of 140 specimens as follows: 136 tetradrachms of Alexander and Philip III, 1 barbarous imitation of a Byblos Alexander, 2 Sidonian double shekels, 1 satrapal tetradrachm of Ptolemy I from the mint of Sidon. The last is a coin of historical importance in that it throws light on the length of time that Ptolemy held Sidon.

Since the last Ptolemais-Ake pieces are dated to the year 38 and there is no reason to consider any of the other coins later, the burial must have occurred about 309/8 B.C., a decade after that of the Demanhur hoard. As contrasted with the earlier find, the Byblos hoard indicates an increased restriction of the circulation of money, which undoubtedly reflects the political situation. All traces of the surface unity maintained for a time by Alexander's successors had disappeared. In 308 B.C. the generals were rulers of separate realms and it is, therefore, not surprising that the majority of the Byblos coins derive from mints within the monetary district of Syria, Phoenicia and Babylon controlled by Antigonos.

MT

BELLINGER, ALFRED R. Notes on Some Coins from Antioch in Syria. In: *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, V (1952), pp. 53-63, 3 pls.

An interesting coin of Cleopatra Selene and her son Antiochus XIII was probably struck at Antioch in 92 B.C. In that year, between the death of Antiochus X and the beginning of autonomous bronzes bearing the name of the city, Cleopatra may have set up a regency for her young son. It is possible, however, that the coin came from some unknown mint.

A tetradrachm in a series identified as Roman imitations of the Seleucid coinage of Antioch has a monogram on the reverse which the author interprets as that of Aulus Gabinius. Monograms on similar tetradrachms have been identified as those of Crassus and Cassius.

A short series of bronze coins should be dated by the Pompeian rather than by the Caesarian era. The coins of Crassus and Cassius belong here and are part of a planned currency which lasted nine years.

The place of minting of Trajan's Syrian tetradrachms is considered as a result of the study of two coins in the Newell collection. Argument inclines to Antioch rather than to Tyre or to Caesarea in Asia Minor.

The aureus and denarius with the head of Quintus Labienus and the inscription Q. LABIENVS PARTHICVS IMP. and the reverse type of a war horse were undoubtedly struck in Cilicia rather than at Antioch in Syria, as has been thought. A brief historical sketch taken from Cassius Dio is presented in support of the author's conclusion. DM

British Academy. *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*. Vol. IV, Fitzwilliam Museum: Leake & General Collections. Part III, Macedonia-Acarmania. London, 1951. Plates 34-49.

Catalogue and illustrations of 809 coins of Northern Greece in the Cambridge collections. MT

BROWN, W. L. Pheidon's Alleged Aeginetan Coinage. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 10 (1950), pp. 177-204, pl. XI.

Of the many claimants to the honor of first issuing coins, only two have received much serious consideration from modern historians: the Lydians and Pheidon of Argos striking at Aegina. The purpose of this paper is to re-examine the claim of the latter, especially in the light of the numismatic evidence.

The author reviews the tradition, makes a detailed study of the Aeginetan money and presents the evidence which leads him to three major conclusions: (1) Coinage was invented in Asia Minor after the middle of the seventh century B.C.; (2) The coins of Aegina were the earliest of European Greece; (3) These "turtles" probably began in the last decade of the seventh century, at any rate between c. 640 and 590 B.C.

It then follows that if Pheidon was responsible for the introduction of the Aeginetan silver, his connection with Aegina in the late seventh

century must be established. Though he may still have been living at that time, it is difficult to believe that he controlled Aegina at such a late date. One must accordingly consider it highly improbable not only that Pheidon invented coinage but that he was the first to strike silver or had anything to do with the Aegina "turtles."

On the other hand there is nothing inherently improbable in the account of Pheidon's dedication of monetary spits in the Argive Heraeum. Literary and archaeological evidence shows that such gifts to the gods were not uncommon. However, an inscription from Perachora indicates that in one instance at least a similar dedication was made before introduction of coinage in Greece and, therefore, there is no reason to associate Pheidon's dedication with the introduction of a silver coinage at Aegina or elsewhere.

In a concluding section the author makes a hypothetical reconstruction of the manner in which the tradition connecting Pheidon and the beginning of coinage may have arisen. MT

GERASSIMOV, THEODORE. Edna psevdotoiomna ot Bizhiia. (Une monnaie pseudoautonome de la ville Bizya). 6 pp., illus. In: *Bulletin du Musée National de Bourgos*, I, (1950), pp. 39-44.

Hitherto known pseudoautonomous coins of Bizya (Thrace) were struck in the second century A.D. The author now publishes a coin in the National Museum at Sofia which on grounds of style may be dated in the second part of the first century A.D. and is therefore the oldest known coin of the mint. On the obverse is a seated figure of Dionysus Ktistes, on the reverse, a reclining river god and standing city goddess. A second specimen, from different dies, was seen by the writer in the Numismatic Museum at Athens. AAB

GERASSIMOV, THEODORE. Neiedadeni avtonomni moneti ot mesemvriia na cherio more. (Monnaies autonomes inédites de Mesembria sur la Mer Noire.) 12 pp., illus., 2 pls. In: *Bulletin du Musée National de Bourgos*, I, (1950), pp. 23-32.

The coins discussed by M. Gerassimov, all from the Sofia Cabinet and two private collections, include a number of noteworthy specimens: an obol with helmeted Athena head and ΜΕΤΑ in an incuse which is dated stylistically to c. 440 B.C., a bronze of unusually lumpy flan resulting from careless technique, another bronze piece with a helmeted male head on the obverse which may represent the legendary founder of the city. The fighting Athena of the autonomous bronze, analogous to the Thessalian Athena Itonia, is identified as Athena Soteira, protector of Mesembria. Some coins with this reverse type carry a helmet symbol like that appearing on the spread flan Alexander tetradrachms. Imitations of these Mesembrian Alexanders and of the autonomous third and second century bronzes are described in the concluding pages of the article. MT

GERASSIMOV, THEODORE. La Statue Cultuelle du Grand Dieu Darzalas à Odessos. 8 pp. In: *Bulletin de la Société Archeologique à Varna, Staline*, VIII, (1951), pp. 65-71.

Tetradrachms of Odessus, a votive relief and terracotta statuettes reproduce a statue of Darzalas, patron god of the city. Stylistically this statue is to be dated in the fourth century B.C., a time at which Odessus seems to have been sufficiently prosperous to employ the services of a sculptor of note. The cult figure apparently survived into the Roman period. Coins struck after Septimius Severus show the deity wearing a kalathos, an identification with Serapis which attests to the growing influence in Moesia and Thrace of merchants and artisans from Asia Minor and Egypt. A bronze piece of Gordian III, with the effigy of Darzalas in a temple, is the last representation of the statue on the coinage. MT

JONGKEES, J. H. Athenian Coin Dies from Egypt. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 10 (1950), pp. 298-301, illus.

The pair of dies under discussion, now in the Allard Pierson Museum of the University of Amsterdam, came from Alexandria. Inasmuch as they are of lead, they cannot have been used for striking coins, yet they are close imitations of true coin dies. The author suggests that they were intended for the grave of someone connected with a mint and hence can be considered as proof that there was a mint in Egypt in the fourth century B.C. producing Athenian tetradrachms. MT

MAMROTH, ALFRED. Einige Worte über die sogenannten Fälschungen von Tetradrachmen der makedonischen Stadt Mende. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 9 (1952), pp. 249-252.

The author deals with the tetradrachms of Mende, which are considered by some scholars (e.g. Gaebler) to be modern falsifications. He gives his reasons for agreeing with this opinion. PB

MOSS, A. A. The Origin of the Nickel Alloy Used for Bactrian Coins (c. 200 B. C.) In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 10 (1950), pp. 317-318.

There is no basis for published statements to the effect that certain Bactrian coins were of nickel and the metal for them derived from a nickel-rich iron meteorite that fell in Bactria before 200 B.C. Analyses of coins of that period show no unusually high proportion of nickel; the alloy was almost certainly produced by the smelting of a nickeli-ferous copper ore, such as has been found in Central Persia. MT

NOE, S. P. Coinage of Alexandria Troas under Antiochus Hierax. In: *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, V, (1952), pp. 21-23, pl.

Alexandria Troas was the principal mint of Antiochus Hierax in the Hellespontine district. Four coins belonging to the American Numis-

matic Society—three tetradrachms and one stater—possess the *parasemon* of the city, a feeding horse, and monograms of Hierax. All must have been coined during his dominance and were probably minted about 230. These coins furnish a valuable criterion for comparison with the issues of other city states which minted Alexander-type tetradrachms during the same period. DM

NOE, S. P. A Group of Die-Sequences at Poseidonia. In: *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, V, (1952), pp. 9-19, 2 pls.

Mr. Noe discusses a group of die sequences having letters ranging from *alpha* to *iota* on both obverse and reverse. The coins are valuable for study of stylistic changes and mint procedures because they constitute a definite sequence. This series clearly represents a new beginning, possibly only a change of mint officials, which probably occurred between 430 and 410 B.C.

The equality of "life expectancy" of the obverse and reverse dies did not last beyond the gamma die, hence various combinations of letters occur. Arrangement of the coins in sequence is accomplished by a careful study of the dies and also by observation of the die breaks occurring on some specimens. The series of lettered dies is interrupted by a group of eight varieties bearing a shell on the reverse.

A catalogue of twenty-nine varieties is given, which furnishes descriptions of obverse and reverse. It also gives weights and location in collections or occurrence in sales of examples of each variety. DM

ROBINSON, E. S. G. Greek Coins from the Pyramids. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser. (1950), Parts III-IV, p. 298.

A find from the excavations at Giza consists of an earthenware jar containing two scarabs, stone and gold beads and two coins of Sidon. The last, a double and a half-shekel with the galley and king in car types, are of the fourth century B.C. Since at that time coins as such had no significance in Egypt, their former owner must have valued them as mere bullion. MT

SCHWABACHER, WILLY. Cabiri on Archaic Coins of Samothrace. In: *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, V (1952), pp. 49-51, pl.

Mr. Schwabacher, in the publication of the Kiourpet hoard, described the reverse type of an early diobol of Samothrace as a bearded head in Corinthian helmet. Influenced by a letter from the late Edward T. Newell, he is now convinced that the type represents a bearded cabirus, as does also that of a hemiobol in the same hoard. The diobol, formerly in the Jameson collection, is now in the possession of the American Numismatic Society. DM

SCHWABACHER, WILLY. Zur Silberprägung der Derronen. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 3, No. 9 (April, 1952), pp. 1-4, illus.

Three Derronian decadrachms from the Reuterswärd Collection are published by Dr. Schwabacher. Two of them, coming from the Velitchkovo Hoard, are not included in Gerassimov's publication of that find. The third piece with helmet symbol serves to establish with a high degree of certainty the authenticity of earlier known examples of this same type, judged by Gaebler to be modern forgeries. Several specimens of the helmet-symbol variety appeared in the Ishtip Hoard concerning whose genuineness the author has no doubt. MT

SELTMAN, CHARLES. *A Book of Greek Coins*. London, Penguin Books, 1952. 31 pp., 48 pls., map. 4s, 6d, or \$.95.

In this attractive small book Charles Seltman interprets the history and art reflected in Greek coins for the general reader. On twenty-five pages he gives a readable survey of Greek coinage from its beginning to the time of Alexander the Great with constant reference to the well-produced photographic illustrations, many of which are enlarged, on forty-eight plates. A map of ancient Greece and its environs locates the mint cities of the coins.

SEYRIG, HENRI. Irenopolis-Neronias-Sepphoris. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 10 (1950), pp. 284-289, illus.

A bronze issue in two denominations, dated to the fourteenth year of Nero (67/8 A.D.), is attributed to Sepphoris, a mint hitherto believed to have struck no coinage before the reign of Trajan. Three specimens of the larger variety, with obverse inscription in a wreath and a caduceus between cornucopiae on the reverse, had been assigned to Caesarea Neronias and to Irenopolis in Cilicia on the basis of fragmentary legends. The surviving letters on these coins and those on a new smaller piece with the same obverse and a large s-c as the reverse type, fit together into a complete legend and leave no doubt that all of the coins were issued by Sepphoris, which at one time bore also the names Neronias and Irenopolis. It is likely that the former designation is to be associated with the period early in Nero's reign when Sepphoris became the capital of Roman Galilee, and that the latter has reference to the peace prevailing throughout the empire which was symbolized by the closing of the temple of Janus in 64 A.D. MT

THOMPSON, MARGARET. The Beginning of the Athenian New Style Coinage. In: *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, V (1952), pp. 25-32, 3 pls.

Although no published record exists of the hoard of silver coins found in 1935 near the Greek village of Anthedon, there is sufficient evidence concerning the composition of the hoard to make it important in establishing the chronology of the Athenian New Style series.

The information at the disposal of the author comes from casts, coins in the collections of Mrs. Adra M. Newell and the American Numismatic Society, and notations made by people who saw parts of the hoard.

The find evidently was composed exclusively of Euboean and Athenian New Style coins. Of the latter only the first four issues are represented. A study of style, symbols, and monograms makes it possible to arrange the series in chronological order.

The association of the Athenian coins with the rare Euboean money is important. The Euboean coinage, it is almost universally agreed, began after the Greek cities were freed by Flamininus in 196 B.C. The same date may be attributed to the Athenian New Style coins. As a burial date of the hoard, either the occupation of Euboea by Antiochus III late in 192 or his evacuation of the island some months later may be suggested. DM

THOMPSON, MARGARET. Workshops or Mines. In: *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, V (1952), pp. 35-48, pl.

One of the problems of Athenian New Style coinage concerns a series of letter combinations placed below the amphora or in the left field of reverses of all except the earliest of the spread flan tetradrachms. These are evidently initial letters of words and refer to something of a permanent nature.

The letters have been thought to refer to either workshops of the Athenian mint or to the mines from which the silver came. The workshop theory is not tenable because of the erratic distribution of letter combinations. Often one obverse is coupled with a number of totally different letter combinations. Also, chronologically related issues, the pattern of the letter combinations throughout the New Style coinage, and issues which are linked by identical obverse dies help to disprove the workshop theory.

Eleven out of twenty-seven letter combinations used could be identified with Laurium mines as they appear in the Agora inscriptions. The designation of the source of supply of metal must have served a definite control purpose. This use of letters would provide a system whereby a given lot of bullion could be traced to its source and would give the state a complete record of the amount of metal which went to the mint from a given mine and the amount of coined silver delivered in return. DM

WHITEHEAD, R. B. Notes on the Indo-Greeks, Part III. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 10 (1950), pp. 205-232, illus., pl. XII.

Earlier sections of this paper appeared in the *Chronicle* issues of 1940 and 1947; some of that material is discussed further in the present article. Observations on coin monograms and portraits, numismatic epigraphy

and overstriking preface the introduction of new material from the British Museum, Fitzwilliam and private collections.

Twenty-five coins and four Buddhist and Ephthalite seals are described. Some of the most interesting specimens of the first category are the following: (1) A square Menander bronze with Poseidon(?) head and dolphin types, the second example known; (2) A drachm of Orthagnes of Parthian type which suggests that that ruler was the successor to at least the western part of Gondophares' empire; (3) One of two known specimens of a bronze issue of Sasan from the period when he reigned alone; (4) A bronze piece of Gadana, a victorious general of Gondophares, with the odd circumstance that an Iranian dialect is used in the reverse legend. **MT**

ROMAN

ALFÖLDI, ANDREAS. *Asina II, Wietere Heidnische Neujahrs Münzen aus dem Spätantiken Rom*. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 2, No. 8 (Dec., 1951), pp. 92-96, illus.

The author publishes additional "Geschenkmünzen" of the fourth century A.D., some of them pieces through which the pagan nobles ridiculed the Christian religion. For his interpretation he enlists the aid of literature and gems; of the latter, there are photographs along with the illustrations of "Spottmünzen." **AAB**

ALFÖLDI, MARIA R. *A IV szalacska éremlelet*. (A Fourth Find at Szalacska). In: *Numizmatikai Közlemény*, Vol. 50-51 (1951-1952), pp. 7-19 (in Hungarian).

The several hundred silver coins of the third century which constitute this find were apparently hidden early in the year 260. The discovery is described in detail. It furnishes considerable material on the circulation of Roman money in Pannonia during this era, establishes new dates in connection with the coinages of Viminacium and Mediolanum. **GHN**

ASKEW, GILBERT. *The Coinage of Roman Britain*. London, B. A. Seaby, Ltd., 1951. 95 pp., illus. 12s, 6d.

This useful volume reprints the serial articles bearing the same title which appeared in *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, 1949-50 (see *Numismatic Literature*, 1951, p. 241). Two appendices have been added: I. The Roman Governors of Britain by Eric B. Birley; and II. "Barbarous Radiates" in Britain by Philip V. Hill. An index has been provided to the main text of the volume.

BOYCE, ALINE ABAECHERLI. *Parva ne pereant*. In: *Archaeology*, Vol. 4, No. 3 (Autumn, 1951), pp. 172-174, illus.

The occasion for this very pleasing article was a plate presenting an artistic arrangement of denarii of Octavian. The coins shown represent a lyrist, Victory, Venus Victrix, Octavian, a trophy, Octavian seated on a curule chair, and the Curia; in the center is a portrait of Augustus.

The central theme of these coins is victory. They may be divided into two groups, those bearing the legend **CAESAR . DIVI . F** and those reading **IMP . CAESAR**. Coins of the first group, struck before Octavian's victory at Actium, are usually given the dating 31-29 B.C.; those of the second, struck after his triumph, are thought to belong to the years 29-27 B.C. The coinage covers Octavian's complete triumph over his rivals on land and sea. This triumph is celebrated by a type which shows a chariot bearing the victor and which forms a link between the two groups as both legends occur and both reverse varieties have Victory on a prow as an obverse type.

The article closes with a discussion of some of the types represented on the plate.

DM

CARPENTER, RHYS. A Contribution to the Vergil-Menander Controversy. In: *Hesperia*, Vol. 20 (1951), pp. 34-44, pls. 19-23.

In this article the writer deals afresh with an old controversy as to whether certain portrait busts represent Menander or Vergil. Detailed discussion of treatment of hair in portraits on Augustan coins provides precise but hitherto unappreciated evidence on the side of the "Vergilians." Enlarged photographs of the coins abet the author in his analysis of the portrait busts in the round, the decisive feature being the method of combing the hair. In short the busts are shown to belong to the early period of Augustan portraiture, before the classicistic period, which began after the time of Vergil's death.

AAB

FORRER, LEONARD. The XXX Asses Romano-Campanian Gold Piece. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 59 (1951), cols. 441-442.

Noting that the gold Janus- (or Fontus) head piece marked XXX has been omitted from Sydenham's book, presumably the posthumous book announced for publication in December, 1952, on the coinage of the Roman republic, Mr. Forrer describes this type known from two specimens in England and two in Italy, lists the names of numismatists who have regarded it as genuine and of those who have doubted its authenticity, and states that he himself believes that none of the known specimens is genuine.

AAB

KERÉNYI, A. A személyi éremlelet. (A Find at Szemely). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vol. 50-51 (1951-1952), pp. 4-6 (in Hungarian).

The find contains large Roman bronzes of the first and second centuries, the discovery of which establishes new dates relative to the history of Pannonia during the era preceding the great Marco-mannic war.

GHN

KRAEMER, CASPER J., and THEODORE G. MILES. An Early Fourth Century Hoard from Egypt. In: *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, V (1952), pp. 65-88.

This hoard, when brought to America by Azeez Khayat in 1931, con-

sisted of slightly more than 600 pieces. The authentic hoard now consists of 506 coins. Part is in the Newell collection of the American Numismatic Society, and part belongs to Washington Square College of New York University.

The hoard consists principally of folles. Most of the coins were minted in the period from 312 to 317 A.D. Only four predate the first reduction of the follis in 307, and all but forty-one postdate the second reduction in 311. The date of burial was later than 317 and earlier than 320.

Fourteen mints are represented. A table sets forth distribution by periods and by mints. The emperors represented range from Diocletian through Licinius I. A table gives the distribution by types and mints for Maximinus, Constantine, and Licinius, the three emperors who have the bulk of the coins.

The most striking feature of the hoard is the evidence afforded by the distribution by mints. Thirty years after the reform of Diocletian half of the coins still came from Alexandria and half of the remainder from Rome. DM

LEVI, ANNALINA CALO. *Barbarians on Roman Imperial Coins and Sculpture*. New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1952. 55 pp., 17 pls. (Numismatic Notes and Monographs, No. 123.) \$3.50.

This monograph is a study of the figures of barbarians as they appear on coins and on official sculpture from the time of Augustus to the end of the Roman Empire. Three periods are recognized, based on the symbolic or narrative character of the scenes depicted. In the first period, from Augustus through the reign of Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, occasional scenes of a narrative character occur; in the second, from Marcus Aurelius and Commodus to Constantine, scenes are symbolic and several multfigured scenes occur on medallions; in the third, after Constantine, figures on both coins and medallions are almost always symbolic.

New coin types using barbarians which occur in the first period show scenes very similar to those found in the contemporary official sculpture. Some, such as the standing Dacian on a coin of Trajan, were undoubtedly reproductions of statues. Others show a direct influence from monumental sculpture. The arch of Augustus near the temple of Divus Julius was probably the model for the Parthian standard bearer on a denarius of Augustus. The Haterii relief inspired the Judaea Capta coins, and the Germania Capta coins of Domitian were taken from an Aurelian relief from the Arch of Constantine. The possibility must, of course, be considered that both coin types and sculptural representations were derived from triumphal painting.

Barbarians on coins dating from the end of the second century become increasingly small and appear as accessories to figures of the emperor, Victory, or some other divinity. They are a symbol of the

emperor's victorious power, and really become an attribute of the emperor.

Barbarians are often represented as seated or kneeling at the feet of an emperor. Sometimes the Roman authority has his foot on the defeated enemy. A type showing a walking emperor or divinity dragging a small enemy by the hair appears in the time of Constantine.

The small barbarian was taken over from sculpture. The type appears on coins of Trajan which are reproductions of honorary statues of the emperor. Also, the "barbarian attribute" on coins was preceded in sculpture by figures of barbarians of rather small size. It cannot, however, be assumed that the barbarian as an attribute of the gods was directly inspired by a monument of official sculpture.

The motif of prisoners at the foot of a trophy was very common in works of art, such as sarcophagi, cuirasses of statues, and reliefs. Undoubtedly, the continuity of these motifs on coins indicates a similar continuity on official sculpture. It may also be concluded that the motif was still extant in art at the time the coin was issued.

In the second and third periods there are fewer new types on coins. The existence of a more or less contemporary monument is indicated by new coin types in these periods but cannot be proved beyond the time of Severus.

DM

NASTER, PAUL. La trouvaille d'antoniniani de Grotenberge et le Monnayage de Postume. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 97 (1951), pp. 25-88, pl. V.

On May 25, 1950, M. Aloïs Meire discovered among the vegetables in his garden a heavy, odd-shaped mass which proved to be composed of Roman antoniniani. It had evidently been deposited there by the finder. The place of burial is unknown though it is very likely in the neighborhood. The mass weighed more than 11 kilograms, had a diameter of 24½ centimeters, and a height of 12 centimeters. Its keel-shaped appearance indicated that it had been contained in a terracotta vessel.

The find was broken into smaller bits, and approximately one-sixth of the coins were cleaned and given a preliminary identification. All were then sent to the Cabinet des Médailles. The author examined the coins, which number 2,410. Roman emperors and empresses from Gordian III (238-244) through Postumus (260-268) are represented. Coins of Postumus are most numerous, in all 1,844.

A catalogue has been made for the 2,381 pieces which could be identified. Legends and descriptions of both obverse and reverse are given. References are made to Cohen, Mattingly, Sydenham, and Sutherland, Elmer, Le Gentilhomme, and Alföldi. The authors quoted are not always in agreement. Weights are given unless the pieces are fragmentary; diameters and die positions are not given.

A discussion of the coins of Postumus follows the catalogue. Naster

describes in meticulous detail his method of work in classifying the coins. The coins were first classified by reverse types. Then the obverses of one series were studied and compared. Finally the obverses of all series were compared by use of rubbings. He explains the slow and painstaking process of identifying obverses or reverses which were struck from the same dies.

Four series are given particular attention. These are represented schematically by figures and are discussed in what the author considers chronological order. Of 459 coins which have the reverse legend *SAECVLI FELICITAS*, 328 are connected with others by at least one die. Only 14 obverse and 29 reverse dies were employed. The date given by Elmer for this series is 268; Naster places it earlier, possibly in 263, as does Le Gentilhomme. From this series the fact is established that fixed dies were used.

The type *VBERTAS AVG* is represented by 203 coins; of these 146 are related in some way. One of the obverse dies is used for the 22 coins with the type *VIRTVTI AVGVSTI*, which shows Hercules with club resting on the ground. These coins are in an almost perfect state of preservation and all have the same reverse die. There are 22 examples of *VIRTVTI AVGVSTI* with Hercules' club resting on a rock. These are connected with both the preceding series. These last three series, according to Le Gentilhomme and Naster, date from 266-267. They were produced in the same shop of the same mint. The series *SAECVLO FRVGIFERO* and *SERAPI COMITI* are connected by an obverse die.

Other series which are equally well represented do not show as close relationships as do these four series. The author considers this a proof that the four series had been recently issued at the time of their burial.

The Administration de Monnaies analyzed five specimens. The metal was found to be an alloy of silver and copper with traces of tin. The discussion is accompanied by enlarged photographs showing the structure of the specimens analyzed.

Two methods of cleaning are described and compared: a solution of sulfuric acid is the more rapid; electrolysis entails less loss of weight.

The various series of coins of Postumus probably did not have the same weight. Even within a series or in coins from the same die the weights vary. Conclusions concerning weights can be obtained only from a study of frequencies of weight and not by a calculation of average weights, a process which demands a far larger number of coins.

The hoard was buried after December 10, 266, as is indicated by a piece dated in the ninth tribunician power and fourth consulship of Postumus. There are also coins of Gallienus which were minted at Rome during the year 266-267. The conclusion is reached that the coins were buried in 267 A.D., possibly for economic reasons at the beginning of a period of inflation.

DM

PINK, KARL. *The Triumviri Monetales and the Structure of the Coinage of the Roman Republic*. Numismatic Studies No. 7. The American Numismatic Society, New York, 1952. 78 pp. \$4.00.

Another attempt has been made to solve the exceedingly difficult problem of the chronology of the Roman republican denarii. Based upon the principle evolved in his *Aufbau* of Roman imperial coinages, the author tries to group the colleges of the triumviri monetales into their proper chronological sequence. Taking into consideration evidence from ancient authors, inscriptions, and laws, together with the development of the various obverses and reverses, the basic principles for the derivation of the different republican coin issues are set forth. After these principles are clearly worked out by means of an intensive study of all peculiarities, the issues can be systematically put in order. For example, the following points are taken into consideration: the position of the mark x or xvi; the position of the city name ROMA; the appearance of marks, whether numbers, letters, or symbols; the striking of the serrati; the coinage of different denominations in silver or bronze; and in consideration of all this, the position of the first mintmaster. The various regular and irregular coinages are thus fitted into this general picture by means of which they often lead to reasonably certain dates through their sequence and contribute very often to a constructive system. Pink places the beginning of the coinage of denarii in the last third of the second Punic War. As new support for this dating, the author brings out the parallel between the New Style coinage at Athens and that of the denarius and suggests that Athens served as an example for the inner organization of the mint at Rome. The division of republican coinage into Roman and Italian which was made by De Salis and Grueber on stylistic grounds is rejected and the whole coinage placed at Rome.

The coinage is classified into ten groups. The first contains the anonymous coinage which could not be taken up within the compass of this work. The next groups are classified for the most part around important historical events, for example, Group IV begins with the founding of Narbo 118 B.C. and goes up to the Lex Clodia 104 B.C. Group V goes up to the Lex Papiria, 89 B.C.; whereas Group VI is associated with the Lex Papiria at 89-80 B.C.. Group VII fills up the gaps up to Group VIII for the period 70-50 B.C. where the title IIIVIR is met with for the first time. With Group IX (49-41 B.C.) we come into the historically better known period of Caesar and the triumvirate, at which time the mintmaster college was increased to four members to end in Group X with the accession of Octavian to the Pontificate.

Then there follows an intensive study on the office of the mintmasters. The origin of the office and its continuation, technical and administrative powers, the duties of the first mintmaster, normal as well as supplementary or special coinages are the various questions

which the author studies on the basis of the coin material but above all on the basis of ancient sources.

Concordances to the British Museum Catalogue of the *Coins of the Roman Republic* and Ernst Babelon's earlier work on the same series and an index of coin inscriptions provide useful supplements to the work. EC-S

REPASY, G. Kisebb Közlemények. Néhány adat az antiochiai verde III. századbeli működésének tisztázásához. (Notes on the Coinage of Antioch in the Third Century). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vol. 50-51 (1951-1952), pp. 58-60 (in Hungarian).

Antoniniani from the valuable Repasy collection of the coins of Antioch provide much of the source material for this article. Several examples of similar Roman money are described in order to demonstrate differences in style. GHN

WRUCK, WALDEMAR. Zu den Provinzialprägungen der römischen Kaiserzeit. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 9 (1952), pp. 255-266.

A detailed survey of the coinage in the provinces of the Roman Empire. The author deals particularly with the coinage of the mints of Gallia, Asia, and Syria during the first and second centuries. PB

BYZANTINE

BOYCE, ALINE ABAECHERLI. A Solidus of Artavasdus. In: *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, V (1952), pp. 89-102, pl.

A very rare Byzantine solidus was purchased by the Museum in 1949. This has the bust of Artavasdus on the obverse and the cross potent on three steps on the reverse, with the legend *IHSVS XRISTVS NICA*. More commonly the reverses of coins of Artavasdus bear the portrait of his son and co-ruler Nicephorus.

Artavasdus, an image worshipper, vainly attempted with his sons to displace the iconoclastic emperor Constantine V. He was the first to use this religious legend, placing it with the cross potent on both gold and silver coins. The type was continued in silver under Constantine V. Gold, however, was reserved for imperial busts.

Other gold types struck by Artavasdus are of interest. One solidus in the Bibliothèque Nationale has two busts, that of Artavasdus on the obverse and that of Nicephorus on the reverse. Pieces of two types are attributed to Rome. One has a portrait of Nicephorus on the reverse and the other a portrait of Constantine V, as indicated by the legend. It has been thought that the latter was a mistake of a die-engraver who copied the head and legend from solidi of Leo III and Constantine V. The reverse of this coin, however, has two stars; those of Leo and Constantine have only one. A coin of this type was published by

Tolstoi, who doubted its genuineness; another is now in the Johns Hopkins University.

Historical evidence would support the combination of the two portraits on coins struck in the West. It is evident from letters of Pope Zacharias that at some point after the ascension of Constantine V he recognized Artavasdus as the legitimate ruler, but after the latter's defeat he again recognized Constantine as emperor. DM

GUADAN Y LASCARIS COMNENO, ANTONIO MANUEL. Ensayo sobre diferenciación en las acuñaciones del Imperio Bizantino en el siglo XIII. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (April-June, 1952), pp. 25-41, illus.

A study is made of the coinage of the Empire of Nicea in the XIII Century up to the reconquest of Constantinople. The various metals used and the types employed under each ruler are discussed, save in the case of John IV, of whom no coins are known. KS

VISIGOTHIC

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Las Monedas Visigodas del Instituto de Valencia de Don Juan (Madrid). In: *Ampurias*, Vol. 13 (1951), pp. 123-134, 7 pls.

There are here published, with bibliographical and historical commentary, 208 Visigothic coins belonging to the Instituto de Valencia de Don Juan as an addition to the author's previous studies of Visigothic pieces in Spanish and foreign museums. KS

MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN

BABELON, JEAN. Dos monedas de Carlos V y de Rodolfo II acuñadas en Besançon. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (Jan.-Mar. 1952), pp. 45-47, illus.

The collection of the Cabinet des Médailles of the Bibliothèque Nationale has recently acquired two unpublished or little known coins. One of them is a double taler showing Charles V on the obverse and the coat of arms of Besançon on the reverse. Charles had granted to the city the right of coinage, and the piece is an expression of the gratitude of Besançon. The other coin, a taler of the same city, struck in the time of Rudolph II, shows a bust of the king on the obverse and affords a case of the substitution of image such as occurred at times upon the advent of certain Roman Caesars to the throne. KS

BAUER, HORST-ULBO. Der Triens des Rauchomaros. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 2, No. 8 (Dec., 1951), pp. 96-102, illus.

In a Frankish cemetery at Köln-Junkersdorf, near the edge of a bomb crater, there came to light in 1950 a Merovingian triens of the mint of Köln (Colonia) bearing the name of a hitherto unknown moneyer—Rauchomaros. The coin is stylistically different from the two other known Merovingian trientes of Köln, particularly in respect to obverse.

The die-sinker of the obverse worked for at least eight moneyers whose names and minting towns are mentioned on the coins. The coins of the different moneyers for whom Rauchomarus created the "heads" are illustrated by photographs, and a map shows the towns where the "Meister von Choae" worked or where his influence was operative. The prototype of the head engraved by the "Meister von Choae," who is placed in the middle of the first half of the seventh century, the author finds on the coins of the fourth-century usurper, Magnentius, whose issues must have circulated in the Rheinland and its vicinity. AAB

BERGHAUS, PETER. Deutsche Münzen des 11. Jahrhunderts in Kungl. Myntkabinettet, Stockholm. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5 (1951), pp. 7-26, 3 pls.

Description and illustration of 30 German coins of the eleventh century in the Royal coin collection at Stockholm (Sweden). The coins are from hoards of the eleventh century which have been discovered numerously in Sweden. The author describes the coins, most of which were hitherto unknown, and shows the relations of the mints. By use of documents and the coins the author proves a previously unknown German mint of the eleventh century—Vreden (Westphalia), where the counts of Hamaland and the archbishop of Bremen coined.

BERGHAUS, PETER. Münzenfund von Gelner, Ldkr. Münster, nach 1637. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5 (1951), p. 92.

Account of a find of 15 silver coins, being of the Netherlands chiefly, which may have been buried about 1640.

BERGHAUS, PETER. Münzenfund von Hüllem, Ldkr. Recklinghausen, nach 1619. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5 (1951), pp. 89-91.

Account of a hoard of 74 silver coins, buried after 1619, discovered 1943. The hoard contains German coins, among which are found rare coins of Dortmund and Isenburg, but chiefly coins of Brabant, Flanders, Tournai, and England.

BERGHAUS, PETER. Der Schatz im Acker, Wie vor 90 Jahren in Osterfeine Gold gefunden wurde. In: *Heimatkalender für das Oldenburger Münsterland*, 1953 (Vechta 1952), pp. 80-81.

Account of a hoard of gold coins, discovered in 1863 at Osterfeine (Oldenburg). The hoard contained guilders of Köln, Mainz, and Trier of the fifteenth century chiefly. A contemporary document dealing with the hoard's discovery is quoted by the author.

BERGHAUS, PETER. Ein Schüsselpfennigfund aus Mühlhausen (Thür.), Um 1525. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5 (1951), pp. 85-89.

Description of 199 small silver coins (Schüsselpfennige) from a hoard of over 1000 coins, buried 1520/25, discovered 1947. The coins are of the Palatinate, Mainz, Trier, Köln, Hessen, Jülich-Berg, Speyer, Brunswick and Worms.

BERGHAUS, PETER. Sterlingsfund von Coesfeld (Westfalen), Um 1240. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5 (1951), p. 84.

Description of a hoard, discovered 1928, buried about 1240, and containing silver coins (sterlings) of Münster and Osnabrück.

BERGHAUS, PETER. Talerfund von Coesfeld (Westfalen), nach 1635. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5 (1951), pp. 91-92.

Account of a hoard of 31 thalers up to 1635, discovered 1948. The coins are of Germany, Poland, Switzerland, and the Netherlands.

DOEHAERD, RENEE. Les réformes monétaires carolingiennes. In: *Annales: Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations*, Vol. VII (1952), pp. 13-20.

Madame Doehaerd interprets the monetary reforms of the Carolingians as a consequence of the economic relations between the Frankish state and the Islamic world. She argues that large imports of silver into Francia were causing inflation, and that in order to counteract it and stabilize prices, Pepin and Charlemagne on several separate occasions found it necessary to increase the silver content of the unit of Frankish coinage, the denier. She further argues that the loss of silver to the Northmen in the ninth century brought about a change in the reverse direction, and that Charles the Bald tried to counteract this by reducing the weight of the pound and consequently the silver content of the denier.

The author appears to have no personal acquaintanceship with the coins about which she writes, for she refers to those bearing the monogram of Charlemagne as "portant l'effigie royale." Her bibliographical preparation is inadequate and far from up-to-date. She does not realize that many of Prou's conclusions require revision in the light of the hoards of Bais and Ilanz. Her citations of documents are often misleading, to the extent of sometimes completely changing their meaning, and the references in her footnotes are frequently inexact. PG

DORFMANN, BRUNO. Unedierter Sterbetaler 1665 auf Herzog Julius Heinrich von Sachsen-Lauenburg. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5 (1951), pp. 80-83, illus.

The author describes and illustrates a hitherto unknown commemorative thaler 1665 of Lauenburg, struck on the death of the duke Julius Heinrich. The author deals with the history of the duke. PB

ERKELING, JOSEPH. Ein bergmännisch-numismatischer Streifzug. In: *Der Anschnitt, Mitteilungsblatt der Vereinigung der Freunde von Kunst und Kultur im Bergbau*, Vol. 4 (Bochum 1952), pp. 6-10, illus., map.

In continuation of an earlier paper on this subject the author deals with mine coins (Ausbeutemünzen) of the Rhineland. Some coins are illustrated, a map of the mines of this country is given. PB

ERLANGER, HERBERT J. Some Additional Coins of East Frisia in the Collection of the American Numismatic Society. In: *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, V (1952), pp. 157-161, 2 pls.

Coins of East Frisia which have been acquired by the American Numismatic Society since the publication of East Frisian coins in *Museum Notes III* (1948) are listed. The method of description follows that previously used, with references to Knyphausen when possible.

Special mention is made of the taler of 1564 which exists in a number of dies for both obverse and reverse. A medal formerly assigned to Enno II is discussed in detail. Mr. Erlanger presents proof to support its attribution to Enno III (1599-1625). DM

FERNANDEZ-RODRIGUEZ. Monedas de León y Castilla. In: *Boletín del Seminario de Estudios de Arte y Arqueología* (Valladolid), Vol. 17, Fascs. 55-57 (1951), pp. 132-136, 4 pls.

There are here published a number of silver pieces of Alfonso VII of the same general type, showing the king's bust on the obverse and a cross on the reverse, but with some varying characteristics. KS

FRITSCH, RUDOLF. Fund von Huden, Kr. Meppen, Nach 1702. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5 (1951), pp. 94-95.

Account of a hoard of 3½ thalers of the years 1688-1702, which was discovered in 1951. Chiefly the coins are of Münster, Brunswick, and Brandenburg. PB

GAMBERINI, C. *Prontuario-Prezziario delle Monete Correnti di Napoleone I.* Bologna, 1952. 167 pp., illus. 1500 lira.

As its title indicates, this volume is a price guide of the coins of Napoleon I. It includes all of the coins struck on the French decimal system by the mints of France and all those in the countries occupied by France under Napoleon I. Part I contains a brief historical sketch; explanation of the gradations of rarity used; a table of currency equivalents of lire in French francs, Swiss francs, dollars, and pound sterling; and a description of the types of coins with accompanying photographic illustrations and a table of identifying mint letters and mintmaster symbols. In Part II, 805 coins are listed alphabetically by the mint-mark letter with the date of emission, number of pieces struck, the degree of rarity, and the average price in lire on the Italian coin market in 1951. It is a volume that will be particularly useful to anyone specializing in the coinage of Napoleon.

GRABOW, KARL-LUDWIG. Nachprägungen pommerscher Witten. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 10 (1952), pp. 285-290, pl.

Discussion and publication of a lot of imitations and forgeries of coins of Pomerania (Wittenpfennige) of the time about 1400. Some of these coins are illustrated on Pl. X. PB

GRUNTHAL, HENRY, and JOHN L. DRESSER. European Acquisitions of the American Numismatic Society. In: *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, V (1952), pp. 163-166, pl.

Between 1949 and 1951 The American Numismatic Society acquired a rather large number of European coins, some very rare and unpublished. Those described are a quarter taler of Philip Ludwig II, dated 1604; a coin of Friedrich III the Wise, of 1507; a ducat of Balthasar von Promnitz, dated 1554; a 1700 lottery medal from Erfurt; a half ducat of Charles Louis, bearing the date 1674; and a klippe of Cologne, issued in 1683. DM

HAVERNICK, WALTER. Der Brakteatenfund von Sonneborn, Kr. Gotha (Thür.). In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5 (1951), pp. 27-32, 2 pls.

In 1940 three skeletons were found in an excavation at Sonneborn (Thuringia). One of these had a purse, containing thirteen whole and thirteen half bracteates of 1210/20. The author describes and illustrates the bracteates, which are from the mints of Erfurt, Arnstadt, Mühlhausen, Gräfontonna(?), Breitung, and undefinable mints. He deals chiefly with the history of the mint of Breitung. PB

HORVATH, T. A. Adatok a XVI. századi magyar pénztörténethez. (Notes on the History of Hungarian Coinage in the 16th Century). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vol. 50-51 (1951-1952), pp. 60-64 (in Hungarian).

Contemporary archive material provides the substance of the basic notes offered. Special treatment is accorded the coins known as "coronas," and source materials hitherto unknown are mentioned in connection with the issue of coins at Nagybanya and Pozsony in the sixteenth century. GHN

HUZAR, L. János király denárai. (The Deniers of the Reign of King John). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vol. 50-51 (1951-1952), pp. 38-47 (in Hungarian).

Outlines the history of the coinage of the reign of King John (1526-1540). Three period divisions are shown: the first, 1526-1530, when most of the deniers were struck, showing the King's coat-of-arms, but also constituting a period of much falsification; the second, 1530-1533, showing an improvement of standards but further trouble owing to the wide circulation of the false currency, and the third, 1533-1540, when deniers carrying a crown were struck—probably the result of relations established between the King and Duke William of Bavaria. GHN

IVES, HERBERT E. The Design of Florentine Florins as an Aid to their Dating. In: *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, V (1952), pp. 103-112, 5 pls.

Mint marks of the guild officials provide the chief guide to dating the long series of gold florins of Florence (1252-1533). These are recorded by Orsini in his *Moneta della Repubblica Fiorentina*, published in 1760. The records consulted by Orsini were not complete and were often inaccurate. Later sources are more or less dependent on Orsini's

work. The large collection of florins in the Museum, together with those belonging to members of the Society, has presented an opportunity for the study of the sequence of variations in details of design of the coins.

Three florin types have heretofore been recognized: the small florin (1252-1422), the first large florin (1422-1459), and the second large florin (1459-1533). It has been found, however, that there are two types of the small florin. The various types are distinguished by differences in the cloak worn by St. John. These variations help in dating coins when Orsini shows the same mint mark occurring in two or three periods.

The obverse design throughout the series consists of a fleur-de-lys surrounded by the inscription FLORENTIA. The pendants developed from slender unopened leaves in 1300 to fully opened leaves in 1450. The earliest form of the flower is a wide W-shaped unopened bud, which, by 1500, had become a five-pointed leaf.

The name of the patron saint of Florence, with variations in spelling, forms the inscription on the reverse throughout the series.

The style of lettering for both obverse and reverse changes in the early years of the second large florin from a thick, squat Gothic to a slender Roman design.

The florins are illustrated in five plates which are adequately described. Also, a chronological chart of design details forms a helpful addition to the article. DM

JAEGER, KURT. *Die neueren Münzprägungen der deutschen Staaten vor Einführung der Reichswährung (etwa 1806-1873)*, Vol. 1: *Württemberg und Hohenzollern*. Stuttgart, 1951. 32 pp. 8 pls.

This is the first issue of a catalogue of the German coins of the period 1806-73. This issue describes the coins of Württemberg and Hohenzollern. Where there were documents the author could consult, he adduces the precise quantity for each annual issue. As introduction there is given a survey of the German coins and standards 1806-73. The plates illustrate the chief types. PB

JÄGER, A. Die Belagerungsmünzen der Stadt Eger v. J. 1743. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 10 (1952), pp. 294-296, pl.

Brief account of the emergency coins of the city of Eger, struck 1743 during the siege of this town. PB

JESSE, WILHELM. Beiträge zu den Beziehungen zwischen Münzprägung und Kunst. II. Die Münzprägungen der germanischen Völkerwanderungsreiche. (Contributions to a Relationship between Coinage and Art. II. The Coinage of the Germanic Kingdoms of the Migrations. With English Abstract). In: *Abhandlungen der Braunschweigischen Wissenschaftlichen Gesellschaft*, Band III (1951), pp. 281-298.

As contrasted with Celtic coins which followed Greek models lib-

erally, the coinage of the German empires of the great migrations of peoples in the area of the Roman empire depended entirely on coin types of the late Roman emperors as models for their own coinage. This holds true for the Ostrogoths, the Vandals in Africa, and the Langobards in Italy. The contrast between the style of the Langobard plastic art and ornaments and their imitations of Roman coins is especially striking. Despite their efforts to create their own coinage, the Visigoths in Spain were never able to emancipate themselves completely from ancient models. The same can be said for the Franks in Gaul whose progressively deteriorating imitations reach as far as into the eighth century. In addition to the coins, there are, especially among the North Germans, coin-like golden jewel-bracteates completely covered with fantastic ornamentation of animals and plaited ribbons. Similar patterns on coins are found only on the Anglo-Saxon sceattas and the coinage of the Viking settlement of Haithabu (Hedeby) in Schleswig. vc-s

JESSE, WILHELM. Fund von Wolterf, Kr. Peine, Nach 1647. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5 (1951), pp. 93-94.

Description of twenty-three thalers of a hoard, discovered 1951 and buried after 1647. The hoard consisted chiefly of German thalers. PB

JOOS, LORENZ. Zwei Funde Italienischer Münzen von Rhäzüns. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 2, No. 8 (Dec., 1951), pp. 102-106.

In June, 1951, a hoard of 35 Venetian ducats was found near the village of Rhäzüns in the Swiss canton Graubünden. The ducats date between 1329 and 1413. The author discusses the historical background of the times both in Graubünden and in Milan and refers at some length to a hoard of Milanese silver coins of the period between 1354 and 1447 which had been found near Rhäzüns in 1904. The ducats in the more recent find are listed. HJE

KIRALY, F. A szabadszállási Zsigmond korabeli éremlelet. (The Find at Szabadszállás from the Era of King Szigismonde). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vol. 50-51 (1951-1952), pp. 27-37 (in Hungarian).

Detailed description, with illustration, of this immense discovery consisting of some 22,116 pieces. Only two foreign coins were found, one of Mircea Basseraba, and the other a silver coin with the inscription 10 of either Moravian or Silesian origin. The coins may have been hidden before 1427. GHN

KOVATS, F. A magyar pénzforgalom az Anjouk Korában. II. Magyar pénzvero- es penzsulyok. (The Circulation of Hungarian Money in the Anjou Period. II. Hungarian Weight Standards.) In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vol. 50-51 (1951-1952), pp. 20-26 (in Hungarian).

Deals with the difficulties encountered in the study of weight standards until the introduction of the metric system at the end of the eighteenth century. Listed as chief among these difficulties are general

usage and loss of weight from wearing edges, both of which prevent any definite establishment of the early standards. GHN

KRUG, GERHARD. Ein unbekannter Hohlpfennig Wilhelms III. von Thüringen aus der Münze zu Ölsnitz i. V. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, 1952, pp. 281-285, illus.

The author publishes a small bracteate of the duke Wilhelm III of Saxony (1445-82), struck between 1456-1461 at the mint of Ölsnitz. Documents are quoted and similar coins are compared. PB

KRUSY, HANS. Der Fund von Eimelrod, Waldecker Uppland (1870), Nach 1758. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5 (1951), pp. 96-97.

Account of a hoard of 222 small silver coins, buried after 1758 and discovered in 1870. All coins are of German states. PB

KRUSY, HANS. Der Fund von Hamm in Westfalen, vergraben nach 1472. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5 (1951), pp. 77-80, pl.

Description of a hoard, discovered in 1906 at Hamm (Westphalia), from which the author studies 28 coins dating about 1470. The author deals chiefly with the counterstamped coins of the hoard (of Lübeck, Stralsund, and Bohemia) and illustrates some of them. PB

KRUSY, HANS. Noch einmal das Göttinger Minderwertigkeitskreuz. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 10 (1952), pp. 293-294.

The author gives a correction to the identification of a counterstamp of E. Pieper (cp. *Numismatic Literature*, No. 20, p. 126). The counterstamps are of the cities of Soest and Attendorn (Westphalia). PB

LLUIS Y NAVAS BRUSI, JAIME. Notas sobre la Legislación y Organización de la Cecas de Juan II y Enrique IV. In: *Ampurias*, Vol. 13 (1951), pp. 135-152.

Under Juan II permanent mints existed in Burgos, Toledo, Sevilla and Coruna, and others of transitory nature appear to have operated in other cities. From laws dealing with the mints it is shown that employees were normally selected from the town where the mint was located or from neighboring places. Their work was hard and poorly paid and often they were not employed all the time. The exemptions from imposts granted earlier were retained by the officials of the mints, and the names and residences of all employees had to be recorded by the authorities.

Enrique IV, early in his reign, appointed Juan de Murillo as Treasurer of the Royal Mint at Segovia, the most important mint under that monarch, and had him recruit 250 employees who were secured from other cities. As many as 150 factories were authorized to coin money and, in addition, there were numerous unauthorized emissions. In spite of the monetary anarchy, the coinage remained from a legal point of view a royal privilege, and in his later years the king sought to regulate mint marks to prevent confusion and to put an end to counterfeiting and unauthorized coining, for which purpose he even

requested the aid of the clergy. A mint was set up at Jaén, where the employees were to have the same rights and pay as the workers in Sevilla, whose mint served as a model. KS

MARTIN, COLIN. Placard Monétaire des Cantons Suisses de 1579. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 2, No. 8 (Dec., 1951), pp. 81-91, 2 pls.

At a meeting at Baden on 15 November 1579 various Swiss cantons under the leadership of Zurich decided to publish a tariff of current foreign talers, except for those coined according to the Imperial standard. This tariff, which has been found in the archives at Solothurn, contains 40 talers which are valued in terms of batzen of Constance. Most of the talers were struck by states, cities and small princes in the Northern Netherlands and Westphalia which may well be a consequence of the monetary confusion which the revolt of the Netherlands against Philip II had brought to this territory. A comparison is made between the valuations of this tariff and similar tariffs of Antwerp (1585) and Cologne (1580), and the date of the tariff is also used for the dating of certain undated talers contained in it, especially one of Correggio.

A reduced illustration of the tariff as well as a complete listing of the talers it contains is attached. HJE

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. La Exposición Numismática Iberoamericana del 'Kungl. Myntkabinette' de Estocolmo. In: *Ampurias*, Vol. 13 (1951), pp. 258-266, maps.

A description is given of the exhibition of coins of the Iberian Peninsula and of Latin America which was opened in 1946 by the Royal Numismatic Cabinet in the vestibule of the Historical Museum in Stockholm. Nine maps from this exhibition are reproduced, of which one serves to show the flow of gold and silver to Europe through the Spanish Empire, while others depict the location of mints at different periods. KS

NAU, ELISABETH. Württemberg-Badische Gemeinschaftsprägungen. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 10 (1952), pp. 290-293.

The author describes the numismatic relations between Baden and Württemberg during the period 1479-1551. There is quoted particularly a coin, struck by the counts of Württemberg and the Margrave of Baden in the mint of Tübingen. PB

PLATH, HELMUTH. Die Ausgrabung in der Agidienkirche zu Hannover. In: *Hannoversche Geschichtsblätter*, Vol. 6, No. 1, Hannover 1952.

The author reports on excavations at a church of Hannover and describes pp. 48-51 the coins found at these excavations. Among the coins there is a bracteate of the twelfth century, which may have been struck by the bishop of Hildesheim in the mint of Wienhausen. PB

SABAU, RAFAEL. Aportación al catálogo de los reales de a ocho. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (Apr.-June, 1952), pp. 45-66, illus.

The author publishes forty-four pieces of eight from his own collection which differ from all those which appear in Tomás Dasí's *Estudio de los reales de a ocho*. KS

SABAU, RAFAEL. Retratos de Don Fernando VII en los reales de a ocho. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (Jan.-March 1952), pp. 49-63, illus.

Two classes of images of Ferdinand VII are found on the pieces of eight of that king, the earlier of which is imaginary, while the later is a portrait. The mint of Sevilla was the first to strike the coins with an imaginary likeness, and it was followed by other Spanish mints. It appears, however, that general instructions had been given to the mints and were followed. In America orders were given to coin in the name of Ferdinand but with the image of Carlos IV, but only the mints of Nueva Guatemala and Popayán obeyed. The other mints created an imaginary type used until an actual portrait type arrived from Spain. In the mother country a portrait type was first struck in Sevilla in 1809 and then copied by the mints in Spain and in America. Later three further types appear in Spain, in 1812, in the early 1820's, and in 1833. KS

SCHNUHR, EBERHARD. Der Fund von Pevestorf, Kr. Lüchow-Danneberg, vergraben bald nach 1440. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5 (1951), pp. 67-76.

Description of a hoard of 583 silver coins (among which there are 377 bracteates) buried about 1440/50, and discovered 1912. There were no unknown types in the hoard. It contained coins of Hamburg, Lübeck, Lüneburg, Wismar, Brandenburg, Salzwedel, Standal, Brunswick, and Saxony. PB

SHUHAYEVSKY, VALENTIN. Discoveries in Eastern Ukraine of Venetian Coins of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries as a Historical Source. In: *Shevchenko Scientific Society, Proceedings*, Vol. 1 (1951), pp. 80-81.

A brief report on the author's "Studies in Ukrainian Numismatics" a paper presented at a meeting of the Shevchenko Scientific Society which treats in particular discoveries in the Ukraine of thirteenth and fourteenth century Venetian coins known as matapans. These discoveries, all of Venetian coins of the first half of the thirteenth century, indicate commercial relations between the Ukraine and Venice at that time. RPB

SIMPSON, A. CARSON. The Mint Officials of the Florentine Florin. In: *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, V (1952), pp. 113-155.

The fiorino d'oro, or gold florin, shared the fortunes of the Republic and also reflected its history. Names of officials of the mint give some idea of the fortunes of the nobles, the influence of guilds, and the rise and fall of great families. Names associated with the New World, with statesmanship, literature, and architecture occur.

The florin is divided into two classes, the earlier *fiorino stretto* and the *fiorino largo*, first minted in 1422. Each class may be subdivided because of changes in the Saint's apparel.

Among the sources of information concerning the florin are the *Libro di Zecca*, which was instituted in 1316, Orsini's book on the history of the florin, and the *Corpus Nummorum Italicorum*. Records are incomplete, and earlier sources contain many errors.

Mint marks were used except for a period during the florin's early history. These developed from simple dots to symbols, letters, or monograms. Then appropriate designs and finally the arms of the mintmasters were adopted. More than five hundred mint marks are known.

Little information is available about the administration of the mint during the first fifty years of the florin. It is known, however, that for a time there were two mintmasters serving jointly for six-month terms. After 1306 it became customary to appoint one mintmaster for gold and another for silver and base metals.

General comments on the mintmasters of the two major types are accompanied by an alphabetical list of mintmasters. This is divided into three sections, one each for *fiorino stretto* and first and second *fiorino largo*. The article closes with a chronological list of engravers from 1368 to 1459. DM

SPAETH, HANS. Ein "Siegestaler" der Reichsabtei Werden. In: *Das Münster am Hellweg*, (Essen, 1952), pp. 118-121, illus.

The author deals with a 1650 thaler of the Abbey of Werden and gives the historical background of the coin.

SPIEGEL, JOSEF. Dr Pfennigfund von Borkenwirth (Kr. Borken), vergraben nach 1277. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5 (1951), pp. 62-67, pl.

An account of the hoard of 246 mediaeval silver coins, discovered in 1936 in Westphalia. The hoard, probably buried about 1300, contains coins of Münster, Osnabrück, Dortmund, Iserlohn, Hamm, Bielefeld, Herford, Paderborn, Büren, Arnsberg, Recklinghausen, Soest, Attendorn, Deutz, Aachen, and England (long-cross pennies). Hitherto unknown coins are discussed and illustrated. PB

SUHLE, ARTHUR. Das Münzwesen Magdeburgs unter Erzbischof Wichmann 1152-1192. In: *Magdeburger Forschungen*, Vol. 1 (1950), 54 pp., 31 pl., map.

The introduction gives a survey of the history of the archbishopric of Magdeburg and discusses the right of coinage of the archbishops of Magdeburg which had three mints in the tenth century, Magdeburg, Gittelde and Giebichenstein. The Archbishop Wichmann (1152-1192) issued bracteates at Magdeburg and Halle. His life and monetary policies are discussed. His coins fall into three general types: (1) With the archbishop on the obverse, (2) with St. Maurice, and (3) with

the symbolic representation of a town. By means of documentary evidence and coin finds the St. Maurice bracteates are attributed to the mint of Magdeburg, and the bracteates, which depict Archbishop Wichmann himself, to the mint of Halle. The bracteates with the symbolic representation of a town may have been issued by the archbishop himself from the Magdeburg mint. All three types are treated in detail. Included is a catalogue which describes seven different coins of the town type, seventy-two of the archbishop type, and fifty of the St. Maurice type. **PB**

TAUTE, FRITZ. CRVX VERH. Ein Beitrag zur Randpfennigforschung. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 9 (1952), pp. 266-269, illus.

Among the Randpfennige of the eleventh century there is a type with the legend CRVX VERH. The author disapproves the older opinion, which interprets VERH as "Werner," and reads "Crux vera." He thinks the type was issued during the reign of Heinrich II (1002-24). **PB**

UBIETO ARTETA, ANTONIO. Documentos para el Estudio de la Numismática Navarro Aragonesa Medieval. In: *Publicaciones del Seminario de Arqueología y Numismática Aragoneses*, Vol. 1 (1951), pp. 113-135, 1 pl.

Twenty-three documents from the eleventh, twelfth, and early thirteenth centuries, all relating to the mediaeval coinage of Navarre-Aragon are published as the first of a series of source materials for the study of that subject. **KS**

UDINA MARTORELL, FEDERICO. Un "Thaler" de Carlos V. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Oct.-Dec., 1951), pp. 35-38, illus.

A thaler of 1605, struck at Hildesheim, shows Charles V on the obverse and the coat of arms of the German city on the reverse. It was issued to commemorate the granting in 1528 of a coat of arms to the town by the emperor, an event which marked the freedom of Hildesheim from the control of the bishop. **KS**

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Der Heller am Oberrhein. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 5 (1951), pp. 32-61, map.

The author deals with the history of the heller, the mediaeval coin of Schwäbisch-Hall (South Germany). The heller was a small coin of base metal, which was first struck about 1200. By degrees it extended its influence in South Germany and conquered a large region, where it became the chief coin. The culminating point of this development was at the end of the fourteenth century, as the author shows. He quotes contemporary documents mentioning hellers, and gives a large list of hoards containing the coin. A map, based on documents and finds, shows the spread of the heller during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. **PB**

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Zwei neue Münzfunde von Roth, Kr. Heidelberg. In: *Zeitschrift für die Geschichte des Oberrheins*, Vol. 99 (1951), pp. 320-322

Description of two hoards of gold and silver coins: Find 1, buried after 1558, contains 33 gold and 56 silver coins (thalers), chiefly of Germany, France, Portugal, and Spain; Find 2, buried after 1677, contains 24 gold and 20 silver coins chiefly of Germany and the Netherlands. PB

GREAT BRITAIN

BLUNT, C. E. The Medallic Jetton of Perkin Warbeck. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 26 (3rd Ser., Vol. 6), 1950, pp. 215-216, illus.

In this brief discussion Mr. Blunt delves into the attribution and purpose of the rare silver coins usually assigned to Perkin Warbeck. His theory that they are medallic jettons rather than groats seems amply supported by their weight, provenance, and the fact that only one set of dies was used. Also, the heraldic evidence brought forward adds considerable strength to their attribution to Warbeck. FHA

BLUNT, C. E. A New Type for Alfred. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 26 (3rd Ser., Vol. 6), 1950, pp. 213-215, illus.

This new type, found at Southampton in 1949, is a "mule" of the obverse of Type I and the reverse of Type V. The moneyer appears to be Ethelere. Because of the fact that Alfred's types were issued concurrently, the coin is valuable in establishing relationship but not sequence. FHA

BLUNT, C. E. An Unpublished Angel of Edward IV. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 26 (3rd Ser., Vol. 6), 1950, p. 221.

Description of a new type of angel of Edward IV dated ca. 1465-70. It is evident from the unusual form of the dragon, and the spelling, that it is one of the earliest coins of the series. FHA

UNITED STATES

De JESUS, P. I. U. S. Coins in the Philippines. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 65, No. 4 (April 1952), pp. 354-357, illus.

In attempting to answer the question, what American coins found their way to the Philippines, the author considers local finds both of single coins and of groups. Singled out for special mention is the unique 1794 dollar countermarked F7°, formerly in the Santo Tomás University in Manila, but missing since the Japanese invasion. Silver (mainly trade dollars) constituted the greatest bulk of American coins exported to the Islands, and almost the exclusive American issue before the arrival of American soldiers c. 1898-1901. At present, exchange restrictions make American dollars very scarce in Philippine markets. WB

DOUGLAS, DAMON G. The Original Mint of the New Jersey Coppers. In: *Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society*, Vol. 69, No. 3 (July 1951), pp. 223-230.

A state coinage established in New Jersey in 1786 consisted of some

3,000,000 'Horse Head' coppers, upon which the legend **E PLURIBUS UNUM** appeared for the first time on any authorized coinage. Two mint sites at which numbers of these coins are known to have been struck are the John Cleves Symmes home in Morristown and the Mathias Ogden home in Elizabethtown. As a result of extensive research, Mr. Douglas presents here for the first time conclusive evidence to show that the first of these New Jersey coppers were struck toward the end of the year 1786 at a third (and now forgotten) mint, the location of which he is able to determine as being on the east side of what is now St. George's Ave., Rahway. The suggestion is put forward that the **E PLURIBUS UNUM** motto on the coins may have been of considerable use as propaganda for a Federal government, and a plea is made for wider recognition of this original mint site of the New Jersey coppers. GHN

KENNEY, RICHARD D. Struck Copies of Early American Coins. In: *Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 19, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb., 1952) pp. 1-16, illus. \$1.00

Though advertised as "the *Journal* for Jan.-Feb. 1952," this is actually a separate monograph, uniform with the old *Coin Collectors Series* edited by Wayte Raymond. It represents a new departure in these publications; serialized articles, once the rule in the *Journal*, are wholly replaced by full-length monographs, of which this is the first. The present work is a first attempt at cataloguing, with illustrations both of copy and of original coin, and with some historical background, the known struck copies or forgeries of American coins.

Kenney's monograph is arranged by name of fabricator, where known. The Betts pieces and Elder copies are deliberately omitted for reasons of space—a quite unfortunate circumstance in the case of the Betts fabrications. The series begins with the Wyatt counterfeits of the Massachusetts silver, which were more fully treated in Noe's *The N.E. and Willow Tree Coinage of Massachusetts*. Next comes Edwin Bishop, who restruck some of the Wyatt pieces in copper and made a unique gold mule from two of them. Kenney illustrates as by Bishop a 1793 purported half-cent pattern with a Washington portrait as obverse device; this is not strictly speaking a struck copy, as his description correctly indicates. One is in the Mint Collection; another, illustrated by Crosby (1897) as genuine, is in the W. S. Appleton collection.

The work continues with extensive discussion of the various Robinson copies, illustrating besides the copies and originals a table showing the numbers Robinson had manufactured of each. Kenney quotes Lyman Low about the **NON DEPENDENS STATUS** which is today only known in Robinson's copies. It might be added that the original engraved pattern, today unlocated, was in the Mrs. Judge Howard and Finotti collections, bringing \$70 in the sale of the latter (1862); before Crosby's time, M. W. Dickeson had illustrated it in his manual (1859)—three years before Lovett made the dies of the copy for Robinson.

Next come the Idler pieces, including the copy of the Lord Baltimore Penny. It should be added that there exists another forgery of this piece, of unknown manufacture; this piece is in copper, has legends correct but in lettering more modern than the genuine. The original Penny weighs 57 grains (3.7 grams); this copy, 40.1 grains (2.6 grams); the Idler in copper, 79 grains (5.12 grams).

The longest section of the monograph concerns the numerous and deceptive Bolen forgeries, together with their mules. Collectors of Colonial and State coppers would do well to have this pamphlet for the Bolen section alone, as not only are the copies illustrated side by side with the originals, but the minute distinguishing features are separately listed clearly enough so that there is no longer any possibility of forgeries being sold as genuine or vice versa. Following this are several brief sections dealing with copies by F. S. Edwards, Dickeson, A. Wuesthoff, Kettle and others. Recent research has determined that the Edwards IMMUNE COLUMBIA copy in silver—the specimen illustrated by Crosby, Plate X, 26, and the only one known—is in the Appleton Collection, now in the Massachusetts Historical Society. And again, Kenney goes slightly outside the limits indicated by the title, *Struck Copies*, in including the famous Smith (engraved) counterfeits of 1793 cents. He might also have mentioned that there exists a Smith counterfeit of a 1793 half-cent; this piece was illustrated as genuine on page 310 of the September 1915 *Numismatist*. WB

KING, STAFFORD. Gold in Curran Hoard Totaled \$14,235. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 65, No. 5 (May, 1952), pp. 475-478.

Inventory and account of the disposition of some \$200,000 in coin and securities hoarded c. 1860?—1946 by various members of the Curran family, of Green Isle township, Minnesota. There is no evidence that the hoard was studied; the only interest appears to have been in the amount and character of the gold pieces. WB

RAISIG, L. MILES. Postmarks on Interest-Bearing CSA Treasury Notes. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 65, No. 5 (May, 1952), pp. 484-487, illus.

Critical discussion and rejection of the theory advanced by certain philatelic students that the postmarks on reverse of a few (rare) interest-bearing CSA notes indicated actual issue by Confederate post offices. The author brings out some circumstantial evidence which indicates that the postmarks were used only in the lack of suitable CSA treasury stamps, or possibly in the following by employees of a Confederate treasury directive governing the placing in circulation of these notes. WB

SHORTT, H. DE S. Bibliography of Wiltshire Coins in Early Mediaeval Hoards. In: *The Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*, Vol. 53, pp. 413-418.

With the exception of three European finds, there are here listed early mediaeval coins discovered in the British Isles which contain

Wiltshire coins. The finds are arranged alphabetically by the name of the find spot with additional information as follows: date of the find; total number of coins; reigns covered; bibliographical references; Wiltshire mints represented, together with a list of the coins by reign and moneyer and sometimes the exact coin type. Tabular charts summarize the moneyers and coin types of Wiltshire mints represented in the finds.

RFB

CANADA

GIBBS, HOWARD D. Unpublished Countermark of British Columbia. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 65, No. 5 (May, 1952), pp. 459-460, illus.

Various coins in European auctions bearing a counterstamp of a crowned V were formerly attributed to Prince Edward Island, most likely on the basis of a listing by LeRoux of an 8R piece with a similar counterstamp and also with P.E.I. for the Island. A search in the Prince Edward Island archives failed to locate any reference to such a countermark ever having been officially used. On the basis of a similar device being used on the first postage stamps for British Columbia (1871), the countermark on these coins is tentatively assigned the same provenance.

WB

LATIN AMERICA

BELTRAN MARTINEZ, ANTONIO. Nota sobre Algunas Monedas de Mendoza de los Años 1822-1824. In: *Ampurias*, Vol. 13 (1951), pp. 153-161, illus.

This study is concerned with coins struck at the mint of Mendoza in the years 1822-1824. Of special importance is the conclusion that the inscription PM does not stand for Provincia Mendoza but rather for Pedro Molina, the director of the mint of Mendoza.

KS

COFFING, COURTNEY LIEBIG. Famous Personages Portrayed upon the Coins of Central America. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 12 (Dec. 1949), pp. 700-708, illus.; Vol. 63, No. 3 (March 1950), pp. 140-147, illus.

Two installments from a paper submitted to Mexico City College in partial fulfillment of degree requirements. The paper consists, in its published form, almost wholly of brief biographies of persons portrayed on Central American coins, together with itemized lists of the coins bearing these portraits. Arrangement is chronological, and all personages given space in the text are represented by cuts of the coins portraying them. The series extends from Cristobal Colón, and some native chiefs of the conquest period, to Alfonso Quiñónez Molina, living ex-president of El Salvador.

WB

LOPEZ-CHAVES, L. Una onza, al parecer inédita, de Santiago de Chile. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (Jan.-March 1952), pp. 65-66, illus.

The author publishes from his collection a piece of eight of a type hitherto unknown from Santiago de Chile of the year 1759. It is

pointed out that during 1759 and 1760 two types of this denomination and mint were co-existent and that the new type first began to be minted in 1759.

ARMENIA

BEDOUKIAN, PAUL. A Rare Armenian Coin. In: *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, V (1952), pp. 181-184, 2 pls.

Among the Armenian coins in the collections of the American Numismatic Society is a rare Gorige coin, thought to be the first to bear Armenian lettering. Another such coin is in the Leningrad Asiatic Museum and one more is in the Mekhitarian convention in Vienna. A few others may exist.

A correct reading of the inscription on the coin was obtained from the Vienna specimen. The key word is GORABAGhAD, a title given by Byzantine emperors to the governors of provinces.

The author, judging by the style of the epigraphy, dates the coin between the end of the tenth and the beginning of the eleventh century and attributes it to one of the princes of the province of Daik. DM

ISLAMIC-SASSANIAN

BAHRAMI, MEHDI. A Gold Medal in the Freer Gallery of Art. In: *Archaeologica Orientalia in Memoriam Ernst Herzfeld*, edited by George C. Miles, pp. 5-20, figs. and 1 pl.

The late director of the Archaeological Museum in Teheran examines a gold medal formerly attributed to the Sasanian period and concludes that it is rather an Islamic product, dating probably from the late 10th century. Dr. Bahrami's argument rests on stylistic grounds, the evidence brought to bear ranging from Hittite and Assyrian sculpture to Buddhist painting and Seljûq minor arts. Comparative material of particular interest to the student of numismatics and medallic art includes two other gold medals of the Bûyid princes 'Adud al-Dawlah and 'Izz al-Dawlah, and an earlier silver medallion assigned to the late 9th century. GCM

BALOG, PAUL. Quatre dinars du Khalife Fatimide al Mountazar li-amr-illah ou bi-amr-illah (525-526 A.H.). In: *Bulletin de l'Institut d'Egypte*, Vol. 33 (1950-51), pp. 375-378, illus.

Dr. Balog adds four new dinars to the corpus of coins of the imaginary Fâtimid Caliph, al-Muntazar. This article was written before the publication of Fâtimid coins (ANS Numismatic Notes and Monographs, No. 121) in which four more similar dinars are listed (in the University Museum and the American Numismatic Society collections). GCM

BARTHOLD, WILHELM. Die persische Inschrift an der Mauer der Manûcheh-Moschee zu Ani. (Deutsche Bearbeitung von Walther Hinz). In: *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, Band 101 (Neue Folge, Band 26), 1951, pp. 241-269.

The learned commentary on this tax decree of the Ilkhānid sultan Abu Sa'id, dated between 1319 and 1335, contains extensive references to the significance and relative values of currency denominations (e.g., toman, dinar, dirhem, mithqāl, etc.) in the Mongol period. CCM

ERDMANN, KURT. Die sasanidischen Felsreliefs von Barm i Dilak. In: *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 99, No. 1 (1945-1949), pp. 50-57, 4 pls.

Numismatic analogies play an important part in this discussion of a rock relief of the period of Bahram II. CCM

GRABAR, OLEG. On Two Coins of Muzaffar Ghāzi, Ruler of Maiyāfāriqā (A.H. 617-642/A.D. 1220-1244). In: *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, V (1952), pp. 167-178, pl. 24 (1-3).

This is a detailed study of two copper coins of one of the minor Ayyūbid princes who ruled over a restricted area in what is today the vilayet of Diyarbekir in southeastern Antolia. The remarkable aspect of the legends is the use of the paramount title *al-sultān al-malik* by this dependent prince. Mr. Grabar's meticulous examination of the historical background in relation to the titular protocols on the coins and in monumental inscriptions throws new light on the political complexities of the period. CCM

GROHMANN, ADOLF. Ein Beitrag zur Arabischen Sphragistik. In: *Archaeologica Orientalia in Memoriam Ernst Herzfeld*, edited by George C. Miles, pp. 134-138, illus.

The inscriptions on thirteen Kufic seals recorded in one of Ernst Herzfeld's notebooks are illustrated by drawings, transcribed and translated. The most interesting is one bearing the name of the Būyid prince, Sultān al-Dawlah. CCM

HINZ, WALTER. Das Steuerwesen Ostanatoliens im 15. und 16. Jahrhundert. In: *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 100, No. 1 (1950), pp. 177-201, charts, map.

This discussion of taxation in eastern Anatolia in the transitional years between Aq-Qoyunlu and Ottoman administration contains numerous references to the coinage which should be useful in considering the numismatic history of this period and area. CCM

JÄGER, A. Das Bild der sasanidischen Königskrone. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 5 (1952), pp. 252-254, illus.

A new study of the representation of the crown of the Sasanid kings on coins. The author also deals with the techniques of the engraver and his style. PB

JUNGFLEISCH, MARCEL. Jetons (ou Poids?) en Verre de l'Imam el Montazer. In: *Bulletin de l'Institut d'Égypte*, Vol. 33 (1950-51), pp. 359-374.

The author describes ten glass "weights" of the fictitious Fātimid Caliph, al Muntazar (524-526 A.H.). A few coins of this "awaited"

imam, who never lived, are known, but this is the first publication of glass pieces issued in his name. An examination of the metrology of these pieces leads M. Jungfleisch to conclude that in all probability they were not weights, but rather tokens representing fractions of dinars and dirhems. GCM

JUNGFLEISCH, MARCEL. Notations conventionnelles se rencontrant sur certains poids arabes en verre. In: *Bulletin de l'Institut d'Egypte*, Vol. 32 (1949-50), pp. 257-274.

A certain category of early Arabic glass weights is characterized by the use of conventional symbols in conjunction with the word *fals*. These symbols have hitherto been identified as Arabic adaptations of the Coptic numerals employed in Egypt both before and after the Arab conquest. In the present examination of the subject, M. Jungfleisch assembles the pertinent published, and some unpublished, material, and proposes that these signs are intended as fractional denominations, i.e., fractions of the total *fals* calculated on the basis of 36 units. His suggested derivations of the symbols (from abbreviations of the Arabic fractions in written form) are ingenious if not entirely convincing. GCM

JUNGFLEISCH, MARCEL. Notations en "Abjad" sur des poids arabes en verre attribuables au second siècle de l'Hégire. In: *Bulletin de l'Institut d'Egypte*, Vol. 33 (1950-51), pp. 207-213.

A note supplementary to the author's "Notations Conventionnelles" (see above), concerning a type of Arabic glass weight bearing symbols which M. Jungfleisch imaginatively interprets as representing the date 160 A.H., written in the system known as *abjad*, wherein Arabic letters are substituted for numbers. GCM

MILES, GEORGE C. A Three-Wuqiyah Glass Weight. In: *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, V (1952), pp. 179-180, pl. 24 (4).

Description of an inedited glass weight of 'Abd al-Malik b. Marwān, governor of Egypt in the years 749-750 A.D.; the inscription is of particular interest in that it gives the equivalent of a quarter *ratl* (pound) in terms of *wuqiyah* (ounces).

WALKER, JOHN. Some Early Arab and Byzantine-Sasanian Coins from Susa. In: *Archaeologica Orientalia in Memoriam Ernst Herzfeld*, edited by George C. Miles, pp. 235-243, pl. 32.

Dr. Walker here examines sixteen unusual bronze coins found during the course of the French excavations at Susa between the years 1946 and 1949. The categories included are: Arab-Sasanian, pure Arab, Byzantine-Sasanian, and imitation Byzantine. The most remarkable are those in which, presumably after the Arab conquest of Persia, certain Byzantine types (emperor and sons, standing emperor, standing caliph, and emperor's bust) are combined with Pahlevi legends. These

transitional coins, of which an increasing number is coming to light largely as a result of scientific excavations, are of great interest to students of this critical formative period in the development of Islamic culture. GCM

FAR EAST

BOWKER, H. F. An Early Dated Chinese Coin. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 65, No. 4 (April, 1952), pp. 351-353, illus.

Illustrates a heavy bronze cash, ex Holger Jorgensen and E. W. Thwing, which has inscriptions making certain its attribution to the Minor Han Dynasty, A.D. 221-265, with a cyclical date equivalent to A.D. 263. WB

BOWKER, H. F. A Han Dynasty Coin Mold. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 65, No. 3 (Mar., 1952), pp. 239-241, illus.

Description and diagram of a reconstruction of a mold of the type used for casting Chinese cash of the Emperor Ling Ti (A.D. 168-188). By the appearance of the reverse of the pattern, the mold is dated A.D. 187. The technique used in casting these second century Chinese coins appears to have been very similar to that used in India in the first century B.C. The particular mold under discussion developed flaws in firing and therefore was discarded without ever having been used in the manufacture of coins. WB

INDIA

ZYGMAN, E. A Boustrophedon Coin of Abdagases. In: *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, V (1952), pp. 185-189, pl. 24 (7-11).

Coins of Abdagases may be divided into three classes. To the third class, reduced potin staters stamped with the king's bearded bust and Nike, belongs a rare boustrophedon coin which is in the author's collection. The reconstructed reverse legend reads MAHARAJASA DHRAMIKASA or DHRAMIASA. The second title had been published in 1897 as TRADATASA in a conjectural reading by Dr. A. F. Rudolph Hoernle. DM

TOKENS and JETONS

FULD, MELVIN and GEORGE. The Tokens of the Boutwells of Troy, N. Y. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 65, No. 4 (April, 1952), pp. 359-366, plates.

After a brief historical sketch of the Boutwells, Oliver and Phardice, as millers and grain dealers, the authors proceed to a listing of eighteen obverses and twenty-one reverses of the tokens issued by this firm, as struck in 32 mulings. The tokens in question are generally catalogued as Civil War cards. An appended rarity scale indicates that many of the varieties are scarce and a few very rare. WB

HUSZAR, L. Nagyenyedi Liszt-emlékjeton. (A Jeton Commemorating the Visit of Liszt to Nagyenyed.) In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vol. 50-51 (1951-1952), pp. 67-68, illus. (in Hungarian).

There is a known copper jeton dated 1846 which bears the inscription "Liszt Ferenc Nagyenyeden 1846." The musician, travelling in Transylvania in 1846, spent the night of Nov. 23rd at Nagyenyeden. He returned on Dec. 8th to give a concert that same evening, and the medal would seem to commemorate this second visit. GHN

TRICOU, JEAN. *Jetons armoriés offerts par la ville de Lyon aux XVII^e et XVIII^e siècles.* Lyon, Badiou-Amant, 1947. 226 pp., 5 pls.

This is the third volume of a series devoted to the various classes of jetons connected with the city of Lyon. The first had dealt with those of the clergy, the second with those of various official personages. This third volume describes the series of jetons bearing coats of arms, struck by order of the Consulat of Lyon in the 17th and 18th centuries, for presentation to personages other than sheriffs and marshals, "in consideration and grateful acknowledgment of services rendered." They were struck for high officials such as the Archbishop, Governor, Commandant; for officers of the government and of the Consulat; and on exceptional occasions for other people such as doctors, bankers, highway inspectors (Paul and Claude Bertaud), assayers (J.-B. Hemet), etc. As a rule, 100 to 300 were struck on each occasion; they were in silver or copper (or both), and bore the coat of arms of the recipient.

Arranged alphabetically are the names of individuals known to have received such jetons, together with biographical sketches and other details. Where the jetons struck for them have been identified, they are described, in all known die varieties, with provenance. References are unusually numerous, and most of them are to the Archives of the City of Lyon. Thirty-five reverse types and 96 of the 138 varieties described are shown on the collotype plates. There is also included a brief supplement to the author's 1942 volume, *Jetons armoriés de personnages lyonnais*. WB

WOOLLETT, WILLIAM. Tradesmen's Tokens of the Medway Towns, 1650-1672. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 10 (Oct. 1951), pp. 1099-1102.

There were, between 1654 and 1672, some fifty-four issues of tokens by various tradesmen of the Medway Towns (Chatham, Rochester, Strood and Gillingham, in Kent), which served as a primitive sort of store-cards as well as small change, most being in farthing size. Comparatively little is known about the issuers, since the Great Plague and various other disasters accounted for most written records of the period. Most of the tokens bear some sort of device indicative of the occupation of the issuer, and usually also the latter's initials. More than half of the fifty-four known issues are ascribed to landlords of inns and taverns; some of these are identifiable today. WB

MEDALS

CSATKAI, E. Adatok a magyar iskolai érmek ismeretéhez. (Notes on Medals of Hungarian Schools). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vol. 50-51 (1951-1952), pp. 68-69 (in Hungarian).

Having discovered in the journal "Társalkodó" (1834) some notes concerning a medal struck in that year at the instigation of the students of Szentpéter (dép. Komárom), the author gives details of the period and describes conditions pertinent to the origin of the medal. GEN

FROGN, TH. Et Norsk Medaljebilæum (A Norwegian Medal Jubilee). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 10 (Dec., 1951), pp. 216-217, illus.

The number of annual Norwegian medals is very small. The Royal Norwegian Scientific Society at Trondhjem issues an annual medal which commemorates outstanding scientists. The 1951 medal, number twenty-five of the series, was issued in honor of Ivar Aasen (1813-1896). The article lists the names of all the scientists whose portraits have appeared upon the obverse of these medals. HLH

GAETTENS, RICHARD. Der Konterfetter Hans Schwarz auf dem Reichstag zu Worms 1521. In: *Der Wormsgau*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (1951), pp. 3-16, illus.

Discussion of a group of medals engraved by Hans Schwarz which depict the Emperor Charles V, the Count Palatine, Martin Luther, and other persons. Most of the medals bear no dates. The author demonstrates that they were engraved in 1521 at the time of the Imperial Diet of Worms. PB

GALSTER, GEORG. Hans Holst. Bibliografi. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 5 (May 1951), pp. 85-90, illus.

On the occasion of his sixtieth birthday, Hans Holst, curator of the University of Oslo Coin Cabinet, received a medal bearing his portrait. The article gives a biographical sketch of Holst and a bibliography of his numismatic writings and illustrates the medal. HLH

GOLDSCHIEDER, LUDWIG. *Unknown Renaissance Portraits. Medals of Famous Men of the XV and XVI Centuries. Enlarged Reproductions.* London, Phaidon Press. 14 pp., 66 pls. 25s.

This splendidly produced volume is a selection of portraits on Renaissance medals, chosen more or less at random and enlarged from three to six times. The rather misleading title is apparently based on the assumption that to many admirers of Renaissance art the medals of the period are "unknown." The book should certainly succeed in interesting such people (if they exist) and the general public in this branch of numismatics.

The reproductions are very fine indeed, and bring out clearly the texture of the metal and the admirable detail of the designs, though in some cases better preserved specimens might have been employed. A good deal is lost artistically, however, by isolating the portraits, and

not leaving them in their proper settings of field and legend, as was done by Jean Babelon in his rather similar *Portraits en médaille*. The omission of the reverses is regrettable, and it is unfortunate that coins as well as medals were not included as source material. Many of the finest and most characteristic Renaissance portraits—those of Ercole d'Este, for example—are found on coins and not on medals at all. The notes are interestingly written and usually adequate, though there are some doubtful attributions and some trivial mistakes. PG

KENNEY, RICHARD D. The Chief White Hair Medal. In: *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, V (1952), pp. 191-192, pl.

An Indian Peace Medal, dated 1801, was acquired by the American Numismatic Society in 1951 from the Col. George L. Hamilton Collection. This bears the portrait of President Jefferson and is inscribed to Chief White Hair. It measures 75 mm. and is among the rarer peace medals since it is struck solidly in silver. DM

LORENZ, REINHOLD. Eine numismatische "Erinnerung" an Baden (bei Wien) und andere Bädergeschichtliche Medaillen. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 7, No. 8 (1952), pp. 99-103.

A detailed description of a medallic box (or screw-medal) executed by the Viennese engraver J. Endletsberger (1778-1826) which contains twelve colored pictures of Baden (near Vienna) with corresponding descriptions.

A number of other medals of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries are also mentioned, all of which relate to Baden or other Austrian watering places. HJE

Medal of C. H. V. Sutherland. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 65, No. 5 (April, 1952), p. 353, illus.

Paul Vincze recently executed a portrait medal of C. H. V. Sutherland, president of the Royal Numismatic Society and Keeper of Coins at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. This medal (illustrated) comes in bronze and silver and is being currently offered to collectors. WB

Medal to Commemorate Norwalk 300th Anniversary. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 8 (August 1951), p. 880.

A two-inch bronze medal has been struck in commemoration of the Norwalk, Connecticut, tercentenary. The obverse shows the bartering scene between the Indian chief Mahackemo and Rodger Ludlow for the land on which Norwalk now stands. Along the edge runs this inscription: MAHACKEMO—1640—LUDLOW; in the exergue: NORWALKE. The reverse depicts the seal of the city superimposed upon a shield with a flowing scroll below. The shield is flanked by the two dates 1651 and 1951 arranged vertically. Along the edge reads the inscription: THREE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY—NORWALK CONNECTICUT. The distinguished local sculptor, Robert C. Wakeman, prepared the models for this tercentenary medal. RPB

Medal Honoring Lauri Oskar Theodor Tudeer. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 10 (Dec., 1951), pp. 220-221, illus.

This short note gives a brief biography of the distinguished Finnish teacher, librarian and numismatist, Prof. Lauri O. T. Tudeer together with an illustration of a handsome medal issued in his honor. The obverse shows the head of Tudeer f.r. with his name in the exergue; the reverse depicts two uplifted hands, the left grasping a book, the right fingering a coin, with this Latin inscription around the edge: **LIBRORUM ET NUMMORUM AMANTI PIETAS AMICORUM.** HLB

MUGGE, FR. Universitates in nummis, Schau- und Wertmünzen auf die deutschen Universitäten. In: *Der Convent, Akademische Monatsschrift*, Jhg. 3, No. 1 (1952), pp. 17-20, illus.

A brief article on medals and coins, relating to German universities. Seven pieces are illustrated. PB

SZIGETI, I. Körmöcbányán vert magyar emlékérmek adatai. (Notes on Hungarian Commemorative Medals Struck at Kormocbanya.) In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vol. 50-51 (1951-1952), pp. 64-67 (in Hungarian).

The probable identity of the minters obtains special treatment in this article, which completes the list begun last year in this publication. CHN

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Zur Biographie des Durlacher Medailleurs J. M. Bückle. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 9 (1952), pp. 271-272.

Publication of a letter of the engraver Bückle to the marchgrave of Baden of 1784. PB

PAPER MONEY

ATKINSON, HARRY W. Commemorative Banknote of China. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 10 (Oct. 1951), p. 1094, illus.

Illustrates a 20-yuan note of the Central Bank of China, originally issued in 1941 with erroneous mourning colors and suppressed. On the death of President Lin Sen in Chungking (1943) these notes were re-released as commemoratives, most being absorbed in circulation. WB

CROFOOT, H. K. Francis E. Spinner, Banker. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 18, No. 6 (June, 1952), p. 505, illus.

Illustrates a check on the Mohawk Valley Bank with Spinner's signature as cashier of that bank, and quotes excerpts from some of his correspondence relating to the bank. WB

KATEN, FRANK J. Some Continental Currency Counterfeits. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 17, No. 10 (Oct. 1951), pp. 841-844, illus.

Nine counterfeit continental notes are described with their points of difference from genuine notes given in detail. Four of the notes described are illustrated. VLB

PHILPOTT, W. A. Word "Dixie" Derives From Old Bank Note. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 65, No. 5 (May, 1952), pp. 450-452, illus.

The author provides a plausible story that the word "Dixie" derives from the nickname of the \$10 bills issued 1845-65 by the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, in New Orleans. The bills were bilingual and bore prominently on both sides the word *dix* in large type—a virtual trademark of the note, then of the bank, later of the region, especially since the notes of this bank circulated all over the country and never at a discount, which was almost an unheard-of thing. The song, Dixie Land, is cited in evidence; its original (1859) version had *land of the dices* instead of *land of cotton*, and this was everywhere understood to mean New Orleans, where the dices or dix notes circulated freely and at full valuation. The present scarcity of dix notes is attributed to their being hoarded for sentimental reasons. WB

SEALS

TOURNEUR-NICODÈME, MME. M. Les sceaux du duc de Brabant Jean I. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 97 (1951), pp. 121-128, illus.

The seals of Jean I, duke of Brabant, are given in chronological order and are described.

When Jean made his "joyeuse entrée" into Louvain on June 29, 1267, he possessed no seal, and the charter according privileges to the city was signed by his mother. This lack of a seal seems to have been remedied in the same year for in October he used a personal seal to authenticate an agreement with the abbess of the chapter of Nivelles and Arnould de Wesemael concerning the woods and heath of Wambeek.

Jean was legally in possession of Brabant after he did homage to Richard, King of the Romans, in 1268. From that time he made use of a seal depicting an equestrian hunting scene. This seal was also used to confirm an agreement with Louis IX of France when Jean was espoused to his daughter Marguerite. The charter given to Louvain bore the hunting seal as did various other charters of Brabant.

In 1276 Jean joined the army of the King of France. Upon his return in 1277 there appeared a military type of equestrian seal. After the battle of Woeringen in 1288 this seal was remade with slight changes and continued to be used until the death of Jean in 1294. DM

CURRENT PERIODICALS

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION OFFICERS' BULLETIN (Edited by: Col. James W. Curtis, 2nd. Vice-Pres. 515 E. Capitol Ave., Springfield, Illinois). Vol. 1, No. 4 (July 1952).

ARCHIV FÜR ORDENSKUNDE (Redaktion: Dr. Kurt G. Kletmann, Berlin-Charlottenburg 4, Leibnizstr. 48). Jhg. 4, No. 4 (August 1952).

- BERLINER NUMISMATISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT (Herausgegeben i.A. der Numismatischen Gesellschaft zu Berlin e V.). No. 10 (1952).
- BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ D'ETUDE POUR L'HISTOIRE DU PAPIER-MONNAIE. No. 7 (1952).
- BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE NUMISMATIQUE (Cabinet des Médailles de la Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris 2). Vol. 7, No. 8 (Oct. 1952).
- BULLETIN DU CENTRE DE DOCUMENTATION POUR L'ETUDE DU PAPIER-MONNAIE. (J. G. Forien, 18, Rue Paul Déroulède, Bois-Colombes, Seine). No. 4 (1952).
- THE C.N.A. BULLETIN, OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION. Vol. 3, No. 4 (June-July 1952).
- CASA DA MOEDA (Redação e Administração, Praça da República, 173, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil). Vol. 4, No. 22 (July-August, 1950), Vol. 4, No. 23 (Sept.-Oct. 1950).
- "CHANGE" (Administration & Rédaction: 1, rue Delaizement à Neuilly-sur-Seine, France). No. 6 (n.s.), Oct. 1952.
- THE CIRCULATED PROOF (East Bay Coin Club of Oakland, California). Vol. 4, No. 8 (August 1952), Vol. 4, No. 10 (Oct. 1952).
- COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL (654 Madison Ave., New York 21, N. Y.). Vol. 19, No. 4 (July-August 1952).
- THE FARE BOX (P.O. Box 1204, Boston 4, Mass.). Vol. 6, No. 8 (August 1952), Vol. 6, No. 9 (Sept. 1952), Vol. 6, No. 10 (Oct. 1952).
- DER GELDSCHHEIN, MITTEILUNGEN DER ARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT ÖST. PAPIERGELDSAMMLER (Zuschriften an F. Wollmann, Gfornergasse 13, Vienna VI). Vol. 3, No. 7/8 (July-August 1952).
- ITALIA NUMISMATICA (O. Rinaldi, Casteldario, Mantua, Italy). Vol. 3, No. 7-8 (July-August 1952).
- JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF INDIA (Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay 1, India). Vol. 13, Pt. 2 (Dec. 1951).
- THE MEDAL COLLECTOR (Orders and Medals Society of America, 5000 Calif. St., Apt. 301, San Francisco 18, Calif.). Vol. 3, No. 7 (July 1952), Vol. 3, No. 8 (August 1952).
- MITTEILUNGEN DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN NUMISMATISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT (Sekretariat: Wien IV, Schelleingasse 23). Vol. 7, No. 10 (1952).
- NENA-NEWS (The New England Numismatic Association, A. R. Moore, ed., 16 Creeper Hill Rd., N. Grafton, Mass.). Vol. 4, No. 4 (July, 1952), Vol. 4, No. 5 (Sept. 1952).
- NORDISK NUMISMATISK UNIONS MEDLEMSBLAD (Den kgl. Mønt- og Medaillesamling, Nationalmuseet, Copenhagen). No. 6 (August, 1952), No. 7 (Sept. 1952).
- NUMISMA (Dirección: Fábrica nacional de Moneda y Timbre. Museo-Biblioteca, Plaza de Colón, 4). Vol. 2, No. 2 (Jan.-March 1952), Vol. 2, No. 3 (April-June, 1952).
- NUMISMATIC BULLETIN (Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Calif.) Vol. 5, No. 8 (August, 1952), Vol. 5, No. 9 (Sept., 1952), Vol. 5, No. 10 (Oct., 1952).
- THE NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE (c/o The Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, London, W.C.1). 1951 (Parts I and II).
- THE NUMISMATIC CIRCULAR (Spink and Son, Ltd., 5, 6, & 7 King St., St. James's, London S.W.1). Vol. 60, No. 8-9 (Aug.-Sept. 1952), Vol. 60, No. 10 (Oct. 1952).
- THE NUMISMATIC SCRAPBOOK MAGAZINE (7320 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago 31, Ill.) Vol. 18, No. 9 (Sept. 1952), Vol. 18, No. 10 (Oct. 1952).
- NUMISMATISCHES NACHRICHTENBLATT (Dr. K. Kennepohl, Zeppelin-

- strasse 21, Osnabrück, Austria). Vol. 1, No. 7 (Sept. 1952), Vol. 1, No. 8 (Oct. 1952).
- THE NUMISMATIST** (American Numismatic Association, Box 577, Wichita, Kansas). Vol. 65, No. 9 (Sept. 1952), Vol. 65, No. 10 (Oct. 1952).
- RUNDSCHAU DER GELDZEICHENSAMMLER** (Herausgebr.: O. E. Schulze, Göttingen, Neustadt 23). Jahr. 4 (July 1952), Jahr. 4 (August 1952).
- SCHWEIZER MÜNZBLÄTTER** (H. A. Cahn, ed., Blochmonterstrasse 19, Basel, Switzerland). Vol. 3, No. 10 (August 1952).
- SEABY'S COIN AND MEDAL BULLETIN** (65, Great Portland St., London W.1). No. 412 (Sept. 1952), No. 413 (Oct. 1952).

BOOK REVIEW INDEX

- BABELON, J AND J. JACQUIOT.** Histoire de Paris d'après les médailles de la Renaissance au XX^e siècle. Paris, 1951. Rev. by F. Xavier Calicó in *Numisma*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (Jan.-Mar. 1952), pp. 123-124.
- BERGHAUS, P.** Die Münzfunde von Klein-Roscharden. In: *Oldenburger Jahrbuch*, Vol. 51 (1951), p. 196. Rev. in *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 3, No. 10 (August 1952), p. 43.
- BERGHAUS, PETER.** Währungsgrenzen des westfälischen Oberwesergebietes im Spätmittelalter. *Numismatische Studien*, Vol. 1, Hamburg 1951. Rev. by W. Jesse in *Vierteljahrschrift für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte*, Vol. 39 (1952), pp. 165-166.
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- DOROTHEUM (Vienna). Feb. 19-21, 1952, 795 lots, 28 pp., Greek, Roman, Mediaeval, Modern, European, Paper-Money, Decorations, Medals, Tokens. Aug. 26-28, 1952, 881 lots, 28 pp., Greek, Roman, Mediaeval, Modern, European, Foreign, Paper-Money, Decorations, Medals, Tokens.
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- KELLY, J. (Dayton, Ohio). Sept. 5, 1952, 429 lots, 4 pp., Ancient, Foreign, U.S. Oct. 25, 1952, 1194 lots, 12 pp., Greek, Roman, U.S., Foreign.
- NEW NETHERLANDS COIN Co. (New York). Nov. 22, 1952, 903 lots, 41 pp., Ancient, U.S., Foreign, Gold, Paper Money, Tokens, Numismatic Books, Misc.
- RIGGS, L. (Cincinnati, Ohio). Sept. 25, 1952, 792 lots, 23 pp., U.S., Numismatic Books.
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GENERAL

BERGHAUS, PETER. Ein Brief des Magisters Erbstein vom 1. Februar 1832 an Hermann Grote. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 11 (1952), pp. 316-322.

Reproduction of an interesting letter written by Erbstein to Grote. It discusses changes taking place in the taste of coin collectors and in the prices of coins in the early nineteenth century. It also makes mention of Goethe as a coin collector.

BERGHAUS, PETER. Hermann Grote als Sammler und Gelehrter. In: *Hermann Grote 1802-1895, Festschrift aus Anlass der 150. Wiederkehr seines Geburtstages*, Münster (1952), pp. 7-18.

Biography of Hermann Grote, the distinguished German numismatist, who for many years edited numismatic periodicals and was the author of important numismatic monographs. The article discusses in detail some of the letters among Grote's correspondence now at the University Library at Göttingen and reproduces the text of several of the most interesting and typical letters. An appendix lists the names of all the correspondents represented in the collection.

Catalogue. *L'histoire de Paris depuis 2.000 ans. Exposition de Numismatique et de Sigillographie. Juin-juillet MDCCCCL*. Paris, 1950. 2 vols.

Descriptive catalogue of the numismatic exhibition illustrating the history of Paris for the two thousand years of its history, held at Paris from June to July, 1950, under the sponsorship of the Cabinet des Médailles of the Bibliothèque Nationale and the Archives Nationales. The catalogue contains essays on the different sections of the exhibition (Gallic coins of the Parisii, by G. Fabre; Gallo-Roman period and the Emperor Julian, by J. Babelon; French money in the Middle Ages, by J. Lafaurie; administrative organization of Paris mint for seven centuries, by P. Prieur; development of the medal from the Renaissance to the middle of the sixteenth century, by J. Babelon; the medal from the seventeenth century to the present, by J. Jacquot; judiciary institutions as reflected on medals and tokens, by M. Mazard; Paris jetons, by M.

Labouret; Parisian seals, by M. Meurgey de Tupigny. The second volume contains thirty-five plates which illustrate the outstanding specimens on display. RFB

Exposition-Concours de Numismatique. Catalogue avec préface de M. Jean Babelon. Mai-juin MDCCCCLI. Paris, 1951. 191 pp., 15 pls.

Catalogue of the competitive numismatic exhibition organized by the Cabinet des Médailles, the Société Française de Numismatique, and the Musée Monétaire which was held at Paris during the months of May and June, 1951. This compilation contains the articles written by the contributing numismatists in explanation of their exhibits. It consists of sixty-four articles or notes on the wide variety of numismatic subjects shown at this exhibition among which may be mentioned numismatics as an auxiliary to history, numismatics as an auxiliary to economics, numismatics in the history of art, symbolism and realism in numismatics, relations between coin and seals, animals in numismatics, Byzantine influence, the wars of religion, ancient shipping, medals, jetons and seals of hospitals and charitable institutions, mints and counterfeiting. A floor plan of the exhibition has been included. RFB

JESSE, WILHELM. Gerloffs gesellschaftliche Theorie des Geldes. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 11 (1952), pp. 305-311.

The author discusses in detail W. Gerloff's books *Die Entstehung des Geldes* published in 1947 (see *Num. Lit.*, No. 9, 1949, p. 302) and *Geld und Gesellschaft* which appeared in 1952. FB

LANGE, KURT. Die Photographie im Dienste der Münzforschung. In: *Photographie und Forschung*, Vol. 5 (1952), pp. 33-40, illus.

The author, a famous photographer, discusses in detail the technique of coin photography. The article is illustrated with eleven excellent enlarged reproductions of ancient and mediaeval coins. FB

VEGUÉ LLIGONA, PEDRO. El Monetario del Museo de Granollers. In: *Ampurias*, Vol. 13 (1951), pp. 198-202, illus.

The coin collection of the Museum of Granollers gives an excellent idea of the evolution of money. The medals, however, have little importance, with one exception, a bronze copy made toward the beginning of the sixteenth century of the famous medal of Heraclius, whose original belonged to the Duke of Berry and, in the opinion of the author, was made in the orient, perhaps in Constantinople. KS

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Sportdarstellungen auf Münzen und Medaillen. In: *Sport, Gesundheit, Erholung* (1952), pp. 16-18.

An account of athletic representations on coins and medals from ancient to modern times. FB

ANCIENT

BELTRAN, ANTONIO. Sobre algunas monedas bilingües, romanas, del municipio de Ampurias. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (Apr.-June, 1952), pp. 19-23, illus.

A bronze as of Emporion with a five letter inscription on the reverse is studied in detail. The first three letters of the Latin inscription are in Latin and the last two in Iberian characters. The piece not only proves the existence of a series but also forms the basis of a system for the production of evidence for the Iberian alphabet and affords one of the most dependable chronological dates (c. 45 B.C.) for the end of the Iberian coinages. **KS**

BELTRAN, ANTONIO. Sobre las antiguas monedas latinas de Hispania y especialmente de Carthago-Nova. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (Jan.-Mar., 1952), pp. 9-40, 4 pls.

The author deals with that section of Michael Grant's *From Imperium to Auctoritas* which is concerned with the coinage of Carthago-Nova and rejects Grant's theories as inapplicable in the attribution of certain coins which do not bear the name of the mint which emitted them. **KS**

BLANCHET, ADRIEN. Réflexions sur les Monnaies Gauloises. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Series 5, Vol. 13 (1951), pp. 21-34.

Under the rubric "Philosophy of Numismatics," M. Blanchet has set down some disconnected reflections on historical factors influencing Gallic coinage. Although it would be impossible to summarize the diverse subjects discussed here, one theme unites them: the difficulties and problems awaiting the scholar who attempts to attribute, date and otherwise explain the Gallic coinages. Macedonian and Roman influences appearing on Gallic coins may be of some help to the scholar. The significance of some Gallic coin types is probably to be found in Gallic religious usage. Most strongly stressed, however, among the influences on the coinages, are the commercial relations that existed between the different Gallic tribes and with peoples outside of Gaul. A final complicating factor may be found in the numerous Gallic leagues or confederations, which increase still further the uncertainty of attribution. M. Blanchet's remarks, many of them general in character, are of value as guides to the dangers as well as to the most fruitful and necessary directions of inquiry in Gallic numismatics. **RLB**

DURAN, RAFAEL. Breves consideraciones sobre los troqueles romanos del Museo de Valencia de Don Juan. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (Jan.-Mar., 1952), pp. 111-116, illus.

In 1895 five dies and five coining tools were discovered one kilometer to the south of ancient Calagurris and are now in the possession of the

Museo de Valencia de Don Juan. These objects are here published with detailed commentary. They were used in the year 2 A.D. and are made from an alloy of copper and tin. **KS**

GANS, EDWARD. A Vindication of the "Barbarians." In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 6 (June, 1951), pp. 612-616, illus.

It is unfair to describe all Celtic issues as barbaric imitations. While the barbarian die cutter usually derived his types from coins circulating in neighboring Greek lands, he consciously adapted the prototypes and in so doing, produced a distinctive coinage. This is noteworthy for its amazing variety of designs which stress the filling in of empty space with adornments and arabesques in a manner reminding one of the later technique of Moslem art. It is interesting to find that contemporary artists have, knowingly or unknowingly, been influenced by Celtic coin representations as is apparent from illustrations of individual pieces and details from the works of Picasso and Masson. **MT**

GERASSIMOV, THEODORE. Olovena tezhest ot apoloniia na cherio more. (Un Poids d'Apollonie Pontique). 3 pp., illus. In: *Bulletin du Musée National de Bourgos*, I (1950), pp. 35-37.

This lead weight, now in the Sofia Museum, is the first known of Apollonia Pontica. On the obverse is the anchor device of the city with the letters ΑΠΟΛ. The weight, 110 grams, represents a quarter mina. **MT**

GIL FARRÉS, OCTAVIO. La Ceca de la Colonia Caesarea Augusta. In: *Ampurias*, Vol. 13 (1951), pp. 65-111, 16 pls.

The mint of this colony, which was founded in 25 B.C., struck coins during the reigns of Augustus, Tiberius and Caligula. A study of the emissions of the various duumviri, the weights, values and alloys is presented in conjunction with numerous plates. **KS**

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Hallazgos Monetarios (VI). In: *Ampurias*, Vol. 13 (1951), pp. 203-255.

The article is concerned with the following subjects: Spanish mints using the Punic alphabet, Iberian drachmae, Iberian boustrophedon writing, the Hellenism of Iberian coinage and the names of monetary magistrates, the coinage of Iltirta, the meaning of Iberian place names on coins, the names Untikesken and Nerbonken, the localization of Kelin, of Ilketin and of Lauro, corrections in the identification of the Iberian mints of Arceturgi and Ontikes, the art of the coins of Sáitabi and the evolution of the name of that city, the circulation of the uncial as in Spain, the Hispano-Roman mint of Augustus with coins having no inscription on the reverse, and finally a description of various finds of coins. **KS**

MONTEVERDE, J. L. El "Crysaor," también en lauro. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (Jan.-March, 1952), pp. 41-42, illus.

The author publishes an Iberian semis of the town of Lauro which has as its reverse type a running horse with a head similar to the type found on the semis of Cose. KS

GREEK

BABELON, JEAN. Protésilus à Scioné. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Series 5, Vol. 13 (1951), pp. 1-11, 1 pl.

After a brief discussion of representations of legendary heroes on Greek coins, this article describes an extremely rare tetradrachm from Skione, recently acquired by the Cabinet de France: On the obverse, a helmeted head, and around the rim of the helmet, the retrograde legend ΠΡΟΤΕΣΙΛΑΑΣ; on the reverse, the prow of a ship and the legend ΣΚΙΟ. The coin can be placed a little after 480 B.C. M. Babelon discusses in detail the two conflicting legends embodied in this coin. First, it had been prophesied that the first of the Greek warriors sailing against Troy who set foot on Trojan soil would be killed; Protesilaus was the victim of this prophecy. And second, Protesilaus was the founder of Skione. Passages from ancient authors referring to Protesilaus are discussed, as is the appearance of the two Protesilaus myths in other art works (a vase, two cameos, a Theban coin and a coin of Commodus). RLB

CAVAIGNAC, EUGENE. A propos des Monnaies de Tryphon. L'Ambassade de Scipion Emilien. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Series 5, Vol. 13 (1951), pp. 131-138.

This articles sketches the complex chronology of Tryphon's usurpation in Syria (142-139 B.C.). As well as the more usual evidence for the historical events of this period, a fragment of Diodorus Siculus' is discussed in some detail to show the role of Scipio Aemilianus in these events. Despite the title of this article, the relationship between this discussion and the coinage of Tryphon is tenuous; M. Cavaignac concludes by suggesting only that the traditional dates for Tryphon's coinage should be retained. RLB

EBNER, PIETRO. Monete veline col pentagono stellato ed eterie pitagoriche. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vol. 36 (1951), pp. 3-29, illus.

The acquisition of a didrachm of Velia, bearing a so-called pentagram in the field above the lion on the reverse, inspired the author in an attempt to determine the significance of this not uncommon symbol. It is to be found on issues of cities from Asia Minor to Italy, widely scattered and having no apparent connection. The use of the symbol, however, was coincidental with the diffusion of Pythagorean doctrine throughout the Mediterranean world. Analysis of the figure demonstrates its connection with Pythagorean theories. Of particular interest is the fact that it is never drawn with the geometrical precision of which the engraver must surely have been capable, and one can thus infer that

the irregularity is an important factor. The symbol was drawn freehand, with a continuous motion, as the engraver followed a familiar ritual, giving a countersign. Presumably, a Pythagorean *hetaeria* existed in the localities upon whose coins the symbol is found. SEF

FEUARDENT, ROBERT. *Le Silphion*. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Series 5, Vol. 13 (1951), pp. 13-18.

This article is the continuation of an earlier article (*Rev. Num.*, Vol. 10), which stated that the silphion was a monoecious plant. Relying on the testimony of Pliny and Theophrastus, and examining the representations of the silphion on the coins of Cyrenaica, M. Feuardent has described in minute detail the physical characteristics of this much-prized plant, which became extinct in the time of Nero. RLB

ROMAN

LA BAUME, PETER. *Antike Münzen im Hamburger Staatsgebiet*. In: *Hamburg*, Vol. 8 (1952), pp. 174-180.

Catalogue of thirteen ancient coins, of which 10 were bronze Roman and 2 gold Roman (Arcadius), found in the district of Hamburg. The author discusses the question of how trade could have carried the coins to the Hamburg district. PB

NASCIA, G. *Periodo di storia Sarda desunto da due monete dell'epoca*. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 2, No. 11-12 (Nov.-Dec., 1951), p. 80, illus.

A coin issued on the Island of Sardinia during the period of Roman occupation following the expulsion of the Carthaginians, with a head of Mercury on the obverse, a prow and the legend ROMA on the reverse, is described and illustrated. A letter on the reverse, which has been read as M, is certainly MA in monogram on the specimen from the author's collection. It presumably refers to A. Cornelius Mammula, *propraetor* in 217-216 B.C., who had to issue money to pay his troops. The natives were encouraged by the Carthaginians to revolt against the Romans, and another coin, possibly issued by the leader of this revolt, with head of a youth on the obverse, a bull to right, an ear of corn, and a Punic letter on the reverse, is also described and illustrated. SEF

SCHWARTZ, JACQUES. *Note sur le Monnayage sénatorial entre 37 et 42 P. C.* In: *Revue Numismatique*, Series 5, Vol. 13 (1951), pp. 37-41.

Mattingly dated a coin struck under Caligula, showing Agrippa on the obverse and Neptune on the reverse, in Caligula's first year; in fact, it may have been issued at any time between 37 and the autumn of 39 A.D. Another correction made by this article concerns Claudius' overstrikes on certain coins of Caligula: It is suggested that *TR POT III* on the Caligula coin should be read as *TR POT IIII*, but that the re-

stored PP, once supposed to have been overstruck in Claudius' second year (since he only became *Pater patriae* in 42), should be omitted from the reading. M. Schwartz' thesis thus is that certain coins of Caligula's which had not as yet been issued at the time of his death, were hastily overstruck or countermarked by Claudius for his donatives. Because of the *damnatio memoriae*, Caligula's coins could not be used unaltered. RLB

TAEGER, FRITZ. *Galeria Eutropia?* In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 11 (1952), p. 312.

A *Galeria Eutropia antoninianus* of doubtful authenticity is discussed. Hitherto coins of this empress have been unknown. PB

BYZANTINE

GERASSIMOV, T. *Monnaies inédites de Paleologues*. In: *Musée National Bulgare, Fouilles et Recherches*, IV (1950), pp. 23-44, illus. In Bulgarian with French summary.

Nine Byzantine coins of unusual type are described and discussed (silver and bronze of Andronicus II, bronze of Andronicus II and Andronicus III, silver and bronze of Andronicus III, gold of Andronicus III, Anna, and John V, and bronze of Manuel II).

LAURENT, V. *Les Monnaies Tricéphales de Jean II Comnène*. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Series 5, Vol. 13 (1951), pp. 97-108, 1 pl.

Although Byzantine coins whose types show three persons were issued as early as Heraclius, the adjective "three-headed" (*τρικέφαλος*) was not applied to them before the twelfth century. Using as part of his evidence a twelfth-century manuscript which records a sale and mentions the price, M. Laurent discusses and estimates the relative value of three tricephalic types (the Virgin, St. George, and St. Constantine). The manuscript also mentions the name (Constantine) of a hitherto unknown Duke of Cyprus, who as yet cannot be further identified. RLB

MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN

BAUMGARTEN, EGON. *Die Frühzeit der Friesacher Pfennige*. In: *Carinthia I, Geschichtliche und volkskundliche Beiträge zur Heimatkunde Kärntens*, Vol. 142 (1952), pp. 256-286, 4 pls., table.

The most important mint of the archbishops of Salzburg during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries was Friesach, where a special coin type was issued. Luschin von Ebengreuth published this series (1911-1925) but the discovery of recent coin hoards make revision necessary. This article discusses and catalogues the earliest Frisian series (ca. 1125-1180), using data from recent finds, particularly from the Dürnstein hoard of 1935. The contemporary imitations struck at Friaul and St. Veit are

also covered. All types are illustrated on the plates and a chronological table is provided. PB

BLANCHET, ADRIEN. Souvenirs numismatiques des fiançailles de Louis XV et de l'Infante d'Espagne. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Series 5, Vol. 13 (1951), pp. 141-144.

Although still children, Louis XV of France and the Infanta of Spain were betrothed in 1721. Several commemorative pieces were planned or struck in honor of the event. A medal was planned with the legend *FELIX ADVENTUS LUTETIAE*. Another medal was struck showing Hymen bringing the Infanta to France and bearing the legend *PIGNUS TRANQUILLITATIS PUBLICAE*, MDCCXXI; still another shows the Infanta's entry into Paris. M. Blanchet has also quoted a contemporary account describing a commemorative medal (now classed as a *jeton*): The obverse shows the royal couple, with the legend *LUDOVICI MAGNI PRONEPOTES* in the exergue, while the reverse shows a tree and a vine, with the legend *IN PUBLICA COMMODA CRESCENT*. The reverse type and legend represented one of the decorations at a festival in honor of the engagement. RLB

BOVI, GIOVANNI. I Mezzi carlini e le cinquine di Napoli degli anni 1582-1583. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vol. 36 (1951), pp. 57-67, illus.

Transcriptions of state archives relating to the issue of "mezzi carlini" and "cinquine" at Naples in 1582 and 1583, with commentary and rectification of errors in earlier readings. SEF

STUMM, GUSTAV BRAUN VON. Eine Demonstrationsmünze Erzbischof Johannis I. von Trier. In: *Trierer Zeitschrift für Geschichte und Kunst des Trierer Landes und seiner Nachbargebiete*, Vol. 20 (1951), pp. 155-165, pl.

Discussion of a penny of Archbishop Johann of Trier (1189-1212) with types which have not been satisfactorily explained. It bears the archbishop's bust on the obverse and a lion on the reverse. The author deals with the biography of Johann, who constantly shifted his allegiance between the Guelphs (Emperor Otto IV) and the Ghibellines (King Philip). He concludes that this coin may have been struck in 1202 to demonstrate Johann's loyalty to King Philip. PB

GILIBERTI, LUIGI. I 'coronati' di Ferrante I d'Aragona re di Napoli. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vol. 36 (1951), pp. 31-52, illus.

A discussion of the monetary issues of Ferrante I of Aragon, King of Naples, and the light they throw on the economic and political history of his reign. The oft-repeated assertion of earlier historians that Ferrante sacked the Sanctuary of St. Michael on Mount Gargano and carried off the silver statue of the Saint and other silver offerings to use for striking coins is disproved. SEF

GUERRINI, FEDERICO. Un 'cavallo' inedito di Ferdinando II d'Aragona? In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vol. 36 (1951), pp. 53-56, illus.

A unique "cavallo" struck in the mint at Brindisi during the reign of a Ferdinando of Aragon, according to the obverse legend, differs considerably in detail from those issued for Ferdinando I. Especially noteworthy is the portrait which is of a much younger man. The author would attribute this piece to Ferdinando II. SEF

HAVERNICK, W. Lüneburg im 11. und 12. Jahrhundert, Ein Ausblick auf Forschungsmöglichkeiten. In: *Lüneburger Blätter*, 1952, pp. 97-98.

Abstract of an address delivered before the Museumsverein für das Fürstentum Lüneburg in which the history of the Lüneburg and Bardowick mints is discussed. The author demonstrates how numismatic sources, especially hoards, may provide important data in the study of economic history. PB

HOLZMAIR, EDUARD. Ein Münzfund in Weissbriach, pol. Bez. Hermagor. In: *Carinthia I, Geschichtliche und volkskundliche Beiträge zur Heimatkunde Kärntens*, Vol. 142 (1952), pp. 394-395.

Description of a hoard (buried about 1797 and discovered 1950) containing four Hungarian gold coins and 288 silver coins, chiefly of Austrian and German mints. PB

JAMMER, VERA. Zum Bonner Denarfund von 1890, vergraben um 1040. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 11 (1952), pp. 312-316.

A hoard of German silver coins, buried about 1040, was found at Bonn in 1890. The author describes 164 coins which had not been described in the original publication of the find in 1891. Of these 144 pieces are of the mint of Köln. Other mints represented are: Andernach, Dortmund, Metz, Worms, and some uncertain mints in the Rhineland and Lorraine. PB

KELLER, ARNOLD. Ein numismatisches Märchen. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 11 (1952), pp. 322-324.

Discussion of some modern counterstamps on German coins (MARK with 100000, 500000, 1000000, BILLION, TRILLION) which the author concludes to be modern forgeries. PB

KELLNER, HANS JÖRG. Geschichte der Münzstätte Landshut. In: *Verhandlungen des historischen Vereins für Niederbayern*, Vol. 78 (1952), pp. 82-93, 3 pls.

During the period 1253-1479 the Dukes of Bavaria maintained a mint at Landshut in competition with the mint of the Archbishops of Regensburg at Regensburg. The author gives a numismatic history of Landshut based on mediaeval documentary sources and pertinent hoards. He gives a chronological order for the Landshut coins (all "Pfennige" of base metal). All types are illustrated. PB

KELLNER, HANS JÖRG. Der Schatzfund von Heudorf. In: *Jahrbuch des Historischen Vereins Dillingen an der Donau*, Vol. 53 (1951), pp. 84-92, map.

Description and listing of a hoard of 543 silver coins (buried about 1632) discovered in 1951 in a forest near Heudorf (Bavaria). It contained thirteen thalers and 530 small denominations, principally from South Germany. The map shows the mint distribution of the coins found. PB

KENNEPOHL, KARL. Drei unbekannte westfälische Mittelaltermünzen. In: Hermann Grote 1802-1895, *Festschrift aus Anlass der 150. Wiederkehr seines Geburtstages* (Münster, 1952), pp. 31-33, pl.

Description of three hitherto unpublished thirteenth century silver coins struck at the mints of Warburg, Wiedenbrück and Büren. PB

KIETLINSKA, ALINA. Materiały z Cieszyńska, Złota moneta celtycka z Cieszyńska. In: *Sprawozdania P. M. A.*, Vol. 4 (1951), pp. 121-123, illus. English summary.

Description and illustration of a gold "shell"-type Celtic coin found at Cieszyn (Teschen), Poland. PB

KOCH, BERNHARD. Der Münzfund von St. Veit an der Glan. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte des mittelalterlichen Geldumlaufes in Kärnten. In: *Carinthia I, Geschichtliche und volkskundliche Beiträge zur Heimatkunde Kärntens*, Vol. 142 (1952), pp. 290-295.

In 1949 a hoard of mediaeval silver coins (buried about 1426) was discovered at St. Veit in Austria. The contents of the hoard, principally coins of Austria and Bavaria, are listed and described. With the use of contemporary documents and other mediaeval hoards found in Carinthia, the author gives a survey of the mediaeval currency of Carinthia. PB

KOCH, BERNHARD. Zur Geschichte der Friesacher Münzstätte. In: *Mitteilungen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung*, Vol. 60 (1952), pp. 140-142.

An account of three moneyers at the Friesach mint during the years 1170-1208, information about whom is drawn from contemporary documents. PB

KOCH, BERNHARD & GOTBERT MORO. Ein Münzfund in St. Leonhard, Gd. Tauchendorf, BH. St. Veit, Kärnten. In: *Carinthia I, Geschichtliche und volkskundliche Beiträge zur Heimatkunde Kärntens*, Vol. 142 (1952), pp. 290-295.

Description of a hoard (buried after 1646) discovered in 1949, which contained four gold coins of the Netherlands and 125 silver coins (chiefly of Venice and other Italian mints, otherwise of Salzburg and Hungary). PB

KRUSY, HANS. Heinrich Langenbeck, ein Zeitgenosse Hermann Grotes. In: Hermann Grote 1802-1895, *Festschrift aus Anlass der 150. Wiederkehr seines Geburtstages*, Münster (1952), pp. 19-27.

Krusey discusses the correspondence of Hermann Grote (1802-95) with Heinrich Langenbeck (1817-96) about a numismatic history of Waldeck they were planning to prepare. The correspondence is dated in 1865-66. Three fourteenth and fifteenth century hoards which Langenbeck had studied and catalogued are listed in an appendix. PB

STENBERGER, MARTEN. Vikingatidens smykkebrakteater. In: *Fornvännen*, Vol. 46 (1951), pp. 66-90, illus.

Account of nine silver jewelry bracteates of the Viking period found on the Island of Gotland. Only two were in good condition, one from Lilla Valle in Rute and the other from Digrans in Sundre. In the opinion of the author these bracteates came to Gotland in the flood of German coins which was at its peak in the eleventh century. RPB

STUMM, GUSTAV BRAUN VON. L'Origine de la Fleur de Lis des Rois de France du Point de Vue Numismatique. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Series 5, Vol. 13 (1951), pp. 43-57, 2 pls.

In the Middle Ages, the fleur de lis (a stylized representation of a stemless lily) was a symbol of purity and virginity, and was consequently associated with the Virgin Mary. Even before 1000 A.D., the episcopal coins of bishops whose cathedrals were dedicated to the Virgin show the fleur de lis. A seal of Notre Dame in Paris (1146) shows Mary with a fleur de lis in her hand, and wearing a crown of lilies, with a lily under her feet. In the twelfth century the fleur de lis became a crusader's symbol. In the early twelfth century the fleur de lis appeared on the deniers of Louis VI in a form which suggests that it was borrowed from the coins of the archbishops of Reims. The fleur de lis on the royal coinage and coat of arms (as elsewhere) should be considered a religious symbol, rather than a simple ornament; in this way, it emphasized the sacred and priestly character of the French kings. And by the beginning of the reign of Philip II Augustus (1180), at the latest, it had in fact become the official emblem of the French royal house. RLB

SYDOW, JURGEN. Anregungen und Probleme der Münzepigraphik. In: *Historisches Jahrbuch*, Vol. 71 (1952), pp. 259-267.

A detailed discussion of the problems met in numismatic epigraphy with particular attention to the chronological problems. The article shows how exact data may be obtained from the scientific use of numismatic epigraphy. PB

WEWELER, PAUL. Seltene und unbekannte lippische Münzen meiner Sammlung. In: *Hermann Grote 1802-1895, Festschrift aus Anlass der 150. Wiederkehr seines Geburtstages* (Münster, 1952), pp. 28-30, pl.

A careful description and discussion of thirteen rare mediaeval and modern Lippe coins in the author's collection, some of which had not been published hitherto. All are illustrated. PB

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Die Anfänge des landesherrlichen Münzwesens der Markgrafen von Baden. Karlsruhe, B. C. Braun, 1949. In: *Zeitschrift für die Geschichte des Oberrheins*, Vol. 97, pp. 56-177, 3 pls.

There is no documentary evidence of the manner in which the margraves of Baden obtained their coinage right nor is it certain when they first exercised it. The first coins that can with certainty be attributed to

them were hellers struck about 1383 to 1385 under margrave **Bernhard I** (1372-1431).

In the fifteenth century coinage treaties were concluded first in 1409 with the Elector Palatine and the Bishop of Speyer, later in 1475 and 1479 with the Dukes of Württemberg. This latter treaty led to a joint coinage at Tübingen in Württemberg but otherwise the mints of the margraves were at Pforzheim and Baden.

The earlier coins were pfennigs, heller and kreuzers, but under margrave Christopher I (1475-1515) larger coins both in silver and gold were coined.

Wielandt treats in detail the early developments which led to the first coinage pointing out the coins struck previously by other branches of the House of Zähringen. All existing coins of the margraves of Baden to and through the reign of Christopher I are described. Many are illustrated on three plates. The historic developments are given in considerable detail as well as the various coinage standards used by the margraves alone together with their treaties with others. The full text of these treaties and other important documents is given in full in an appendix. A table lists the weight and fineness of the Baden coins between 1409 and 1509. HJE

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Der Falke auf deutschen Mittelaltermünzen. In: *Deutscher Falkenorden, Zeitschrift für Falknerei, Greifvogelkunde und Greifvogelschutz*, Vol. 1/2, Heft 1/2 (1952-53), pp. 15-19, illus.

Discussion of German mediaeval coins with the representation of a falcon as a type. Nine coins are illustrated with enlarged photographs.

PB

GREAT BRITAIN

DOLLEY, R. H. Haselbury Plucknett Treasure Trove. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 11 (1951), pp. 134-135.

On July 23, 1951, while in the process of cleaning out an old well at the Old House, Haselbury Plucknett near Yeovil, Somerset, two workmen discovered 277 nineteenth and early twentieth century British imperial gold sovereigns and half sovereigns. The find was declared treasure trove and submitted to the British Museum for examination. The earliest coin was a sovereign of George IV dated 1830, and the latest a half sovereign of George V dated 1913. The coins were in good to mint condition. The date of deposit (after 1913) suggests a World War I hoard. The coins may represent family savings spread over two generations. The pieces are listed by mint, ruler, and date. RPB

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. El hallazgo de "Pennies" ingleses en Roncesvalles. In: *Principe de Viana*, Vol. 11 (1950), pp. 201-210, 2 pls.

Six silver pennies of Ethelred II (978-1013) of England and a ninth century copper styka are published. These coins were found in the soil which covered eleven skeletons buried beneath the ruins of the mediaeval chapel at Ibañeta. The remains were those of men of rank who were laymen and whose ages were between thirty and fifty years, with the exception of one who was older. It is probable that they were warriors.

KS

STEVENSON, ROBERT B. K. The Iona Hoard of Anglo-Saxon Coins. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 11 (1951), pp. 68-90, illus., pls. XI-XII.

On August 11, 1950, while workmen on the Island of Iona were digging a ditch about twenty feet south of one of the ancient abbey's walls, they found a cluster of Anglo-Saxon pennies about twenty-one inches below the surface of the ground. The find was declared treasure trove, cleaned, examined, and placed in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland. The coins were about 350 in number, from the reign of Athelstan (925-939) to the early part of the reign of Ethelred the Redeless. Thirteen are from the York Vikings and three from Normandy. Over 200 represent Edgar and only six Ethelred, a proportion, the author points out, in strong contrast to that found in the *Danegeld* hoards of Scandinavia. The hoard has provided one entirely new coin type, an ornamental double-volute design for Edgar by Byrhtmoth, who turns out to be a new moneyer. This new type is well illustrated on plate XI, 1.

The coins have been listed according to B.M.C. type. The numbers are summarized in a statistical table which shows also the other tenth and eleventh century hoards in Scotland. For reference purposes a table of seventh to ninth century hoards in Scotland has been added. The article also contains a list of the coins illustrated on the plates.

RPB

THEOBALD, ORMOND, E. C. *A Short Numismatic History of King Charles the First 1625-1647. A Talk given to the London Numismatic Club in February 1948.* London, [1948]. 16 pp.

This booklet covers in brief all the known mints of Charles I, and those mints whose attributions await confirmation by possible new discoveries in manuscripts, books, or from the coins themselves. It introduces and discusses in some detail the engravers and mint masters Thomas Bushell, Nicholas Briot, Sir Richard Vyvyan, Thomas Rawlins, and Sir William Parkhurst, all of whom were responsible for the engraving and striking of some of the finest coins in British numismatic history. The Irish and Scottish coins of Charles I are not included. The first part treats in detail the regular coinage, and the various mints at which the coins were struck. The second part takes up and studies in brief the interesting siege pieces struck at Carlisle, Colchester, and Scarborough Castles.

RPB

LATIN AMERICA

BELTRAN MARTINEZ, ANTONIO. Nota sobre algunas monedas de Mendoza de los años 1522-1524. In: *Revista Ampurias*, Vol. 13 (1951), pp. 153-161, illus.

The author refers to "Monedas de Mendoza" in *Museum Notes II* in interpreting the monogram of certain cob half-reales as *PMI*, Pedro Molina having been the governor of Mendoza when the cob coinage was struck, rather than *PVM* (Provincia de Mendoza) or *PHILIPPVS*. Campaner had read *PALMAS*, attributing the issue to the Canary Islands; Pedrals, to Palmas in Nueva Granada. Likewise, the initials *PM* and *PV* found on the pieces of 1, 2, and 4 reales refer to the governor and the secretary overseeing the issue, and are not to be considered an abbreviated legend. The initials on the coinage of La Rioja are similarly to be explained, although the officials cannot be identified. The author questions attribution of any coins to Tucumán, two pieces having been so named in *Museum Notes*.
TVB

PHILIPPINES

BANTUG, J. P. *Monetario de las Islas Filipinas durante el Regimen Español*. Manila, Philippine Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, 1951. 30 pp., illus. (Philippine Numismatic Monographs 8.)

A brief survey of the money of the Philippines from earliest times until 1898. An appendix quotes the Spanish orders establishing the Manila Mint and regulating counterstamping. Photographs of the important pieces discussed, not illustrative of detail.
TVB

ISLAMIC

BALOG, PAUL. *Études Numismatiques de l'Égypte Musulmane, II: La trouvaille du Fayoum: dirhems Ayoubites, du premier Mamelouk Aybek et d'imitation arabe des Croisés*. In: *Bulletin de l'Institut d'Égypte*, Vol. 34 (1951-52), pp. 17-55, 14 pls.

Dr. Balog continues his study of Islamic numismatic material from Egypt with a meticulous analysis of 346 dirhems from a hoard found in the Fayoum in 1950. Reportedly this hoard contained as many as 5000 pieces but the majority were melted down or scattered. To judge by the coins which Dr. Balog was able to recover, the hoard was buried about 655 A.H., and while the material is homogeneous (ca. 622-655 A.H.) it comprises several elements: issues of the Ayyūbids, of the first Mamlūk ruler, and of the Crusaders. The types are accurately and systematically described, the weight of each coin is given, and the plates are excellent.

Among the Ayyūbid coins there are a number of rare and unpublished types, from which Dr. Balog has extracted the maximum possible his-

torical information. But probably the most interesting section of the study is his analysis of the Crusader coins, numbering 50 specimens of several different types, of which two are a new and important discovery. The familiar dirhems of Acre ('Akkā) bearing Christian legends in Arabic character and dated 1251 in the Christian era are subdivided into four types: large cross, smaller cross, cross disguised as part of the legend, and cross eliminated. The latter two types are interpreted as representing an effort on the part of the Frankish die-engravers to avoid objections on the part of the Muslims and thus to facilitate their free acceptance of the Christian dirhems in trade. A further step in this direction is reflected in two final types: (a) dirhems ostensibly struck in Damascus in the name of the Ayyūbid Ṣāliḥ Ismā'īl, but dates 1253 in the Christian era; and (b) dirhems with the names of the Caliph al-Mustanṣir and of Ṣāliḥ Ismā'īl, but bearing dates in the Hijrah era after al-Mustanṣir's death and after Ṣāliḥ Ismā'īl had lost Damascus to Ṣāliḥ Ayyūb. Both these types lack the words of the Prophetic Mission, which might be assumed to be distasteful to the Christians. Dr. Balog suggests that these issues may well have been struck at Venice or elsewhere in the Christian Mediterranean. The entire article is an important contribution to our knowledge of the numismatics of an interesting period of Islamic-Christian relations. CCM

MATSON, F. R. The Arabs Weighed with Glass 1200 Years Ago. In: *Mineral Industries* (The Pennsylvania State College), Vol. 22, No. 1 (Oct. 1952), pp. 1, 3-4, illus.

A brief introductory account of the use of glass weights in eighth century Egypt, with particular emphasis on manufacturing technique and the composition of the glass. CCM

SPULER, BERTOLD. *Iran in Früh-Islamischer Zeit* (Wiesbaden, 1952), 656 pp., 3 maps.

This important work on the political and social history of Iran in the period between the Arab conquest and the arrival of the Seljuqs in the mid-eleventh century contains brief but competent chapters on the coinage and on weights and measures ("Münzprägung," p. 411-422; "Masse und Gewichte," pp. 423-426). The author, an outstanding authority on mediaeval Persia, has recognized the importance of the coins as historical source material and has assembled in these few pages a body of evidence drawn from the principal numismatic source books to illustrate the development of the coinage and the activity of the wide-spread mints.

The treatment of the Arab-Sasanian coinage would have been more authoritative if the author had had access to John Walker's definitive catalogue. Although, as Spuler remarks, earlier writers had already provided us with descriptions of a large number of coins of this type, many of the old conclusions are now outdated, and Walker's contributions to

chronology, mint-identification, etc., are indispensable to our interpretation of the coinage in this early period. By and large the author's listings of the later Umayyad silver and the 'Abbāsid gold and silver strikings (pp. 415, 418-419) give a reliable picture of the distribution and activity of the mints, but naturally many dates not given here can be added by reference to scattered and obscure numismatic publications readily accessible only to the specialist. So also with respect to mints issuing copper coins (pp. 416 and 419), the names of a number of other towns should be included. However, as a succinct survey of numismatics and metrology within the framework of a broad and comprehensive treatment of Persian society in the period under consideration, these chapters are excellent. For the details the student will of course have to turn to more specialized works, the most important of which are listed in Spuler's extensive critical apparatus. The work as a whole is an impressive scholarly product and should be in the library of every scholar concerned with the broader aspects of Islamic culture. **GCM**

FAR EAST

BROWN, DELMER M. *Money Economy in Medieval Japan, a Study of the Use of Coins.* New Haven, Conn., Far Eastern Association, 1951. 128 pp. \$2.50.

This, the first volume of a projected Monograph Series of the Far Eastern Association, is a scholarly study of the transformation of the economy of Japan from a barter basis to one based on the use of gold, silver and copper coins. It commences with a summary of the early use of Chinese and Japanese coins during the periods of the T'ang and Sung dynasties, continues through the fourteenth to sixteenth centuries, when the coins in circulation in Japan were largely drawn from Chinese sources, describes the several trade arrangements which facilitated the export of crude monetary metals to China and the importation of coins into Japan from China. A considerable use has been made of both Chinese and Japanese documents in this study, and Chinese characters are used in the text whenever applicable for the understanding of the references. While it is approached primarily from an economic viewpoint, it gives considerable data which will interest the numismatist. **HFB**

INDIA

BANERJI, A. Some Interesting Seals from Nalanda. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 176-182, pl.

By means of evidence presented by several seals as well as archaeological findings from Nālanda, the author attempts to locate a subdivision of ancient Magadha known as Kṛmilā-viṣaya. He also discusses at length the two figures on a seal from Rājgīr which he identifies with Maṇi-nāga

and Svastika-nāga, twin deities mentioned in the Mahābhārata as worshipped by the people of Rājgir during periods of drought. WHM

BANERJI, J. N. The "King to R." Variety (?) of the "Standard" Type Coins of Samudragupta. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 116-117, pl.

The author draws attention to an early article by Vincent A. Smith in which are described four varieties of the 'Standard type' coins of Samudragupta. The second of these four varieties which shows the King standing to the right, was based on a coin described by H. H. Wilson many years previously in *Asiatic Researches*. The drawing of Wilson's coin, through some fault of reproduction, shows everything reversed, which fact Smith must have realized when he omitted this variety from his later account of this coin-type in his *Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta*. WHM

DIKSHIT, M. G. A New Zodiacal Muhar of Jahangir. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 157-160, pl.

According to the author, the gold muhur of Jahāngir published here bears a date (1033 A.H.) not represented on previously published Mughal coins. Appended are summary statements by several Indian numismatists questioning the genuineness of the coin with the author's counter arguments. WHM

GUPTA, P. L. Some Observations on the Punch-Marked Coins based on the Study of Taxila Hoard of 1924. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 136-150.

This article is a continuation of the author's previous study of the punch-marked coins of the Taxila hoard of 1924 (*J. N. S. I.*, XI, pp. 114-146). The significance of the symbols on both the obverse and reverse of the coins is studied and the opinions of various scholars considered. The conclusions reached by the author are listed in summary form at the end of the article. In addition to this study of the meaning of the symbols, a comparison of the composition of the Taxila hoard with that of the Patraha and Rairh hoards is presented in order to determine the area of currency of the coin-types contained in them. The comparison shows that the coinage of the later pre-Mauryan period was a universal one, apparently issued by a central authority. WHM

KATARE, S. L. A New Coin of the Śātavāhana Śrī Śāta Śātakarni. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 94-97, pl.

In addition to publishing a new variety of coin belonging to a certain Śrī Śāta of the Śātavāhana dynasty, the author discusses all the published coins of this ruler and some others of the same dynasty. Due to the many differences in symbols, weight, size and legend, he does not accept the identity of Śrī Śāta with Śrī Śātavāhana as proposed by Prof. Mirashi, or that with Śrī Śātakarni according to Dr. Altekar. Present

numismatic evidence is insufficient for establishing which of these two rulers the contraction *Śrī Sāta* represents. WHM

KATARE, S. L. A New Silver Coin of Gautamīputra *Śrī Yajña Sātakarni*. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 126-133, pl.

The author points out that the busts of King Gautamīputra *Śrī Yajña Sātakarni* as depicted on this coin and others of the same King published previously, show clearly discernible differences in his age, and hence, by arranging these coins chronologically on this basis and by correlating the King's age with the find-spots of the coins, he attempts to show the chronological sequence of the King's conquests. There is also a discussion of problems of deciphering portions of the *Brāhmī* legend. The editor's observations are appended. WHM

NARAIN, A. K. A New Coin of Rudrasena, Son of Svami Jivadaman. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 167-169, pl.

The silver coin of the Western Kṣatrapa dynasty described here is attributed by the author to a Rudrasena III, son of Svāmī Jivadāman, although coins of the same type were regarded by Rapson as issues of Rudrasimha II. The modifications in the succession of the Kṣatrapas involved in this attribution, which hinges on the reading of a *Brāhmī* character in the legend, are discussed. A note of uncertainty regarding this attribution is added by the editor. WHM

SINGHAL, C. R. A Copper Coin of Bahadur Shāh Fāruqi of Khāndesh. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 154-156.

After a preliminary observation regarding the scarcity of currency of the Fārūqī dynasty which ruled over Khāndesh for more than 200 years, the author calls attention to a copper coin of Bahādur Shāh, the last Fārūqī ruler, whose name could not be deciphered on his previously published coins. An account of Bahādur Shāh's reign from Firishṭa's history is appended. WHM

TARAPORE, P. S. The Two Non-Ilāhī Mihrābī Muhurs of Akbar of 981 A. H. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 161-164, pl.

In this article the author tries to explain the circumstances under which two extremely rare gold pre-Ilāhī muhurs of Akbar were struck. From an examination of several well-known contemporary Muslim histories, he concludes that the Mu'īnī Mihrābī muhur was minted by the Ma'askar-i-Iqbāl to commemorate Akbar's victory over the rebellious Mirzās of Aḥmadābād, the legend indicating the battle-cries; the Kalima-type Mihrābī muhur was struck in commemoration of the elaborate ceremony of the circumcision of the three princes. WHM

UNVALA, J. M. Report on the Examination of Sassanian Seals of the Indian Museum, Calcutta. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 12 (1950), pp. 98-102.

In this summary report of his examination of the casts of 387 Sassanian

seals preserved in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, the author discusses their styles, motifs, craftsmanship, and names of the persons for whom the seals were engraved. WHM

MEDALS

BROWN, MARGARET W. Medals awarded Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Leader in the Woman Suffrage Movement. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 65, No. 2 (Feb. 1952), pp. 114-124, illus.

This article and descriptive catalogue of the outstanding medals presented to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt in the course of a long life (1859-1947) devoted to the Woman Suffrage Movement is based on the Woman Suffrage Collection now on permanent exhibition in the National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. A short historical account is given of the suffrage movement together with the principal events in Mrs. Catt's active life. Among the medals described and illustrated especially striking are the American Hebrew Medal presented to Mrs. Catt in 1933, a Gold Medal by the National Institute of Social Sciences in 1940, and The American Woman's Association Award Medal presented in 1944. RFB

MILNE, J. G. Charles I and Oxford. Two Medalets. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 10 (1950), pp. 319-320, illus.

A note about a small medal published in the *Medallic Illustrations of British History* (219/71), and stated therein to refer to the matriculation of Charles I at Oxford when Prince of Wales. The author discusses in detail the evidence for this attribution and finds it slight, and states in conclusion that this attribution must be abandoned, and another occasion for the striking sought.

Another so-called Oxford Charles I commemorative medal is also discussed. The obverse carries the inscription: P.M. ACAD: OXON. and the date 1648; on the reverse DEO, ECCLESIAE, PRINCIPI VICTIMA. According to the author the medal is rather a memorial for the University of Oxford, sacrificed for God, the Church, and the King, as the result of the Parliamentary Visitation in the year 1648. RFB

PLEYER, KARL. Ludwig Hujer 80 Jahre. In: *Unsere Heimat, Monatsblatt des Vereines für Landeskunde von Niederösterreich und Wien*, Vol. 23 (1952), No. 8-10, pp. 179-181, illus.

An account of the life and work of the Austrian medallist, Ludwig Hujer, who was born in Bohemia in 1872. Five of his medals are illustrated. PB

TRICOU, JEAN. Médailles Religieuses de Lyon du XVI^e au XVIII^e Siècle. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Series 5, Vol. 13 (1951), pp. 109-129, 3 pls.

Continuing an earlier study on the medals of clerics, this article is devoted to descriptions of: I. Some of the jubilee medals of the Cathedral

and Chapter of St. John of Lyons, three medals commemorating the Cathedral's new choir-school, and another medal of the Chapter. II. Two medals of the Jacobin Abbey commemorating benefactors, and a medal of the Convent of Notre-Dame in Lyons commemorating the abbess' construction of a new building. III. Eighteen pieces struck for the Great College of the Trinity in Lyons, till 1762 in Jesuit hands and after that under the Oratorians (only the last piece shown was struck by the Oratorians). The pieces described in this article range in date from the early sixteenth to the latter eighteenth centuries. The descriptions are detailed, and some historical background is given. Twenty-two medals are shown in the three plates. RLB

VAN DER ELST, CH. Charles Du Hautbois, évêque de Tournai (1506-1513). Sa médaille. In: *Annales du Congrès Archéologique et Historique de Tournai*, 1949. 11 pp., pl.

Account of a hitherto unedited medal of Charles Du Hautbois, Bishop of Tournai (1506-1513) probably struck at the time of his entrance into Tournai. An historical sketch of the period with mention of pertinent personages is given as well as a short account of the career of Charles Du Hautbois. The obverse carries the inscription: KAROLVS DEI GRACIA TORNACENSIS EPISCOPVS; the reverse: NON INTRES IN IVDICIUM CUM SERVO TVO DOMINE. RFB

DECORATIONS

KLIETMANN, K. Die preussische Silberne Medaille für Untertanentreue 1794. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 11 (1952), pp. 328-330, illus.

Historical account of a silver decoration which is probably the oldest Prussian civil decoration. PB

TOKENS

KERR, R. AND J. R. LOCKIE. Unpublished Communion Tokens of Various Scottish Churches. In: *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, Vol. 84 (Vol. 12, 7th ser.) 1949-50, pp. 38-56, 4 pls.

A descriptive list of 171 tokens which supplements Robert Dick's *Scottish Communion Tokens, other than those of the Established Church* (1902). The tokens listed relate to Reformed Presbyterian Church, the Churches grouped together by Dick under the head of the United Presbyterian Church, and the Original Secession, Berean, Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, United Free and Free Presbyterian Churches.

MEEK, W. F. W. *Currency Tokens of New Zealand. An Authentic Record of the Currency Tokens of New Zealand from 1875-1881.* Dunedin, N. Z., 1951. 69 pp., illus.

Descriptive catalogue of New Zealand currency tokens issued by New Zealand merchants from 1857 to 1881 because of the shortage of small change. Forty-eight issuers of these tokens are listed. The total number of varieties fully described and said to be existing beyond dispute, is placed at 126. Most of the pieces listed and described were in the author's collection. However, no tokens, which the author had not carefully examined, are included. All are fully described with notation of denominations, dates, and measurements. The book contains interesting sections on dies, on accuracy in studying and describing tokens, and on rarity of the tokens. RPB

PAPER MONEY

BANK OF FINLAND. *Inhemska Sedeltyper i Finland, 1809-1951*. Helsingfors, 1952. 63 pp., 24 pls.

The Bank of Finland's Institute for Economic Research has published this interesting survey of domestic Finnish paper money types issued in Finland from 1809 to 1951. In an introduction, K. Kivialho, a director of the bank, has traced the development of the notes of the Bank of Finland with details about their manufacture and with information about the men responsible for their issue. The descriptive catalogue which gives the issuing agency, the number of the denominations, and full descriptions, is supplemented by statistical tables which show at a glance the number of notes issued for any given year. A Finnish edition of this book appeared simultaneously with the Swedish. RPB

SCOTT, KENNETH. The Counterfeiting Venture of Abel and Samuel Chapin. In: *Rhode Island History* II, No. 3 (July 1952), pp. 93-95.

Account of the conviction and punishment of two cousins from Springfield, Mass., Abel and Samuel Chapin, who were arrested at Newport, R. I., in 1723 for passing a counterfeit five pound note of Massachusetts.

SEALS

ARTUK, IBRAHIM. Emevilerden Halife Abdülmelik bin Mervan adına kesilmiş bir kurşun mühür. In: *Belleten*, Vol. 16, No. 61 (Jan. 1952), pp. 21-25, pl.

This is a re-publication in greater detail of an article which appeared in the Yearbook of the Istanbul Archaeological Museums, No. 4, 1950 (see *Num. Lit.*, No. 18, Jan. 1952, p. 21). It describes and illustrates a remarkable lead seal bearing the name of the Umayyad Caliph 'Abd al-Malik. Evidence that the piece is in fact a seal, and not a weight as suggested by this reader, is provided by the asserted presence of traces of "parchment" adhering to the lead. GCM

ODD AND CURIOUS MONEY

TURKEIN, GIOPPI DI. Un capitolo della storia delle monete. In: *Italia Numismatica*, No. 6 (June 1950), pp. 44-45, illus.; Nos. 7-8 (July-Aug. 1950), p. 54.

A discussion of the various materials, other than gold and silver, in which coins have been struck, such as leather and lead, and other curious things which have been used as substitutes for money, such as cowrie shells, tobacco and mulberry leaves, paper, etc. Many literary references to the use of these odd materials are cited. SEP

MINT REPORTS

MEXICO. Secretario de Hacienda y Crédito Público. *Memoria de la Dirección de la Casa de Moneda de México correspondiente al año fiscal de 1950.* México, 1952. 147 pp., tables.

Mint report of Mexico for the fiscal (calendar) year 1950. Silver coinage of \$1.00 totaling \$3,287,000; of 50¢, \$6,785,000; of 25¢, \$19,265,000, all in a new base alloy assaying 30% silver. Cupronickel coinage of 5¢ pieces totaled \$285,000, and \$128,150 was struck in 1¢ pieces, the first modern Mexican brass. The \$5 piece, coined in December only, commemorated the completion of the Southwest Railway to the Yucatán. Of .720 fineness, its issue was limited by statute to 200,000 pieces. No gold struck for the first time since 1942. By contract with the Republic of Syria, 7,000,000 pieces of the Syrian pound of .680 fineness were coined in June and July. Six medals were struck in 1950, totaling 3527 pieces in gold, silver, and brass.

The report contains complete tables of mint activities. One appendix quotes the monetary legislation of 1950; the other lists the issuance (not "la acuñación"—caveat lector) of each coin annually since 1905, the production of the Mexico mint by eras since its foundation, the annual production of the subsidiary mints according to metal from 1889 until their suspension, and all coinage struck for foreign governments. TVB

CURRENT PERIODICALS

ARCHIV FÜR ORDENSKUNDE (Redaktion: Dr. Kurt G. Kietmann, Berlin-Charlottenburg 4, Leibnizstr. 48). Vol. 2, No. 5 (Dec. 1952).

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BULLETIN DU CENTRE DE DOCUMENTATION POUR L'ÉTUDE DU PAPIER-MONNAIE. (J. G. Forien, 18, Rue Paul Déroulède, Bois-Colombes, Seine). No. 5 (Jan. 1953).

THE C.N.A. BULLETIN (Canadian Numismatic Association). Vol. 3, No. 5 (Aug.-Oct. 1952), Vol. 3, No. 6 (Nov.-Dec. 1952), Vol. 4, No. 1 (Jan. 1953).

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- THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL** (654 Madison Ave., New York 21, N. Y.). Vol. 19, No. 5 (Sept.-Oct. 1952).
- THE FARE BOX** (P.O. Box 1204, Boston 4, Mass.). Vol. 6, No. 11 (Nov. 1952), Vol. 6, No. 12 (Dec. 1952), Vol. 7, No. 1 (Jan. 1953).
- DER GELDSCHEIN, MITTEILUNGEN DER ARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT OST. PAPIERGELDSAMMLER** (Zuschriften an F. Wollman, Gfornnergasse 13, Vienna VI). Vol. 3, No. 9/10 (Sept.-Oct. 1952), Vol. 3, No. 11/12 (Nov.-Dec. 1952).
- DE GEUZENPENNING MUNT- EN PENNINGKUNDIG NIEUWS** (J. Schulman, Keizergracht 448, Amsterdam-C). Vol. 3, No. 1 (Jan. 1953).
- ITALIA NUMISMATICA** (O. Rinaldi, Casteldario, Mantua, Italy). Vol. 3, No. 9 (Sept. 1952), Vol. 3, No. 10 (Oct. 1952), Vol. 3, No. 11-12 (Nov.-Dec. 1952).
- MEDAILLES. ORGANE DE LA FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES ETUDES DE MEDAILLES** (58, Rue du Louvre, Paris). Vol. 15, No. 2, (Dec. 1952).
- THE MEDAL COLLECTOR** (Orders and Medals Society of America, 5000 Calif. St., Apt. 301, San Francisco, California). Vol. 3, No. 9-10 (Sept.-Oct. 1952).
- MITTEILUNGEN DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN NUMISMATISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT** (Sekretariat: Wien, 1, Burgring 5). Vol. 7, No. 11 (1952).
- NENA-NEWS** (New England Numismatic Association, 16 Creeper Hill Road, North Grafton, Mass.). Vol. 4, No. 6 (Nov. 1952).
- THE NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL** (G.P.O. Box 23, Wellington, N. Z.). Vol. 6, No. 4 (May-Sept. 1952).
- NEWS-BULLETIN** (Society of Medallists, Architectural League, 115 East 40th St., New York 16). Autumn, 1952.
- NORDISK NUMISMATISK UNIONS MEDLEMSBLAD** (Den kgl. Mønt- og Medaillesamling, Nationalmuseet, Copenhagen). No. 8 (Oct. 1952), No. 9 (Nov. 1952), No. 10 (Dec. 1952), No. 1 (Jan. 1953).
- NUMISMA** (Dirección: Fábrica nacional de Moneda y Timbre, Museo-Biblioteca, Plaza de Colón, 4). Vol. 2, No. 4 (July-Sept. 1952), Vol. 2, No. 5 (Oct.-Dec. 1952).
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- RIVISTA ITALIANA DI NUMISMATICA E SCIENZE AFFINI (Società Numismatica Italiana, Via Borgopesso 18, Milano). Vol. 7, Series 4, No. 52-53 (1950-1951).
- SEABY'S COIN AND MEDAL BULLETIN (65, Gt. Portland St., London, W.1). No. 414 (Nov. 1952), No. 415 (Dec. 1952), No. 416 (Jan. 1953).
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- WEINMAN, ADOLPH A. (-1952). In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 65, No. 11 (Nov. 1952), p. 1115.

CASTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF CONTORNIATES WANTED

Dr. Andrew Alföldi, Sevogelstr. 144, Basel, Switzerland, is preparing a second edition of his work on Roman Contorniates. He is desirous of receiving casts or photographs of Contorniates in all collections.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Editor is grateful to the following who have contributed abstracts to this issue: Robert L. Benson, Peter Berghaus, H. F. Bowker, Richard P. Breaden, T. V. Buttrey, Jr., Vladimir Clain-Stefanelli, Herbert J. Erlanger, Sarah E. Freeman, Walter H. Maurer, George C. Miles, Kenneth Scott, and Margaret Thompson.

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GENERAL

Circulo Filatelico y Numismatico (Barcelona). *Exposicion de Numismática Catalana* (Barcelona, Sept. 21-28, 1952). 32 pp., illus.

A booklet accompanying an exposition of Catalan numismatics in Barcelona, September, 1952. The exposition itself is not discussed, the pamphlet containing articles on: a Roman municipal issue of Ampurias; the Roman imperial coins of Tarragona; forgeries of the English counterstamp on Spanish-American pieces of eight Reales; the coinage of Villa de Igualada (1640-1644); that of Barcelona during the French occupation (1808-1814); and, briefly, the history of Spanish paper money. tvb

Esplorazioni sotto la confessione di San Pietro in Vaticano eseguite negli anni 1940-1949. Appendice numismatica di C. Serafini. Città del Vaticano, 1951. 2 Vols.

During the excavations in the area about the confession of St. Peter at the Vatican 1900 Roman imperial, mediaeval, and European coins were found. The numismatic appendix contains a descriptive catalogue: 812 Roman imperial and Byzantine (no Roman republican nor Greek coins were found), 102 Papal, 526 Italian, and 460 European coins. The earliest coin is a bronze dupondius and dates from Augustus (Cohen I, 94, 228). Plates 89-103 in the volume of plates illustrate the most interesting specimens found. RPB

KURTH, HOWARD H. A Revised List of American Game Counters. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 18, No. 8 (August, 1952), pp. 673-679, illus.; Vol. 18, No. 9 (Sept. 1952), pp. 841-847, illus.; Vol. 18, No. 10 (Oct. 1952), pp. 938-942, illus.; Vol. 18, No. 12 (Dec. 1952), pp. 1121-1123, illus.; Vol. 19, No. 1 (Jan. 1953), pp. 101-102.

Game counters, probably used in varying forms since prehistoric times, are often found to be rich in historical significance.

Recognizing a dearth of literature on the subject, and their noticeable omission from the popular catalogues, Mr. Kurth presents his revised and illustrated list of a hundred and one varieties of American game counters with the hope of stimulating interest in this neglected branch of American Numismatics. GHN

Madrid, Spain. *II Exposicion Nacional de Numismática e Internacional de Medallas 1951-Madrid-1951*. Nos. 1-17 (1951-1952).

The Second National Numismatic Exhibition and International Exhibition of Medals, held at Madrid from November 18th to December 2nd, 1951, issued seventeen interesting bulletins which describe and commemorate the activities and publish the numismatic lectures delivered at the exhibition ceremonies and articles written for the exhibition by distinguished Spanish and European numismatists. The lectures and articles cover a wide variety of subjects: mint technique, short biographies of prominent living numismatists, description of outstanding numismatic collections, metallurgical processes, Spanish coins and medals, European medals, and counterfeiting. Sketches and photographs illustrate the coins and medals discussed and picture many numismatic personalities who took an active part in the exhibition. RFB

MANISCHEWITZ, EUGENE. Check List of Foreign Encased Postage Stamps. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 18, No. 11 (Nov. 1952), pp. 945-950.

Presents material gathered by the author during research for a "Cyclopaedia of Postage Stamp Currency" on which he is currently working. Included are most of the continental European countries, chief attention being to Germany, France and Austria, with some additional notes on encased stamps of either doubtful or incorrect designation. GHV

WINTER, HUGO. Numismatik und Schule. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 11 (1952), pp. 324-328.

Discussion of the possibilities of the use of numismatics as a visual aid in education. PB

ANCIENT

COLBERT DE BEAULIEU, J.-B. Origine, Evolution et Mutations d'un différent Monétaire en Gaule Celtique. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 98 (1952), pp. 31-30, illus.

Numismatic art in Celtic Gaul was not as a rule an original creation but evolved by slow stages from changes made in borrowed types. A type frequently imitated was the Macedonian gold stater which has the head of Apollo on the obverse and a chariot with charioteer driving two horses on the reverse.

Along with the type accessory details were copied. The imitation of the legend, type, and also symbols became more and more at variance with the original. With the debasement of metal and the use of less precious metals many changes or mutations took place. A flower under the horses on the reverse of the coin became a person with floriform head, from this finally arose a sort of genie with fantastic hair. On other coins appears a hand with six or seven fingers arranged in a fan shape giving the impression of a floral design. To understand coinage of Celtic Gaul it is necessary to recognize the various stages of development. DM

HILL, PHILIP V. The End of Romano-British Coinage Reconsidered. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 6, Pt. 3 (1951), pp. 340-343.

Revision downward of the author's mid-sixth-century dating of the cessation of Romano-British coinage with consequent modification of the probable burial dates of late hoards from ca. 470 to ca. 450 A.D., from ca. 500 to ca. 470 A.D., from ca. 550 to ca. 500 A.D. AAB

ROMAN

HEICHELHEIM, F. M. Roman Coins from Iceland. In: *Antiquity*, Vol. 26, No. 101 (Mar. 1952), pp. 43-45.

Further speculation on the significance of the discovery in Iceland of three Antoniniani (Aurelian, Probus, and Diocletian). AAB

LA BAUME, PETER. Die Münzen von Nydam und Thorsberg im Museum vorgeschichtlicher Altertümer in Schleswig. In: *Offa, Berichte und Mitteilungen aus dem schleswig-holsteinischen Museum vorgeschichtlicher Altertümer in Schleswig und dem Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte an der Universität Kiel*, Vol. 9 (1951), pp. 63-74, pls.

The coin collection at the Schleswig Museum contains twenty-four Roman denarii known to come from a find at Nydam. The provenance of the other denarii in the collection had been unknown, however. La Baume identifies them as the find of Thorsberg. He gives a catalogue of both hoards. The Nydam hoard contained twenty-four denarii (Vitelius to Macrinus) and the Thorsberg hoard fifty-five denarii (Nero to Geta). All coins mentioned are illustrated. In addition the author discusses the possible burial dates of the hoards and lists other finds of ancient coins in Holstein now in the Schleswig Museum. PB

PIGGOTT, STUART. Celtic Chariots on Roman Coins. In: *Antiquity*, No. 102 (June 1952), pp. 87-88, pl.

A discussion of chariots appearing on Roman denarii of Scaurus, L. Hostilius Saserna, and Julius Caesar. The representation on the denarius of Scaurus is suited to the date now given the coins (ca. 118 B.C., the date of the founding of Narbo), but the Gauls had ceased to use chariots in warfare by the time of Saserna (given as 48 B.C.) and Julius Caesar, so that on the denarii of Saserna and Caesar, as on a coin of the Remi, the chariots represent deliberate archaism, or are British. AAB

ROBERTSON, ANNE S. Roman Coins Found in Scotland. In: *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, Vol. 84 (Vol. 12, 7th Ser.), Session 1949-1950, pp. 137-169, maps, charts.

Taking up a task formerly in the hands of Sir George Macdonald, Miss Robertson brings up to date the record of Roman coins found in Scotland and publishes tables which summarize all of the previously published data as well as those in the present list. The text covers finds from Roman sites, finds from native sites, isolated finds with no recorded associations, hoards; and the record in each of these sections proceeds

geographically by counties. In addition to several tables there are four small maps showing non-Roman sites where Roman coins were found in the first, second, third, and fourth centuries A.D. Summarizing comments of general interest with respect to the Romans and Scotland are to be found on pp. 152-157. AAB

SEABY, H. A. *Roman Silver Coins*. Vol. 1, Part 1. *The Republic Arranged According to Babelon, with Historical Notes*. London, B. A. Seaby, 1952. 137 pp., illus.

A list of silver coinage from "Romano-Campanian" to Augustan, with drawings and prices. For the collector's convenience coins in Pt. I (Republic) are given the numbers of Babelon's "Description Historique," (the first Romano-Campanian coin in Seaby has the no. "4"), which means that the arrangement of the book is chiefly by the family names of the moneyers. In Part II ("Julius Caesar to Augustus," which actually begins with the coins of Pompey's officers and his sons) the coins are given the number of Cohen's *Médailles Impériales* (61 of Seaby being 61 of Cohen, for example). The dates given follow Sydenham's new "The Roman Republican Coinage" rather than Babelon, BMC, or Cohen, but catalogue numbers of these works are given, as well as those of Rolland's "Republique Romaine." The prices listed for half of the book are from Seaby lists of 1950/51, according to a statement in the preface. Condition of specimen on which price is based and degree of rarity, where appropriate, are given. There are two pages of abbreviations (one for Pt. I, another for Pt. II), scattered notes of historical or technical interest, and at the end of Pt. I, a selected list of inscriptions (pp. 85-88). AAB

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Een goudstuk van Licinius. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsche Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 36 (1949), pp. 169-172, pl. 10.

In 1948 the Royal Dutch Cabinet acquired a magnificent aureus of Licinius I (308-324 A.D.) from the mint of Antioch with the reverse inscription CONSUL PP PROCONSUL which the author describes and discusses, along with a number of bronze coins of Licinius from Antioch also in the Royal Cabinet. RPB

BYZANTINE

BERTELE, TOMMASO. Una Moneta dei Despoti di Epiro. In: *Byzantinische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 44, Heft ½ (Festschrift Franz Dölger zum 60. Geburtstage Gewidmet) (1951), pp. 25-26, pl.

A copper coin of Michael I or Michael II, the first certain coin of a ruler of Epirus in the thirteenth century, is compared with a silver seal of Michael I and a lead seal of Michael II. The obverse of the coin shows Michael (the name is clear) in imperial robes and the Virgin, while on the seals the despot stands alone. On the reverse of coin and seals stands the Archangel Michael. The publication of this piece adds

to our knowledge of the coinage of the rulers of Epirus in the thirteenth century, a knowledge previously limited to the scarce and uncertain information provided by Lampros and Schlumberger. AAB

MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN

FLÉRON, J. & A. GILON. *Trouvaille de monnaies des XI^e et XII^e siècles à Ciney* (1951). In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 98 (1952), pp. 132-133.

In the summer of 1951 workmen in a garden at Ciney uncovered a pot containing some 1,800 small silver coins, principally obols and deniers of the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Some of the coins adhered to the sides of the pot, and some were stuck together. In small quantities the coins were sold at Namur, Liège, and Verviers. The authors have had the good fortune to obtain more than two-thirds of the find. Also the pot, undoubtedly a local product of the thirteenth century, has been recovered. A summary account of the coins is given, with the promise of a detailed description and complete analysis in a later work. DM

FRÈRE, H. *Trouvaille à Logne en 1951*. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 98 (1952), pp. 129-131, illus.

A few billon coins, scattered among various pieces of debris, were found in 1951 at Logne, some twenty-five kilometers south of Liège. These include coins of Hainaut, Flanders, France, Liège, and several unidentifiable fragments, as well as two Roman pieces. There are thirty coins in all, which are listed with brief identifications. The most interesting pieces are a coin of Jean de la Marck and one of Jean de Hornes who was the bishop of Liège (1494-1505). A complete description of the latter coin is given. DM

GELDER, H. ENNO VAN. *De Muntpolitiek van Philips de Schone 1482-1496*. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 38 (1951), pp. 42-54, pl.

Philip the Good introduced a uniform coinage throughout his possessions in the Netherlands which his successors continued. In 1485 Philip the Fair because of political difficulties found it necessary to increase the revenue from coinage by raising the value of the coins. In the days of the Regent Maximilian in 1487 a coinage, which attempted a return to the status quo, was issued. In 1488 the civil wars in Flanders caused another inflation which was much greater than the prior inflation. The value of the coins was tripled. With the coming of peace attempts were made to undo this inflation. This was finally achieved with the issues of 1496. RPB

HAGEN, WILHELMINE. *Münzfunde*. In: *Bonner Jahrbücher des Rheinischen Landesmuseums in Bonn und des Vereins von Altertumsfreunden im Rheinlande*, Vol. 151 (1951), pp. 223-291, pl.

Description and discussion of a large number of coin finds in the Rhineland. The following hoards are described: 1. Bonn (138 Roman

silver and bronze imitations, Augustus-Arcadius). 2. Acher Loch (120 Roman coins, Hadrianus-Arcadius, chiefly bronze). 3. Beuel-Geislar (hoard of silver coins chiefly of the Rhinelands, discovered 1890). 4. Garzweiler-Belmen (hoard of 1277 small silver coins, buried after 1699, discovered 1950; chiefly coins of the Rhinelands, among which a hitherto unpublished coin of Sayn-Wittgenstein). 5. Kückhoven (hoard of 242 coins, chiefly silver coins of the Netherlands and Germany, discovered 1950, buried 1695). 6. Liedberg (hoard of gold and silver coins, buried after 1792, among which were 14 coins of Austria, Bavaria, France and Prussia). 7. Oberpleis (silver coins, buried after 1563 of which 149 were chiefly silver coins of Lower Saxony). 8. Sinzenich (hoard of 20 silver coins, buried after 1648, containing mostly coins of the Rhinelands.) PB

JESSE, WILHELM. Goslar Münzgeschichte im Abriss. In: *Frölich-Festschrift* (Goslar, 1952), pp. 51-70, 3 pls.

Coinage at Goslar began at the end of the tenth century with the exploitation of the Rammelsberg silver mines and continued until 1764. At first the German kings and emperors issued the enigmatic "Otto-Adelheid-Pfennig" at Goslar. This piece was followed in the eleventh century by coins bearing the ruler's name and portrait and the heads of the apostles Simon and Jude (the apostles appear on bracteates of Goslar from the twelfth to the fourteenth centuries).

It is probable that the city of Goslar received the right of coinage by 1290. After the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries during which the bracteates and silver ingots (*marca puri et examinati argenti*) were struck, the city began issuing groats in 1470, thalers in 1542, and gold and silver coins (thalers and small denominations) in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In the eighteenth century Goslar issued small coins only, mostly in copper. In the period between 1552 and 1687 the Dukes of Brunswick also had a mint at Goslar. The principal coin types are illustrated. PB

KERN, CHARLES E. Changes in European Monarchies and Their Coinages, 1939-1952. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 19, No. 1 (Jan. 1953), pp. 1-6.

The probable record number of coinages issued in Europe during these years stems from the fact that never, in any comparable period, have the dynasties of Europe experienced so many changes.

Mr. Kern is here primarily concerned with portrait pieces issued, grouping the countries involved into the following three categories: six now Communist countries whose kings were deposed, seven who have experienced a change of ruler, and the remaining three, consisting of Norway, Luxemburg and Liechtenstein, whose monarchs, enthroned in 1939, still continue in power. GHN

KIERSNOWSKA, TERESA. Skarb z xi wieku odkryty w Dzierżalni na północnym Mazowszu (The Coin Hoard from the Eleventh Century Discovered at Dzierżalnia

in Northern Masovia). In: *Sprawozdania P.M.A.*, Vol. 4 (1951), pp. 155-168, maps, illus. (English Summary.)

Description of a hoard which contained a silver necklace, twelve pieces of silver, and 295 coins discovered in 1948 in a cemetery in Northern Poland. In the find were one Arabic dirhem, struck by Abd-al-Malik at Balch in the year 247 or 249 A.H. (discussed in a supplement by Wł. Kubiak), four Bohemian coins from the mint at Prague, four Anglo-Saxon pennies (Aethelred II, 979-1012, type not noted), and 286 German coins from the following mints: Andernach, Augsburg, Breisach, Deventer, Dortmund, Goslar, Hildesheim, Huy, Köln, Konstanz, Liège, Maestricht, Magdeburg, Mainz, Metz, Naumburg, Quedlinburg, Regensburg, Salzburg, Speyer, Strasbourg, Treves, Verdun, Worms, Würzburg. The date of the hoard and the reasons for burial are discussed in detail. The hoard may have been buried ca. 1010/15. A map shows find spots in the same district. PB

KRUG, G. Die Meissner Groschen. In: *Hermann Grote 1802-1895, Festschrift aus Anlass der 150. Wiederkehr seines Geburtstages* (Münster, 1952), pp. 37-53, pls.

The first comprehensive history of the "Meissner Groschen" struck by the Dukes of Saxony, one of the most important German coins of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. With the use of contemporary documents, this history is given with detail. The article shows how each type can be identified and dated. It is shown that coinage of the Meissner Groschen did not begin before 1339/40 and that it continued until 1465 with changes of some details on both obverses and reverses and an occasional change in standard. The principal types are described and illustrated. A table of the issuing regents is given. PB

LA BAUME, PETER. Grabfunde der Wikingerzeit auf den Nordfriesischen Inseln. Zum Einwanderungsproblem der Nordfriesen. In: *Archaeologia Geographica*, Vol. 3 (1952), pp. 40-48, 10 maps.

Discussion of Merovingian coin finds in Northern Europe as an introduction to the study of Merovingian burials on the North Frisian Islands. The maps show the distribution of the coin finds. PB

LA BAUME, PETER. Ein münzdatierter Grabfund der Merowingerzeit. In: *Offa, Berichte und Mitteilungen aus dem schleswig-holsteinischen Museum vorgeschichtlicher Altertümer in Schleswig und dem Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte an der Universität Kiel*, Vol. 10 (1952), pp. 46-53, illus.

Description of a burial at Pöschendorf (Holstein) in which a sceatta was found. The circulation of the sceatta is discussed and finds of Merovingian coins in Northern Europe are recorded. PB

LAFaurie, JEAN. Trésor de Guénars Découvert à Beauvais. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Series 5, Vol. 13 (1951), pp. 59-78, pl.

Detailed report of a hoard of 2,091 coins found at Beauvais. Oddly enough, all are guénars. Most were issued by King Charles VI of France

and date from 1385 to 1417, but there are some issued by Philip the Bold and Jean Sans Peur, dukes of Burgundy. The hoard was probably buried between May and October of 1417 A.D. The coins of Charles VI represent all the mints operating at that time; they have been arranged in this article according to mints and also chronologically according to the date of issuing. Four counterfeit coins were included in the hoard. **RLB**

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Estado monetario de la peninsula que revelan los Documentos Lingüísticos de España. In: *Estudios dedicados a Menéndez Pidal*, Vol. II (1951), pp. 595-628, 4 pls.

The author deals with the evolution of the concept of the *morabetí* or *maravedí* as these coins are mentioned in Menéndez Pidal's *Documentos lingüísticos de España*. The coins in use from Alfonso IX through Enrique IV are illustrated in four plates which accompany the article. **RS**

NAU, ELISABETH. Zur Münzen- und Medaillenprägung Herzog Ulrichs von Württemberg 1498-1550. In: *Neue Beiträge zur Archäologie und Kunstgeschichte Schwabens*, (1952), pp. 155-163.

A numismatic history of Duke Ulrich of Württemberg (1498-1550), which falls into two periods. This article discusses for the most part the first period (1501 to 1519). During this period there was a monetary convention between Württemberg and Baden. Silver coins (thalers and smaller denominations) were struck, among which is found the handsome Reitertaler of 1507. Some denominations show the duke's portrait. The gold coins and shillings struck at this period are quite common, but the other coins are scarce or rare. Two medals of this duke, issued in 1535 and 1544, are treated, and the reasons for their issue given. **PB**

PASCALE, CONSLAVO. La 'boria' spagnuola nelle monete del Vicereame. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vol. 36 (1951), pp. 69-76.

The author contrasts interestingly the vain boasting and grandiloquent ambitions of the Spanish, as reflected in the legends on coins issued by Carl V and the succeeding Spanish rulers of Northern Italy, with the personalities of the emperors and the actual course of history. **SEF**

PRIEUR, PIERRE. La Monnaie de Troyes sous le Règne de François I^{er}. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Series 5, Vol. 15 (1951), pp. 79-95.

A detailed history of the mint of Troyes from about 1515 to 1547. Unfavorable economic circumstances kept the mint idle during more than half of the reign of Francis I, and even during its periods of activity, the issues were not large, in contrast to other French mints. As a result, it was not easy to farm out the mint; mint-masters had to be replaced frequently and there was often a delay in finding the replacement. This article also discusses the distinguishing marks used on the

coins by the different mint-masters, the various coins struck by the mint of Troyes and their dates of issue, the dates and reasons for the mint's idle periods, and finally, the royal orders and royal policies affecting the mint.

RLB

PROBSZT, GUNTHER. Studien zum Kärnter Münz- und Geldwesen der neueren Zeit, I. Teil. In: *Carinthia I, Geschichtliche und volkskundliche Beiträge zur Heimatkunde Kärntens*, Vol. 142 (1952), pp. 317-330.

A large amount of material from the Carinthia archives is studied in this article and digested for numismatic purposes. As the first part of a projected study the author deals with the activity of twenty-two moneyers, engravers and other officials who worked at the mints of Carinthia during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

PB

Saalfelder Talerfund. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 6 (1951), p. 175.

A hoard of about sixty different thalers was found in 1949 at Saalfeld, Germany. Thirty-two of these coins are listed and described in this note. They are German for the most part and date from 1535-1548.

vc-s

SECCHI, ALBERTO. *Le monete del regno d'Italia 1859-1946. Ad uso dei collezionisti, banche, agenti di cambio, orefici*. Milan, 1952. 104 pp., illus.

Price list of the coins of the Kingdom of Italy from 1859 to 1946 intended for the use of collectors, banks, money changers, and goldsmiths. The prices are given in Italian currency, and the pieces listed are understood to be in mint condition. The coins of the Kingdom of Albania (1939-1943), the Italian colonies, and the Republic of San Marino (1864-1938), are included. The bibliographical references are taken from the C.N.I. and the Pagani catalogue. Hundreds of fair illustrations are scattered throughout the publication.

RPF

SPAHR, RODOLFO. *Le monete della zecca di Palermo, coniate sotto Ferdinando II (1836)*. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vol. 36 (1951), pp. 77-79, pl.

This is the concluding article in a series on coins struck at the Mint in Palermo. The set of bronze coins—10, 5, 2, 1 and ½ “grani Siciliani”—issued for Ferdinand II in 1836 are described and illustrated. A supplement is contemplated to cover any new types or variants which may turn up and collectors are urged to communicate with the editors if they have any unlisted pieces.

SEF

SPIEGEL, JOSEF. *Arnsberger und Bürener Pfennige vom Dortmunder Dreieckstyp*. In: *Hermann Grote 1802-1895, Festschrift aus Anlass der 150. Wiederkehr seines Geburtstages* (Münster, 1952), pp. 34-36, pl.

A number of mints imitated the coins of Dortmund struck at the end of the thirteenth century. The coins of Arnsberg and Büren in imitation of the Dortmund type are listed and illustrated.

PB

STUMM, GUSTAV BRAUN VON. Colmarer Pfennige aus der Interregnumszeit.

In: *Annuaire de la Société Historique et Littéraire de Colmar*, 1953, pp. 1-8, pl.

There is a small bracteate, struck in the second half of the thirteenth century, which was attributed hitherto to the mint of Breisach or the mint of Villingen. It shows a crowned eagle. By the use of contemporary seals and historical events, the article shows that this coin may have been struck by the city of Colmar ca. 1260-73. Another thirteenth century bracteate which depicts a dove (Columba) is also attributed convincingly to Colmar.

PB

GREAT BRITAIN

CARLYON-BRITTON, RAYMOND. Two Unpublished Irish Coins. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 6, Pt. 3 (1951), pp. 350-351, illus.

Description of two new types of Irish coins; an Edward III penny of Dublin, and a Richard III penny of Waterford.

FHA

CARSON, R. A. G. A Norman Penny from Colchester Castle. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 6, Pt. 3 (1951), p. 344

Note on a type X penny of Henry I found at Colchester Castle in 1950. The condition of the coin makes definite attribution impossible, but it may be a new variety for Warwick.

FHA

DOUBLEDAY, G. V. An Unpublished Penny of Henry I, Type II. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 6, Pt. 3 (1951), p. 345.

Brief discussion of a new type II of Canterbury, moneyer Aghemund.

FHA

MACK, R. P. A New Type for Archbishop Wulfred. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 6, Pt. 3 (1951), pp. 343-344, illus.

Description of a new type with obverse similar to Brooke Group 3, no. 4; and reverse showing the alpha and omega monogram and mint without moneyer's name; along with a short commentary on the appearance of this monogram on English coins.

FHA

RIGOLD, S. E. A Hoard of English Groats and Flemish Double Patards from Norham Castle, Northumberland. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 6, Pt. 3 (1951), pp. 348-350.

Lists and describes the twenty-three coins found at Norham Castle during 1950 and 1951 which appear to form one hoard buried about 1513. Three of these are double patards of Charles the Bold, and the rest are groats of Edward III (1), Edward IV (6), Richard III (1), and Henry VII (12).

FHA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

HAMMER, T. U. S. Dimes and Their Designers. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 18, No. 7 (July 1952), pp. 593-597, illus.

Presents interesting biographical information on the early American coin designers. First engraver to be appointed at the U.S. Mint was Robert Scott in 1793, and later incumbents included Kneass, Gobrecht, Longacre and the Barbers, father and son, who produced work of high calibre.

The U.S. dime most probably had its origin in a 1784 Congressional Report of Thomas Jefferson in which he advocated a decimal coinage. Its story from that time to the present is given interesting and informative treatment, and includes illustrations of seven dime types. CHN

The Only Repudiated United States Coin. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 18, No. 12 (Dec. 1952), pp. 1041-1043, illus.

In July 1873, American congressmen, attempting to produce a coin to replace the popular Mexican peso in Far Eastern countries, had the U.S. mint issue a trade dollar. Some twenty-eight million of these were exported to the Orient. Failure of the American coin to replace the Mexican was attributed to its lower silver content, and in 1876 the trade dollar was discontinued as legal tender.

Those in domestic circulation were ruled redeemable, within six months, at dollar value, and certain limited quantities were produced for export between 1876 and 1878. Coinage thereafter was restricted to proof pieces for collectors. The last known, struck in 1885 and thought to be only five in number, command a price of \$1350 at present day auctions. Appended is a table of the monthly Mint issues of the trade dollar between 1873 and 1883. CHN

CANADA

CHARLTON, J. E. 1953 *Catalogue of Canadian Coins, Tokens & Fractional Currency*. 2nd ed. Toronto, Canada Coin Exchange, 1953. 18 pp. 16 pls.

This book is almost exactly the same as the first edition (See N.L., No. 20, July 1952, p. 137). There are, however, some revisions in both notes and values, and the 1952 coins have been added. FHA

LATIN AMERICA

BURZIO, HUMBERTO F. & BELISARIO J. OTAMENDI. *Numismatica Sanmartiniana*. Buenos Aires, 1951. 314 pp. 42 pls. (Instituto Bonaerense de Numismatica y Antigüedades. *Numismatica* 1).

In honor of the centenary of the death of San Martín, the authors have presented a catalogue of the medals and coins which pertain to him. His personal decorations begin the series, followed by the medals and coins of the wars for Chilean and Peruvian independence. There supervene the pieces of homage or commemoration of San Martín's birth, life, and victories; and finally the medals and coins struck in 1950 in commemoration of his death. The discussion of medals includes honorary uniform patches. Without exception, each piece is exhaus-

tively described and discussed, original documents being quoted copiously and on occasion illustrated. About one-fifth of the over 500 medals and coins are shown in photograph. The whole is a splendid work, of interpretation as well as compilation, excellently edited and handsomely presented.

TVB

ROMERO DE TERREROS, D. MANUEL. *La Moneda Mexicana: Bosquejo histórico-numismático*. Mexico, 1952. 52 pp. 15 pls.

A cursory survey of the history of Mexican coinage from colonial times to the present.

TVB

SOUTH AFRICA

South African Numismatic Society. *Van Riebeeck Tercentenary Numismatic Exhibition*. Cape Town, 1952. 34 pp., illus.

The tercentenary of the landing of Jan Van Riebeeck at the Cape in 1652 was made the occasion for an exhibition of Numismata considered the most extensive ever assembled in South Africa. It included all main types of coins, tokens and paper money, suggested pattern pieces, together with military and commemorative medals. These form the subjects of articles by various authors, added to which is a short history of the South African Mint.

CHN

ISLAMIC

HAZARD, HARRY W. *The Numismatic History of Late Medieval North Africa*. New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1952. (Numismatic Studies, Number 8.) 377 pp., 8 pls. \$10.00.

North Africa as defined in the foreword of this much needed volume comprises "the region bounded on the north by the Mediterranean Sea, on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the Sahara desert, and on the east by the desert and bay which separate Cyrenaica from Tripolitania." Further, "portions of Spain ruled by North African Moslems are also covered, for the duration of such rule." In point of time, this numismatic history covers the period from A.H. 439 (A.D. 1047) to the late tenth Moslem century (16th century A.D.).

A short "Historical Background" and an excellent sketch map of mints are followed by valuable chapters on "Titles," "Proper Names," "Epithets," "Conventional Inscriptions," "Epigraphy and Ornamentation," "Minting Techniques," and "Metrology." These are succeeded by an interesting survey chapter on "The Rulers and their Coinages" which includes the treatment of "the coinage of each dynasty as a separate unit" plus chronological lists and condensed genealogical trees. The main body of this study, a "drastically revised and completely rewritten" Ph.D. dissertation, is the "Corpus of Coins" which includes 1174 separate entries of the following dynasties: 'Abbāsid, Fātimid,

Zirid, Hammādid, Hammūdid, Murābit, Muwahhīd, Hūdid, Ḥafṣid, Ziyānid, Marīnid, Naṣrid, Wattāsīd, and Ottoman. Undoubtedly exhaustive numismatic and historical bibliographies, the latter of which is divided into four sections covering Arabic sources (92), compilations of inscriptions (24), compilations of documents (19), and a "highly selective" section of modern sources (18), are followed by numerous indices of scripts, denominations, weights and diameters, dates, and mint marks as well as of chapters cited above. There are also eight exceptionally clear plates with a key.

Dr. Hazard's thorough study, which emphasizes political and dynastic history, will certainly prove invaluable for future "more elaborate and specialized histories" undertaken by the historians of economics, sociology, art, and religion.

RWC

MILES, GEORGE C. Mihrāb and 'Anazah: A Study in Early Islamic Iconography. In: *Archaeologica Orientalia in Memoriam Ernst Herzfeld*, George C. Miles, ed., Locust Valley, New York, J. J. Augustin, 1952. pp. 156-171.

This article is more than a description of a unique Arab-Sasanian style, but not conventional Arab-Sasanian type dirhem ascribed to the Damascus mint in the year A.H. 75 (A.D. 695).

After a thorough description of the epigraphy and iconography, Dr. Miles brings the "iconography into focus with the inscriptions." Precedents for the use and interpretation of the mihrāb, 'alam and 'anazah are cited, followed by a presentation of the parallels of the amīr al-mu' minīn to the 'alam, the khalīfatu'llāh to the 'anazah, and the mihrāb to Islam or a combination of 'alam and 'anazah. The article is illustrated by a very useful plate. As Dr. Miles says, this dirhem is a "document of first-rate importance in the history of Islamic symbolism and institutions."

RWC

FAR EAST

YANG, LIEN-SHENG. *Money and Credit in China. A Short History*. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1952. Harvard-Yenching Institute Monograph Series, Vol. XII. 142 pp. \$4.00.

This volume is essentially a textbook based on what the author terms a compilation of some 350 "key terms" or Chinese expressions which he had collected relating to the subject matter of the title. These relate more especially to the economic rather than the numismatic aspect, but are of considerable interest to the numismatist because they give an insight into the background of the coinages.

An historical survey and a succinct summary of the diverse things which were used in China as money from the earliest historical period to the end of the Ch'ing dynasty is given. The several metals and the forms in which they were made are described, and some attempt is made

to correlate the inscriptions thereon with their backgrounds. The prominent part paid by the paper currency of the Sung, Yüan, Ming, and Ch'ing dynasties is quite fully related.

The system employed in numbering each paragraph of the text greatly facilitates reference to both the accompanying "Notes" and the "Index to Chinese Characters," despite the absence of any indication in the text by means of the usual superior numbers or other indication that an applicable note supplementing the text is given in the back. HFB

TOKENS

Holm, Johan Christian. *De dansk-vestindiske Privatmønter*. Copenhagen, 1952. 5 pp. 2 pls.

A new listing, based on the arrangement of O. B. Carlsen published in *The Numismatist* of January, 1928. It includes sixty-three pieces, with thirty-two illustrations of specimens photographed from the Royal Collection of Coins and Medals in Copenhagen. GEN

MEDALS

BABELON, JEAN & JOSEPH JACQUIOT. *Histoire de Paris d'après les médailles de la Renaissance au XX^e siècle*. Paris, 1950. 109 pp., 25 pls.

In his preface Babelon states that there has hardly been an important event in the life of Paris in the course of the last five centuries, notice of which has not been delineated upon some medal. The volume tells the story of Paris from the renaissance to the twentieth century with its information taken for the most part from the many commemorative medals struck at Paris.

There is a chapter written by Babelon entitled "Paris in the Sixteenth Century," and a chapter by Jacquot on "Paris of Henry IV to the Twentieth Century." There is a descriptive catalogue of 305 medals relating to the history of Paris in the collections of the Cabinet des Médailles, the most outstanding of which are illustrated on the plates. RPB

HOC, MARCEL. *Médaille de N. -D. de Miséricorde à Isenberghe (Fl. Occid.)* In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 98 (1952), pp. 121-122, illus.

A silver medal of the seventeenth century represents the Notre Dame d'Isenberghe on both obverse and reverse. She is standing, holding the Infant Jesus on her left arm. The medal is oval, beaded, twenty by twenty-four mm., and is made of two plates soldered together, with a suspension hole at the top.

The representation on the medal was taken from an early statue which was originally in a parish church. Josse Reyphius, pastor of Isenberghe, had a chapel constructed to which the statue was transferred in 1654 on Assumption Day and consecrated under the name of Notre

Dame de Miséricorde. He endowed the chapel to provide perpetual care. The Notre Dame was honored at the celebration of the Assumption, on all Saturdays, and especially during Lent. DM

LOEHR, A. O. and F. DWORSCHAK. *Die Medaille in Österreich*. Vienna, 1951. 29 pp., 13 pls.

Review of the development of medallic art in Austria with attention given to Italy, France, Germany and Switzerland, and an evaluation of the work and the technique of the medallists themselves. The plates illustrate the work of the following outstanding medallists: A. Pisano, Giovanni di Candida, Joachim Deschler, Hans Schwartz, Antonio Abondio, P. Seel, Warou, Posch, Ponscarne, Anton Scharff, Joseph Tautenhaym, Stephan Schwartz, Pawlik, Placht, Hejda, J. Ganglu, and many others. RFB

PAPER MONEY

KUPA, M. *Monnaies courantes de la monarchie Austro-Hongroise de 1759 à 1918*. In: *Bulletin du Centre de Documentation pour l'Etude du Papier-Monnaie*, No. 3 (1952), pp. 7-14.

Catalogue of 365 paper money notes of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy issued from 1759 to 1918, listed in chronological sequence, with the dates and the issuing authority stated as well as the relative degree of rarity attached to each denomination. The list includes three experimental notes, of which one specimen each is known. RFB

KUPA, MIHALY. *World War I Emergency Paper Money of Hungary, 1914-1918*. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 18, No. 12 (Dec. 1952), pp. 1045-1046.

A detailed listing of paper monies issued during these years includes date of issue (when known) and denomination.

For convenience, the following groupings are used: Communities, Authorities, and Firms, Factories and Individuals. GHN

LAFaurie, JEAN. *Les Billets des Banques de Law*. In: *Bulletin de la Société d'Etude pour L'Histoire du Papier-Monnaie*, No. 7 (1952), pp. 1-13, illus.

Purposely avoids any discussion or comment on the economic aspects of the Law banking system. Lists the notes issued by the Banque Générale (1716-1718), and its successor by Royal Decree of Dec. 4, 1718, the Banque Royale (1719-1720). Mention is made of counterfeit notes, though no documentation for these has been found either in the National Archives or in the numerous works published on Law and his system. GHN

SCOTT, KENNETH. *The Counterfeiting Venture of Abel and Samuel Chapin*. In: *Rhode Island History*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (July 1952), pp. 93-95.

On May 22, 1723, two cousins Abel and Samuel Chapin, natives of Springfield, Mass., were seized in Newport, R.I., while attempting to pass a counterfeit £5 Massachusetts bill of credit. Search of the kinsmen producing nineteen similar counterfeits, they were, in addition to prison terms, sentenced to cropping of the ears in the pillory, payment of double damages to all persons "defrauded by their emitting and passing," as well as payment of costs and prosecution.

The article enlarges on a brief reference to the Chapins by Richard LeBaron Bowen in his *Rhode Island Money and Its Counterfeiting*. CHN

SOUBOTIN, N. *Les Billets de Banque de la Republique Argentine de 1890 à 1952*. In: *Bulletin du Centre de Documentation pour l'Etude du Papier-Monnaie*, No. 3 (1952), p. 24.

A list of the notes issued by the Bank of the Republic of Argentina from 1890 to 1952. The pertinent statutes are cited, the denominations listed under the three issuing agencies, the Bank of the Argentine Nation, the Caja de Conversion, and the El Banco Central. In many instances the colors of both front and back are indicated, and in some cases a brief description of the design given. RPB

CURRENT PERIODICALS

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- GLENDINING & CO. (London). Feb. 19, 1953, 280 lots, 24 pp., Military & Naval Medals and Decorations. March 11, 1953, 243 lots, 19 pp., Ancient, English, Gold, Silver. April 15, 1953, 520 lots, 40 pp., 8 pls., Greek, Roman, English, Australian, Foreign. April 30, 1953, 335 lots, 20 pp., Ancient & Modern Gold and Silver. May 12, 1953, 291 lots, 16 pp., English Gold and Silver, Foreign, Medals. June 10, 1953, 495 lots, 42 pp., 19 pls., British Gold and Silver, Commemorative Medals.
- GRUNTHAL, HENRY and EDWARD GANS (New York). No. 13, March 24, 1953, 847 lots, 38 pp., 4 pls., Ancient, European, Gold, Silver, U.S., Medals.
- HESPERIA ART (New York). April 23, 1953, 405 lots, 18 pp., 8 pls., Ancient, Gold, Silver, Crowns, Bracteates.
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- PAGE, M. (Paris). March 27, 1953, 234 lots, 12 pp., French, Medals, Jetons.
- RATTO, MARIO (Milan). May 8-9, 1953, 793 lots, 79 pp., 18 pls., Mediaeval & Modern Italian.
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- STACK'S (New York). Feb. 26-28, 1953, 1658 lots, 52 pp., U.S., Silver, Misc. March 27-28, 1953, 1287 lots, 40 pp., U.S., Foreign, Gold, Silver, Medals, Tokens, Paper Money. April 18, 1953, 910 lots, 38 pp. U.S. Paper Money, U.S. General.
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- MAISON DEBLAIN (Nice). No. 101, Jan. 1953, 280 nos., 6 pp., Roman, French, Byzantine, Medals, Tokens. No. 102, Feb. 1953, 322 nos., 8 pp., Ancient, French, European. No. 103, March 1953, 292 nos., 8 pp., Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Gaulish, French. No. 104, March 1953, 327 nos., 8 pp., Ancient, Byzantine, French, Misc. No. 105, April 1953, 296 nos., 8 pp., Ancient, French, Foreign Misc. No. 106, May 1953, 292 nos., 8 pp., Ancient, French (Feudal), Misc.
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GENERAL

MARTIN, COLIN. *La Numismatique chez Rabelais*. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 3, No. 9 (April 1952), pp. 8-9.

Lists of all the gold, silver, billon, moneys of account, and invented coins found in the work of Rabelais (1494-1553), many of which were struck a century before his days.

RPB

GREEK

BRUNETTI, L. [Secondo] Contributo al Corpus delle falsificazioni. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 3, No. 4 (April 1952), p. 36, illus.

A description of recent forgeries of coins of Rhegion, Acragas, Camarina, Catana, Gela, Himera, Leontini, Messina, Syracuse and Naxos.

KS

BRUNETTI, L. [Terzo] Contributo al Corpus delle Falsificazioni. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 3, No. 6 (June 1952), pp. 53-54, illus.

A description of forged decadrachms of Acragas and Syracuse and the attribution of groups to two different sources.

KS

BRUNETTI, L. Di un'azione di difesa contro i falsificatori. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (Jan. 1952), pp. 4-5, illus.

The article indicates what action has been taken by the Italian Numismatic Society against counterfeiting and outlines plans for cooperation in this matter on an international scale. Thirty recent forgeries of coins from Magna Graecia (Acragas, Gela, Catana, Syracuse, Naxos, Messina, Tauromenium, Taras, Rhegium and Zancle) are described and illustrated.

KS

BRUNETTI, LODOVICO. Sulle frazioni dell'argento tarentino. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 16, No. 1-6 (Jan.-Dec. 1950), pp. 1-21.

Brunetti continues his scientific analysis of Tarentine coinage (see *Num. Lit.*, No. 19, p. 62, for reference to earlier chapters) with a discussion of the metrology of fractional issues, supported by numerous tables and graphs.

In an appendix, Brunetti comments briefly on the influence of the Pythagorean School on the coinage of Magna Graecia. Since the arrival of Pythagoras, ca. 536 B.C., does seem to be reflected in certain types and symbols, for example, there will have to be some chronological adjustments and lowering of dates suggested by Head and others for certain issues.

Finally, in an "Excursus," Brunetti takes issue with Professor Breglia on the question of whether the so-called Campano-Tarentine issues were struck at Tarentum or Neapolis. Brunetti argues strongly in favor of Tarentum. SEF

CAVALLARO, G. Una 'Litra' inedita di Abacenum. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 3, No. 11-12 (Nov.-Dec. 1952), p. 85, illus.

A unique coin of Abacenum is published for the first time. The author dates it in 393-392 B.C. and explains its types (the head of one of the Dioscuri on the obverse and a galloping horse on the reverse) as a commemoration of that city's sharing in the founding of Tindari. KS

CAVALLARO, G. Monete inedite di Mamertini. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 3, No. 10 (Oct. 1952), p. 77, illus.

From casts and notes the author publishes five hitherto unedited coins of the Mamertines, a pentonkion and four hexas. He believes that in the coinage of the Mamertines is reflected that of cities under their domination which either ceased to coin or which in their own mints coined money under the name of and for the Mamertines. KS

CAVALLARO, G. Il Nome "Kronia" su una moneta di Katana. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 3, No. 9 (Sept. 1952), p. 74, illus.

The discovery of a third example of a coin previously attributed by the author to Catana leads him to reconsider the question and to conclude that the piece was struck in 408 or 407 by citizens of Himera who had found refuge at the nearby sanctuary of Cronos, and that the coin was intended to express the gratitude of those protected and saved to both the sanctuary and its deity. KS

DESNEUX, J. A propos de la chronologie du monnayage d'Akanthos. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 98 (1952), pp. 113-115.

Dr. J. Desneux, in his work on the tetradrachms of Acanthus, pointed out the difficulty of establishing a chronological arrangement because there are few combinations of dies. He gave three periods of coinage with approximately the following dates: (1) 530-480, with Euboic-Attic standard; (2) 480-424, with the same standard; (3) 424-380, with Phoenician standard.

Because of the small number of coins attributed to the second period, J. M. F. May, in his study of Dr. Desneux's work, suggested the possibility of a temporary suspension of the striking of tetradrachms of

Acanthus as a result of a decree of interdiction at Athens in 449. He also proposed to retard the beginning and to advance the end of this period. As he suggested, the first period may have lasted somewhat longer than the time assigned to it.

Further, May stated that the date 424, which marked the military successes of Brasidas, is not necessarily the determining element in a change of standard. He agreed with the author in considering that coinage ended at Acanthus about 380 B.C. The striking of tetradrachms probably ceased as a consequence of a great volume of coinage by the Chalcidian League. This could have taken place at the time of great commercial and territorial expansion of the League between 395 and 382 B.C. DM

DURR, NIKLAUS. Unediertes Bronzemedallion von Silandos aus Augst. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 3, No. 9 (April 1952), pp. 10-11, illus.

Description and illustration of a bronze medallion of Silandos in Lydia struck under Lucius Verus. This, the only "colonial" medallion discovered on a Roman site north of the Alps, was found at Augst near Basel. RPB

NASTER, P. Le Catalogue Autographe de la Collection de Monnaies Grecques du Comte von Prokesch-Osten. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 98 (1952), pp. 115-119.

Anton Prokesch was born at Graz on December 10, 1795. His long military and diplomatic career culminated in his appointment as ambassador to Constantinople in 1855, which post he retained until his retirement from public life in 1872. In 1831 he had been given the title of Knight von Osten and in 1872 he became Count von Prokesch-Osten. His death occurred on October 26, 1876.

The great enthusiasm of Prokesch for all things Greek led him to collect ancient money of Greece and the Greek world, excepting only colonial and imperial coins. His collection, numbering nearly 11,000 pieces, was very remarkable and contained many rare coins. Some of these he published, writing his articles in either French or German. In 1875 his collection, consisting of 575 coins in gold, 7,102 in silver, and 3,239 in bronze and other metals, was purchased by the Cabinet of Berlin.

There was no published catalogue of this large collection. The Cabinet des Médailles of the Royal Library of Belgium, however, received, in the legacy of Baron Lucien de Hirsch, a manuscript catalogue of it in five large volumes in a half-binding of red leather. This catalogue was written in French and had evidently been prepared with a view to publication. It gives an exact copy of the legends, a description of obverse and reverse types, the metal, approximate diameter, state of preservation, and in many cases bibliographic notes. Sometimes com-

ments on the place of acquisition are given; sometimes a remark concerning an interpretation or an attribution accompanies the description. The series of coins particularly well represented in the catalogue are those of Alexander the Great, Athens, the Seleucids, the Sassanids, and the Ptolemies. The first year noted for the acquisition of coins was 1835; the last, 1873. The latest bibliographic references concern articles published in 1873 and 1874.

Aside from page 205 of Volume V, the text is written by one hand. A second hand has made some corrections in language and style, and there are brief indications in either French or German of at least two other hands. Very likely the person represented by the second hand worked with the coins and made the corrections before the catalogue was sent to France.

It is useless to wonder how the catalogue came into the possession of Hirsch. He had seen the collection in Constantinople when he was thirteen years old. As he was only twenty when Prokesch died, it is hardly possible that he was entrusted with the publication of the catalogue. He is, however, probably responsible for the binding of the volumes. DM

ROTH, CECIL. The Priestly Laver as a Symbol on Ancient Jewish Coins. In: *Palestine Exploration Quarterly*, May-October 1952, page 91.

A two-handled amphora appears on the large bronze coins of the Second Jewish Revolt which bear the legend *Jerusalem* or *Simon Prince of Israel*. Paul Romanoff has suggested that this was a representation of the oil vessel for filling the Temple Candelabrum, but in this article another suggestion is put forward. One of the scenes in the eighth-century *Codex Amiatinus* (Florence), with its illustrations taken from the *Codex Grandior*, written for Cassiodorus in the mid-sixth century, shows the interior of the Wilderness Tabernacle. This illustration is of eastern inspiration, related to Palestinian Jewish art of the same period. A two-handled amphora, very similar to the coin type, is labelled *labrum*. This was the bronze laver, a prominent article of Temple furniture, used by the priests to wash before ministering. The legend also identifies the two amphorae seen in the Jerusalem Temple interior on the Vatican Museum's Gold Glass, found in the catacombs. The suggestion is made that the laver on the coins may be a badge of the priesthood and may symbolize restoration of Temple worship. Besides the coins, minted sixty years after the destruction of the Temple, no nearly contemporary description of the laver is known. JC

SIMONETTA, B. A proposito di Monete Arsacidi con 'Berretto Satrapale.' In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 16, No. 1-6 (Jan.-Dec. 1950), pp. 22-25, illus.

Simonetta summarizes his theories on early Parthian coinage as propounded in his earlier article (cf. *Num. Lit.*, 14, p. 198), and then con-

siders Maurice Dayet's attribution of the "beardless head class" with satrapal bonnets (*Num. Lit.*, 13, p. 140) to several royal princes. Simonetta would assign most of these issues to the first half of the reign of Mithradates I, and the earliest, with the simplest inscription (ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ), to his immediate predecessors, ca. 210-171 B.C. Variations in the heads on the obverse can be explained if they are all assumed to be posthumous and consequently imaginary portraits of Arsaces I. SEF

ROMAN

GANSBEKE, PAUL VAN. Les invasions germaniques en Gaule sous le règne de Posthume (259-268) et le témoignage des monnaies. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 98 (1952), pp. 5-30, illus.

The few texts which deal with German invasions between the years 258 and 268 give very little definite information. Epigraphic sources show that Postumus took the title Maximus Germanicus from the time of his second tribuneship and second consulship (260). He kept it during his third tribuneship and third consulship. This title is found on coins of those dates and a little later. From combined epigraphic and numismatic evidence it can be determined that Postumus gained a victory over the Germans in 261-62 A.D.

A third and most important source of information comes from the many hoards of coins which have been found in western Europe—France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Germany. These hoards are divided into four geographic groups. A map gives the location of the principal finds and traces the course of the various groups.

Postumus commenced his reign with maritime campaigns. The Gallo-Roman fleets gained their first success in 259-60, but their definitive victory was dated 261-62. This is proved by coins of the first group. Among these coins appear the "galley type," also a type celebrating the safety of the provinces and picturing the Rhine, and a type representing Neptune.

The second geographic group begins in the north of Belgium and proceeds south through France past Jublains and Le Mans; the third is in north central Gaul; the fourth, in eastern Gaul. A fifth group is added which shows a series of military operations in southern Gaul and a sixth group for the finds at Grotenberge. By a study of the coins found in these groups the German invasions in Gaul can be traced with reasonable certainty.

The chronology of the tribuneships and consulships of Postumus is supplied. The article closes with a valuable bibliography of the hoards found in the six geographic groups. DM

KRAFT, KONRAD. Zur Datierung der römischen Münzmeisterprägung unter Augustus. In: *Mainzer Zeitschrift*, 46/47 (1951/52), pp. 28-35.

Evaluation of criteria for dating Augustan monetales, and survey of the whole question of the Augustan moneyers, based on numismatic and historical criteria, and plain thinking, with appraisal of conclusions of Mommsen, Babelon, Mattingly, Pink, and Panvini Rosati. An important means of confirming or rejecting the dating of any particular college is the lapse of approximately ten years between a man's holding the monetary office and his consulship.

Particularly noteworthy is the author's association of the "triumphal asses" (dated by Mattingly in 7 B.C., by Pink in 12 B.C.) with the dedication of the new Temple of Mars Ultor in 2 B.C., and his rejection of 23 B.C. as the date of the first bronze of the Augustan monetales and as the date of the college of which Piso was a member. Finally Kraft proposes a new meaning for the coinage of Caninius Gallus and a date (13-12 B.C.) which accords with Mattingly's dating (12 B.C.) but differs from the dates proposed by other numismatists. AAB

PINK, KARL. XI, IA und XII auf Antoninianen. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 74 (1951), pp. 46-49.

The marks XI and IA appearing upon *antoniniani* of Tacitus from Antioch and Tripolis are equated in this fashion: X (*antoniniani*) = I (*aureus*). Hence these pieces are likewise called double *antoniniani* valued originally at twenty *antoniniani* to the *aureus*. The mark XI appears also upon the coins of Carus (Siscia) which has caused these pieces to be interpreted as festive and donative. VC-5

VOGT, HEINRICH. Hadrians Justizpolitik im Spiegel der römischen Reichsmünzen. In: *Festschrift Fritz Schulz* (Weimar, 1951), pp. 193-200.

By the use of those coins of Hadrian which have *IVSTITIA* as the reverse type, the author illustrates the development of that emperor's legal policies. He notes that such things as Hadrian's desire to ingratiate himself with the Senate during the early years of his reign, his division of Italy into four judicial districts, his institution of the imperial *Consilium*, his reorganization of the government services, his reform of the *ius respondendi*, and his adoption of the codification by Salvius Julianus of the Praetors' Edicts, are all matters which could be reflected in the *IVSTITIA* coinage. He then directs his attention to dating Julianus' codification, which he places between 134 and 138 A.D. from numismatic evidence. JWS

BYZANTINE

BERTELE, TOMMASO. Monete di Giovanni Comneno Duca Imperatore di Salonicco (1237-1244). In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 16, No. 1-6 (Jan.-Dec. 1950), pp. 61-79, illus.

Bertelè has filled a gap in the sequence of late Byzantine coinage with the publication of twenty-six coins, all but five in his own collection,

which he attributes to John Angelus Comnenus Ducas, Emperor of Thessalonica (1237-1244). Previous attributions to this emperor have, for the most part, been hesitant or unacceptable. The emperor on this group of coins is depicted as a beardless youth, which John Angelus undoubtedly was, and which helps materially to eliminate most of the other characters with the same name, a stumbling-block in differentiating the coins of this period.

There is also an interesting discussion, in the light of these coins, of the operations of the mint at Thessalonica, of the engravers and of the methods of fabrication. Products of the mint have a recognizable style, and in conclusion the author rejects some pieces formerly attributed to the mint and emperors of Thessalonica as stylistically incompatible, including the anonymous pieces with sacred types, which had been tentatively attributed to the joint reigns of John and his brother Demetrius by Wroth and others. SEF

PRINA, DIEGO RICOTTI. La monetazione Siciliana nell'epoca Bizantina. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 16, No. 1-6 (Jan.-Dec. 1950), pp. 26-60, 4 pls.

This article is an important contribution in the field of Byzantine and Italian mediaeval numismatics, and should serve as the basis for the re-attribution of certain issues to different emperors and mints by collectors of these coins. The author has assumed the task of rectifying an accumulation of errors and throwing light on the hitherto obscure issues of the Sicilian mints of Catania and Syracuse from the end of the sixth to the latter part of the ninth century, during which period the island was part of the Byzantine Empire. Following a brief discussion of the official status of the island in the empire and some of the more involved numismatic problems, twenty-three pages are devoted to a new and comprehensive catalog listing and adequately describing two hundred and sixty types—forty-two issues of the mint at Catania and 218 of the mint at Syracuse. Most of the pieces are also exceedingly well illustrated. SEF

MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN

BAILLION, F. De quelques monnaies de Jean I, comte de Namur, 1276-1330. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 98 (1952), pp. 119-120.

M. Jean Bovesse described seven denominations coined by Jean I, Count of Namur: the gros with the portal of Brabant, the gros with four lions, the esterlin, two double esterlins, a half cavalier, and a gros with the doorway of Alost. The examples studied are in the collections of the Cabinet des Médailles of Brussels.

The gros first appeared at Namur in the time of Jean I. He also coined the gros with portal in the Flemish mints of Termonde, Ninove, and Alost. The discovery of the gros with the portal of Alost caused a sensation in numismatic circles of the nineteenth century.

The general debasement of money in the thirteenth century receives attention, as does also the subject of revenues which are inherent in the right to strike money, and income from duties and royalties.

The study is accompanied by a detailed bibliography and a plate illustrating the types described. DM

BERGHAUS, PETER. Die Münzen von Klein-Roscharden. In: *Oldenburger Jahrbuch*, Band 51 (1951), pp. 196-206, illus.

Complete list of all the coins from the two hoards of Klein-Roscharden which were found in 1883 and 1886 and buried between 1000 and 1010. After an evaluation of the coins and ornaments, the conclusion is reached that the two hoards are domestic and that the coins were actually in circulation in the district and struck for the most part in the vicinity. The English and Arabic types may be local imitations. HJE

BRUCE-MITFORD, R. L. S. Sutton Hoo—a rejoinder. In: *Antiquity*, Vol. 26, No. 102 (June 1952), pp. 76-82.

Answer to an article which the author holds does not take into full consideration the evidence of coins and the consensus of numismatic opinion about the thirty-seven Merovingian gold pieces contained in "the first intact royal inhumation ever found." Opinions of numismatists Allan, Lafaurie, and Grierson are quoted or summarized here, and the weight of opinion is interpreted to place the date of the burial somewhere between 650 and 670 A.D. A final dating is dependent on much-needed original research on the dating of Merovingian coins. Meanwhile, the writer believes that the date of burial cannot be long after 650 and that, if this date is correct, "identification of the Sutton Hoo monument with one of the three brothers Aethelhere, Anna and Aethelwald seems in the highest degree probable." AAB

CITTA DEL VATICANO. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 16, No. 1-6 (Jan.-Dec. 1950), p. 112, illus.

The series of commemorative coins struck on the occasion of the Holy Year by Vatican City, 100 Lire, 10, 5, 2 and 1 lira pieces, are illustrated. SEF

DASI, TOMAS. *Estudio de Los Reales de a Ocho*. Valencia, 1950-51. 5 Vols. \$40.00.

This magnificent work covers the eight reales pieces and their successors, the chief denominations of the Spanish silver coinage. Beginning with the coins of Ferdinand and Isabella, each type is considered by mint and date, virtually every variety being fully described and usually illustrated. All the mints of Spanish America as well as Spain are treated, and the revolutionary coinage of Mexico and South America, and the Peruvian and Philippine counterstamps are included. Yet lest this seem too narrow, all the coins of the empire, of whatever metal and denomination, are illustrated by type before the particular examination

of the one under discussion, and a running commentary on Spanish political history in general and numismatic history in particular adds countless points of interest to the catalogue. Most of each volume is given over to coinage laws and regulations, correspondence concerning the mint, and *memorias* of the mints and assay offices: either a printed source is noted, or the document is reproduced. The fifth volume contains indices by coin type, legend, counterstamp, and mint mark. Dasí's work will be the standard reference for some time to come.

Certain omissions do of course occur. The reader must consult *Numisma*, the bulletin of the Sociedad Iberoamericana de Estudios Numismáticos, which has published a few additions to date in nos. 3, 5, and 6. More may be expected. Errata: I, p. 93: the list of early mint assayers at Mexico will be somewhat revised by Mr. Nesmith's book on the first coinage of that mint, to be published by the American Numismatic Society. III, p. 170: the pillar dollar of 1772 is omitted, mentioned by Herrera and Pradeau and definitely known to exist. TVB

FERRARO VAZ, J. Os Morabitinos à luz de uma nova investigação e de um novo achado. In: *Arqueologia e História*, Vol. 6 (1951), pp. 9-24, illus.

The discovery of a new, light, morabitino of Sancho (II, as is shown from the fineness of the coin) induced the author to a review of this rare series. Other arrangements (thus Teixeira de Aragão, and the new *Cartilha de Numismática Portuguesa* of Batalha Reis) have attributed the coins without regard for the two distinctive legends: SANCIVS REX PORTVGALIS / IN NE PTRIS IFILII SPS SCIA, and REGIS PORTVGALENSIVN / MONETA DOMINI SANCII (or ALFONSI). Ferraro assigns the former to Sancho I only, the latter to Alfonso II and Sancho II. No morabitinos are given to Alfonso I or III. Further, a law of Alfonso III of 1253 assigned an exchange value in soldos to the four series: quadvatus, the square Moorish gold; morabitino "alfonsinus" (Sancho I), "vetus" (Alfonso II), and "novus" (Sancho II). The exchange value does not correspond to the proportionate weight of the coins; but an investigation of the fineness of each series by tests of specific gravity proves the exchange fixed, and demonstrates an increasing debasement of the morabitino, until Alfonso III altered the monetary system. TVB

FRERE, H. Trouvaille à Logne en 1951. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 98 (1952), pp. 129-131, illus.

A few billon coins, scattered among various pieces of debris, were found in 1951 at Logne, some twenty-five kilometers south of Liège. These include coins of Hainaut, Flanders, France, Liège, and several unidentifiable fragments, as well as two Roman pieces. There are thirty coins in all, which are listed with brief identifications. The most interesting pieces are a coin of Jean de la Marck and one of Jean de Hornes who was the bishop of Liège (1494-1505). A complete description of the latter coin is given. DM

GANDERT, OTTO-FRIEDRICH. Die oldenburgischen Silberschatzfunde von Klein-Roscharden (Kreis Clippenburg). In: *Oldenburger Jahrbuch*, Band 51 (1951), pp. 151-195, pls., charts, illus.

In 1803 and 1886 two hoards of coins and silver and gold ornaments buried in the early years of the eleventh century were found at Klein-Roscharden. Amongst the ornaments were two ornamental bracteates, one of which is said to show the portrait of King Henry I. This is of interest because no such coin has been found. Most of the ornaments have been well illustrated on the plates. HJE

GELDER, H. ENNO VAN. De Muntpolitiek van Philips de Schone 1482-1496. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 38 (1951), pp. 42-54, pl.

Philip the Good introduced a uniform coinage throughout his possessions in the Netherlands which his successors continued. In 1485 Philip the Fair because of political difficulties found it necessary to increase the revenue from coinage by raising the value of the coins. In the days of the Regent Maximilian in 1487 a coinage, which was an attempt to return to the status quo, was issued. In 1488 the civil wars in Flanders caused another inflation which was much greater than the prior inflation. The value of the coins was tripled. With the coming of peace attempts were made to undo this inflation. This was finally achieved with the issues of 1496. RPB

GRIERSON, PHILIP. The Dating of the Sutton Hoo Coins. In: *Antiquity*, No. 102 (June 1952), pp. 83-86.

A vindication of the value of numismatic evidence and of the value of style in dating, specifically with reference to the Sutton Hoo burial, the coins of which were discussed prematurely in 1939 in an article containing statements of misleading character on Merovingian coins, their dating, and style as a criterion in dating them. Grierson makes clear what kind of detailed and exact information the numismatist can seek out here and provide for the use of the archaeologist.

The majority of coins in the Sutton Hoo hoard belong to the second quarter of the seventh century. Grierson briefly traces the history of their types, points out that "only special pleading of the most determined kind" has enabled later scholars to discount what M. LeGentilhomme said on this subject in 1940, and concludes provisionally that the Sutton Hoo hoard cannot be earlier than 650, but "is unlikely to have been buried at any date later than 660." AAB

HOC, MARCEL and FERNAND BAILLION. Monnaies de Charles VIII frappées à Tournai. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 98 (1952), pp. 56-64, illus.

During the reign of Charles VIII (August 30, 1483 to April 7, 1498) the following denominations were struck at Tournai: (1) écu d'or au soleil, (2) gros de roi, (3) blanc à couronne ou douzain, (4) karolus, (5) liard, (6) double tournois, (7) denier tournois. The author has

seen only the first, third, and fourth; the others are known only from documents.

Each denomination is discussed. The date of coining, number of issues, number of coins, total weights, and descriptions of obverse and reverse are given. References to location of examples in collections, catalogues, or sales are included. DM

HOLZMAIR, EDUARD. *Münzkunst in Österreich*. 33 pp., 48 pls.

A brief and popular account of Austrian coinage from the Middle Ages to the present time with the emphasis upon the artistic. The text is but an introduction to the forty-eight plates which show enlarged photographs of interesting and attractive Austrian coins. The specimens illustrated are described in some detail. HJE

JAMMER, VERA. *Die Anfänge der Münzprägung im Herzogtum Sachsen* (10. und 11. Jahrhundert). Hamburg, Museum für Hamburgische Geschichte, Abt. Münzkabinet, 1952. 176 pp., 7 pls., 39 maps. (Numismatische Studien, Heft 3/4.)

An investigation into the monetary history of the duchy of Saxony in the tenth and eleventh century.

The author lists all available literary sources—grants of monetary rights and documents on monetary activities—and compares this material with the evidence of contemporary coins which had been localized and chronologically ordered by Hermann Dannenberg in his monumental catalogue *Die Deutschen Münzen der Sächsischen und Fränkischen Kaiserzeit* Berlin 1876-1905. The section of the Dannenberg catalogue dealing with the coins of Saxony has been more clearly arranged and brought up to date with later publications and the latest hoard findings. Seven coin type charts allow an easy comparison of number, date and types of the issues of each of the 41 Saxon mints from which coins are known.

The comparison of literary sources and coin evidence shows that the dates of the documented grants diverge often from the first actual issue of coins. There are moreover no written privileges for secular mints extant. As we have secular coins it is implicit that some oral or self understood right must have been incorporated in the power of dukes or counts.

Having thus stressed the unreliability of documentary evidence alone, the author turns to the study of the development of the individual mints and the spread of their coins in Saxony and the rest of Europe. The text is well illustrated by the type charts and by maps showing the location of coin hoards and their percentual content of Saxon coins.

The first issue of coins begins in the eastern part of Saxony before the middle of the tenth century. Here the discussion about the so-called "Sachsen" or "Wendenpfennige" is entered and decided in favour of Dannenberg's opinion that the earlier and larger disputed coins to the mint of Magdeburg. The mint of Bardowiek is also men-

tioned as a possibility. In the even more controversial question of the date and origin of the Otto-Adelheid coins the author again follows Dannenberg who attributes these coins to Otto III and his guardian and grandmother Adelheid. The mint is Goslar.

In the West only Dortmund and Soest (?) show any activity before 1000. The number of mints increases, however, after 1030.

The West is dominated by the Sancta Colonia type. The frequent appearance of the architectural Cologne type east of the Weser in the second half of the eleventh century is explained as due to the predominance of the Goslar mint which adapted this type.

While Westphalia continues the traditional Denarii into the twelfth century, we find from ca. 1100-1125 only "Duennpfennige" (Half-bracteates) east of the Weser. An exception is Bardowiek which coins Denarii deep into the twelfth century.

An examination of the productivity and importance of the Saxon mints reveals that the emperor and the episcopate were responsible for the very greatest part of the issue of coins. It follows that the economic power of the dukes and counts was negligible in comparison.

The spread and distribution of the coins of each individual mint can be read from the hoard maps. It begins in the middle of the tenth century and is in the main directed towards the Slavic countries east of the Elbe. Hoards also appear with the beginning of the eleventh century in Scandinavia and the Baltic countries. But they seem to disappear from 1070 on. Only the Baltic finds continue into the twelfth century.

A catalogue and bibliography of Saxon coin hoards buried from ca. 950 to 1150 is added as appendix.

In her conclusion the author stresses the value of numismatic evidence for the historian of mediaeval trade and economics by confronting the latest comprehensive work on this subject (Walter Stein, *Handels und Verkehrsgeschichte der deutschen Kaiserzeit*, 1922) with facts gained from her methodologically ordered material.

Mr. Stein's contention that the Slavic countries produced silver in the tenth century is refuted on numismatic grounds, and the trade between Saxony and Scandinavia or the Baltic countries for which no literary records exist before 1080 is proven by the hoard finds. JC

JESSE, WILHELM. Münz- und Geldgeschichte Niedersachsens. Braunschweig, 1952. 130 pp., 17 pls., map.

Represents first survey of the monetary and numismatic history of a German district from ancient to modern times. The section under discussion is Lower Saxony, i.e., Northwest Germany. The Roman coin hoards found in Lower Saxony are discussed in detail as well as the finds of Northern European gold bracteates struck in the sixth and seventh centuries.

Coinage itself started in Lower Saxony ca. 1000. During this eleventh century numerous mints issued two-sided silver coins, hoards of which are discussed. After the middle of the twelfth the Lower Saxony mints struck bracteates, the artistic style of which is treated in detail. In the fourteenth century many Lower Saxony cities received the right of coinage. The use of silver ingots (*marca argenti puri et examinati*) was a characteristic feature in these cities during the second half of the fourteenth century. In the fifteenth century groats invaded Lower Saxony, some mints of which adopted this new type. Other cities, especially Göttingen, Brunswick, Halberstadt, Hildesheim, Northeim and Einbeck, counter-stamped these groats.

Large silver and gold coins dominate the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries in Lower Saxony. Coin alterations and sundry inflations were outstanding features in the monetary history of Lower Saxony during these centuries. The moneyers and the mint techniques of this period are treated thoroughly. Coin conventions are the distinguishing features in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The book contains a bibliography and a list of hoards. Every mint discussed is recorded upon a map. Illustrations on seventeen plates bring out the principal coin types. PB

MARCONDES PORTUGAL, YOLANDA. *Simbolos cristãos nas moedas medievais*. In: *Revista Numismática*, Vols. 19-20, Nos. 1-4 (1951-1952), pp. 40-42, illus.

Discusses Christian symbols upon medieval coins. Two coins are illustrated and the various Christian symbols, crosses, lozanges, triangles, and circles described in detail: (1) an obol struck at Melle (Metallum) during the reign of Charlemagne (768-814) and (2) a *gros tournois* issued by St. Louis, King of France (1226-1270). RFB

MEINHARDT, G. *Der Maria Theresientaler. Eine Münze erobert das Morgenland*. Göttingen, 1952. 20 pp.

Thorough examination of travelers' reports and other literature in order to determine in detail where and during what periods the Maria Theresa Taler has circulated in various parts of North, Central, East and West Africa. In addition it is shown what other money substitutes have circulated in those parts and what relation in value they had to the Taler. HJE

MASTER, PAUL. *Les Deniers D'Arnot émis à Alost*. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 98 (1952), pp. 41-55, illus.

These deniers, 135 in number, undoubtedly date from the beginning of the thirteenth century. One example was published by Piot in 1849. They have on the obverse the word ARNOT and a bust facing right; the right arm is visible, with a sword in the hand. On the reverse is the name ALOST and a cross; in two quarters are dots, in the other two rings. Legends of both sides are flanked by double circles.

Study of the coins had led to their division into two groups, each composed of four classes. This division is based on style. In the first group the relief is high, and the busts show great resemblance to one another. In the second group relief is lower, and there is more variation in the appearance and proportion of the heads. Also, in this group the *Λ* of the obverse legend is reversed. The two series appear to be the work of different hands. The differences in the classes are for the most part minor.

From a study of the accompanying tables and figures certain facts become apparent: (1) There are more reverse than obverse dies; (2) Certain obverse dies are used with more than one reverse die and vice versa; (3) In two instances an obverse die is employed with a reverse die belonging to a different class.

The number of coins representing each class, added to a consideration of the style and weight of the examples, leads to the conclusion that the eight classes represent a chronological arrangement. Figure 2 gives a diagram of weights.

There has been much discussion concerning the meaning of "Arnot." Some have thought that it is the name of a prince. At the end of the twelfth and beginning of the thirteenth century money was minted in the name of a count, a moneyer, or with emblems of a city. The author concludes that the word represents the name of a moneyer. DM

NAU, ELISABETH. Die bisher älteste Urkunde über den Umlauf der Heller in Schwaben. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 3, No. 9 (April 1952), p. 11.

Reconstruction of the original text of an altered passage in a document in the Adelberg monastery at Württemberg, dated 1189, shows that the heller was the predominant currency of Tübingen at that date. RPB

PATRIGNANI, A. Due falsificazioni post-Napoleoniche. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 3, No. 10 (Oct. 1952), pp. 79-80, illus.

The lira of 1810, *NATOLEONE*, of the mint of Venice is shown to be a forgery, as is also true of the lira of 1810 of the Bologna mint which bears the head of the emperor facing left instead of right. KS

PATRIGNANI, A. Il 'primo errore' della zecca di Milano (il Centesimo di Napoleone 1808 con Imperatore). In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 3, No. 11-12 (Nov.-Dec. 1952), p. 88.

A discussion of the centesimo of Napoleon struck in 1808 by the mint of Milan with the title *IMPERAPORE*, a mistake probably due to the myopia of the engraver Manfredini. KS

SCHOLTEN, C. *The Coins of the Dutch Overseas Territories 1601-1948*. Amsterdam, J. Schulman, 1953. 176 pp., 20 pls. \$7.00.

English edition of the Dutch original which was published at Amsterdam in 1951 (*Num. Lit.*, No. 16, July 1951, p. 304). As the editor

well points out, the long delay in bringing out this English edition made possible the correction of some errors which had crept into the Dutch edition.

RFB

TRIBOLATI, PIETRO. Le monete del Giuramento di Francesco I d'Austria coniate nella zecca di Milano nel 1815. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 16, No. 1-6 (Jan.-Dec. 1950), pp. 80-81, illus.

Maria Theresa and her successors as Dukes of Milan authorized the striking of commemorative coins in various usual denominations on the occasion of taking the oath of office. After the fall of Napoleon, when Francis II was proclaimed Francis I of Austria and the provinces of Venetia and most of Lombardy were added to his empire, he also marked this occasion with commemorative coins. The series struck at Milan, one silver, one copper, and a gold piece, described and illustrated here since it is not included in the C.N.I. (cf. Vol. V, p. 432, nos. 1 and 2, for the so-called lira and copper piece), do not correspond in weight to any regular coins and must be considered as an exceptionally special series of a medallic type.

SEF

VOLTZ, THEODOR. Die Goldgulden der Vorderösterreichischen Münze in Ensisheim (Elsass). In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 3, No. 9 (April 1952), pp. 4-5, illus.

Despite contrary documentary evidence, the rare gold florins struck by Archduke Leopold at Ensisheim have been considered posthumous. Voltz shows that *DIVVS LEOPOLDVS* does not refer to the deceased Archduke but rather to Saint Leopold (1073-1136) who was canonized in 1485.

RFB

GREAT BRITAIN

GRIERSON, PHILIP and CHRISTOPHER BROOKE. Round Halfpennies of Henry I. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 6, Pt. 3 (1951), pp. 286-289.

An examination of the literary evidence for the striking of this denomination supplementary to Mr. P. Seaby's article entitled "A Round Halfpenny of Henry I" (*BNJ*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 6, Pt. 3, 1951, pp. 280-285). Contemporary writers all connect the striking of round halfpennies with the monetary reform of 1108, and their accounts are with one exception based on the text of Eadmer ca. 1109 who does not definitely refer to round halfpennies. William of Malmesbury, however, extends the account to make this reference. The independent definite reference to round halfpennies is found in the *Prophecies of Merlin*. The authors of this article regard this as sufficient literary evidence for the existence of the coin. Because of the probably small issue and the low value of the denomination, the coin was not likely to be hoarded. Hence the lack of known specimens is not considered surprising.

FHA

HILL, PHILIP V. The 'Standard' and 'London' Series of Anglo-Saxon Sceattas. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 6, Pt. 3 (1951), pp. 251-279, illus.

Account of these two series of sceattas giving their history, style, dating, provenance, and metrology. Mr. Hill traces the development of the "Standard" series (those having the Constantinian *virtus exercit* types for a prototype) from the Pada coins ca. 650 to the end of the series which he dates ca. 720, noting that they appear to begin in Kent and that their main centers of production were there and in Mercia. The "London" series with its connected and derived types is considered in the same manner from their beginning in the late seventh century (after local Roman prototypes) to possibly ca. 790. Their provenance of course centers around London, and the London-derived groups do not appear in Kent. In general the weights of the London series are less than the coins of the Standard series. Tables of weights, maps of provenance, and various illustrations are given. FHA

HOC, MARCEL. Le monnayage tounaisien de Henri VIII roi d'Angleterre. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 98 (1952), pp. 65-75, illus.

The subject is discussed under three heads: (1) The English occupation, (2) the money of Henry VIII struck in the name of Tournai, (3) a detailed description of the money.

In spite of the fidelity of the people to France and in spite of efforts of their magistrate to maintain neutrality, Tournai surrendered to Henry VIII of England on September 23, 1513. Wolsey, who had been instrumental in obtaining the surrender, took possession of the bishopric of Tournai and received its lucrative revenues. On January 1, 1515, François I succeeded Louis XII as King of France. He immediately commenced negotiations for the return of Tournai to France. A life annuity and pension were offered Wolsey in place of the seat which he occupied. On February 9, 1519, Tournai again became a French city, and the people took an oath of allegiance to the French ruler.

The money of Henry VIII bearing the inscription *CIVITAS TORNA-CENSIS* is of two types: (1) the gros with shield on the obverse which has two reverse types, (a) a cantoned cross with *h* in the center, (b) a cross with either a star or a rose in the center, (2) the gros and demigros with portrait on the obverse. The likeness is that of Henry VII; the engraver was Alexander de Bruchsal. This portrait was retained on the groat of Henry VIII until 1526.

The style of the gros with shield resembles that of coins struck at Tournai; the gros with portrait is English in style and resembles the groat of the first emission of Henry VIII. It is of better workmanship than the coins of Tournai. The author is convinced that the former was struck first, that it was struck at Tournai, and that the date 1513 which

it bears is a real, not a commemorative date. The latter, he thinks, was struck in London, probably beginning in the same year.

A description of both types of coins follows, with notations as to the location of examples in collections and catalogues and with references to descriptions in numismatic literature. DM

LINECAR, HAROLD. On a Find of Early British Tin Coins at Sunbury-on-Thames. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 6, Pt. 3 (1951), pp. 339-340.

Account of a find of 317 whole and fifty-six broken early British tin coins of the type illustrated by Evans on plate H, with a description of the fourteen main groups represented. The coins were found at Sunbury-on-Thames in 1950 and are now in the London Museum. FHA

MABBOTT, THOMAS O. The Round Halfpenny of Henry I. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 7, Pt. 1 (1953), p. 9.

The author points out the spelling of the moneyer's name Godwin with a wen is convincing proof the coin is English, since this letter was peculiar to the Anglo-Saxon alphabet and would not occur on the continent. PG

SEABY, PETER. A Round Halfpenny of Henry I. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 6, Pt. 3 (1951), pp. 280-285, illus.

A detailed discussion of what appears to be a halfpenny of Henry I of the period of Types V-VI struck at Winchester by the moneyer Godwin. Mr. Seaby has examined the evidence for this attribution carefully and his arguments are quite convincing. FHA

WHITTON, C. A. The Coinage of Henry VIII and Edward VI in Henry's Name. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 6, Pt. 3 (1951), pp. 290-332, illus.

The third and concluding section of Mr. Whitton's supplement to Brooke covering parts IIIc and IV (for pts. I and II see *Num. Lit.*, No. 15, p. 265; No. 21, p. 174). Part IIIc deals with the debased coinage of Henry VIII and Edward VI from 1544 to 1551 for all mints except Bristol. That mint is treated separately in Part IV because of differences in style and the fact that it was the only provincial mint to strike in gold. Lists and illustrations are given together with a key to the plates for all three sections. FHA

LATIN AMERICA

COSTA COUVREUR, RAUL DA. Numismática Luso-Brasileira. In: *Revista Numismática*, Vols. 19-20, Nos. 1-4 (1951-1952), pp. 1-19.

This article shows the interest in numismatics in Brazil, and discusses in much detail the problems which have arisen about the first mint in Brazil and its purported issues. A long list of distinguished numismatists

is given, and their writings mentioned and treated in some detail. Governmental support of the subject is aptly showed by the creation of numismatic sections in the various national museums. RFB

DESSART, JORGE G. S. *Notas sobre as moedas de MCMI*. In: *Revista Numismática*, Vols. 19-20, Nos. 1-4 (1951-1952), pp. 20-33.

Interesting article on the Brazilian coinage of 1901, the largest ever issued in Brazil in one type and with the same date. 400, 200, and 100 reis pieces were authorized by statutes Nos. 559, 640, and 741 of Dec. 21, 1898, Nov. 14, 1899, and Dec. 26, 1900 respectively. The coins were designed by Rodolfo Bernardelli, Brazil's most distinguished sculptor at this period, and engraved by the French artist Paulin Tasset. So large was the number of the three denominations authorized for striking (161,250,000 pieces) that the work was apportioned among the following mints: Birmingham, Paris, Brussels, Vienna, and Hamburg. The article is well supported by pertinent documentation and statistical tables. RFB

PRADEAU, ALBERTO FRANCISCO, *Don Antonio de Mendoza y la Casa de Moneda de Mexico en 1543* (Biblioteca Histórica Mexicana de Obras Inéditas, No. 23). Mexico, Antigua Librería Robredo, 1953. 150 pp. \$25.00 (Mexican).

The important investigation of the Mexico City mint in 1545 by Tello de Sandoval is here printed in full for the first time—J. T. Medina, in *Las Monedas Coloniales Hispano-Americanas* quoted only a small part. The minute investigation adds to our knowledge of every facet of the operation of the mint and the composition of its staff in its early years; it is essential for the students of this period. In addition are included the documents of lease and purchase of the office of assayer by Juan Gutiérrez; the regulations by de Mendoza and his indictment of the mint officials; and the charges against and refutations by the viceroy springing from the investigation.

Some errata should be noted including those indicated by Dr. Pradeau: p. 43, l. 24, for *oficiales* read *oficios*; p. 48, l. 26, for *Vallejo* read *Callego*; p. 49, l. 16, for *trescientos y setenta y dos onzas* read *trescientos y setenta marcos y dos onzas*; p. 53, l. 16, for *heredamiento al dicho oficio* read *arrendamiento el dicho Juan Gutiérrez el dicho oficio*; p. 54, l. 19, for *Caniedo* read *Caniego*; p. 55, l. 10, for *Gonzalo López* read *Gonzalo Pérez*; p. 60, l. 10, for *ponerlos* read *proveerlos*; p. 60, l. 25, for *Francisco Gutiérrez* read *Francisco Hernández*; p. 61, l. 34, for *mesma* read *sesma*; p. 62, after line 4, insert all of p. 69 after "*Preguntado cuántos . . .*," all of p. 70, and p. 71 through "*. . . ha tenido cargo en ella.*"; p. 65, l. 5, for *que tengan oficios* read *algunos oficiales deudos y parientes cercanos unos de otros que tengan oficios*; p. 69, l. 22, for *tomado* read *ganado*; p. 70, l. 23, for *el esclavo . . . y ansimismo* read *el tesorero de un esclavo . . . y que ansimismo*; p. 71, l. 2, for *Visorrey* read *Visitador*; p. 72, l. 33, for

E. Franco read *Francisco Hernández*; p. 74, l. 21/22, for *Francisco del Rincón y Martín . . .* read *Francisco del Rincón que fué a España fué teniente de tesorero en la dicha casa por Alonso de Mérida y en el mismo tiempo sirvían dos primos suyos que se dicen Francisco del Rincón y Martín . . .*; p. 76, l. 32, for *Gutiérrez* read *Hernández*; p. 76, l. 34, for *Alonso* read *Alonso Ponce*; p. 83, l. 24, for *Gutiérrez* read *Hernández*; p. 83, l. 29, for *no sabe* read *sabe*; p. 92, l. 2, for *iremos* read *no iremos*; p. 92, l. 12, for *deshacer* read *de se hacer*; p. 93, l. 18, for *ha servido* read *arriendo*; p. 93, l. 33, for *arrendó* read *arriendo*; p. 100, l. 7, for *no* read *nos*.
TVB

ISLAMIC

ARTUK, IBRAHIM. *Abbasiler ve Endülüs Emevîleri Zamanında basılmış mühim sikkelerden birkaçı*. In: *Tarih Dergisi*, III, 5-6 (1953), pp. 135-146, illus.

Description of seven dirhems ('Abbâsid partisans, 'Abbâsid, Umayyads of Spain, Idrîsid), with historical commentary. Most of these issues have been published previously.
CCM

LINDER-WELIN, ULLA S. *De kufiska mynten i silverskatten från Sløgstad i Stranda*. In: *Universitetet i Bergen Årbok 1951, Historisk-antikvarisk rekke*, No. 2, 8 pp., illus. (With English Summary.)

Discussion of the fragments of three Arabic coins from the Sløgstad hoard (see *Num. Lit.*, No. 8, 1949, p. 276). The author identifies these very worn and fragmentary coins: 1. Imitation, most probably of a Sāmānid dirhem. 2. Hamdānid, al-Muttaqi and Abu-Manşūr. 3. 'Ukaylid, al-Qādir, al-Mayşil, 389 A.H.
PB

MEDALS

HOC, MARCEL. *Medailles de N.-D. de Cortenbosch*. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 98 (1952), pp. 120-121, illus.

In 1636 a monk of the monastery of Saint-Trond gave a statuette of the Notre Dame to the widow of the burgomaster of the city. The presence of the statue, which the lady placed in an oak tree in a wood which she owned, kept all brigands away from the region. The people of the neighborhood built a chapel for the statue. Later, because of the influence of pilgrims, the abbot of Averbode built a church. That was finished and the statue placed within it in 1648.

The statue is of terracotta, 17 cm. high, and represents the Virgin holding the infant Jesus on her right arm.

The Cabinet des Médailles of Brussels has two seventeenth century medals of the Notre Dame of Cortenbosch.
DM

L., T. Sinclair Lewis' Nobelmedalj. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (April 1953), pp. 102-103.

The location of most Nobel Prize gold medals is unknown for the

most part. However, this is not the case with Sinclair Lewis' *exemplar*. Lewis received the Nobel prize in literature in 1930. His medal is now on permanent exhibit in the Yale Library together with most of his manuscripts. The article tells the comedy of errors connected with its bestowal.

RFB

OLIVEIRA, OTAVIA CORREIA DOS SANTOS. Medalha comemorativa do 3.^o Centenário da Consagração de Portugal à Nossa Senhora da Conceição de Vila Viçosa. In: *Revista Numismática*, Vols. 19-20, Nos. 1-4 (1951-1952), pp. 55-65, illus.

Description and detailed account about an attractive medal issued in commemoration of the third centenary of the consecration of Portugal to the Blessed Virgin, a bronze specimen of which rests in the National Historical Museum.

The medal has a diameter of eighty mm. The obverse shows the Blessed Virgin in relief treading underfoot the crescent of Islam which rests upon a globe. The serpent is conspicuous by its absence. At the left appears the name and coat of arms of Vila Viçosa with the date 1646; at the right the name and coat of arms of Evora with the date 1946. Along the edge runs this inscription: *III^o DA CONSAGRAÇÃO DE PORTUGAL A N.S. DA CONCEIÇÃO DE V. VIÇOSA*. The reverse shows the effigy of D. João IV with the coat of arms of the King of Portugal to the left and to the right the coat of arms of Bragança.

RFB

PATRIGNANI, A. La medaglia "annuale" dell'Anno XI. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 16, No. 1-6 (Jan.-Dec. 1950), p. 86, illus.

The annual medal for Anno XI of Pope Pius XII is a fine piece from the hand of Aurelio Mistrucchi. The obverse bears the customary portrait, while the reverse, with figures of Faith, Truth and Justice, refers to the Pope's fight to defend the Catholic Religion, which has had to be carried on in various parts of the world.

SEF

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Medaljer och jetoner slagna av Kungl. Vitterhetsakademien och Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien 1753-1953. Stockholm, 1953. 99 pp., illus., pls.

In 1753 Louise-Ulrika, Queen of Sweden, established prizes for laureates in the fields of history and literature. These prizes in the form of medals were issued by the various Swedish academies. At the death of the queen these institutions fell into a period of inactivity. However, they were revived in 1786 by Gustav III. The medals were designed and engraved by C. G. Fehrman, Louis Masreliez, Ljungberger, L. P. Lundgren and Erik Lindberg. They form an important and attractive series to which the tokens of attendance (issued as vouchers for attendance at scientific meetings) have been added. The obverses show the effigies of the ruling sovereigns for the most part; the reverses various allegorical representations. These medals and tokens are listed chronologically and

described in detail. The monograph also contains a catalogue of the medalists (recipients) from 1753 to 1953. RPB

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Svenske Belønningsmedaljer Tildelt Nordmenn. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 3 (March 1953), pp. 62-65.

Descriptive account of some Swedish prize medals which have been awarded Norwegians. Forms a supplement to similar material which appeared in the pages of this periodical (March 1951, pp. 44-47 and Jan. 1952, pp. 1-6). Among the medals mentioned and described in detail are the Charles XIV Coronation Medal, the Charles XV Coronation Medal, the Tessaera Memoria of Josephine, Queen of Sweden and Norway, and the King's Court Medal established by Charles XIII. The names of recipients are given together with some biographical information. RPB

DECORATIONS

AZEVEDO, J. A. VINCENTE DE. Duas ordens dinásticas. A de São João d'Acre e São Tomaz e a de Santa Maria de Belém. In: *Revista Numismatica*, Vols. 19-20, Nos. 1-4 (1951-1952), pp. 43-54, illus.

In 1205 the crusader Prince Aminado de Amerusio founded the Military and Hospitaler Order of St. John of Acre and St. Thomas for the purpose of fighting the infidels and for the protection of pilgrims to the Holy Land. The insignia consisted of a gold and vermillion cross with the effigies of the two patron saints in the center. The office of grand master became hereditary in the family of Prince Aminado.

The Military and Hospitaler Order of St. Mary of Bethlehem was founded by Pope Pius II in 1459 by means of a bull entitled *Veram semper et solidam* for the purpose of defending the Aegean Islands from Turkish attacks. The insignia consisted of a vermillion cross upon a white mantle which was later changed to blue. The instigator of this order was Prince Daimbert of Amorosa, Despot of Amorium and Galatia, who was named the procurator. Eventually the office of grand master became hereditary in the family of this prince. The article traces in detail the history of these two dynastic orders. RPB

GUILLE, L. F., ed. *The Decorations and Medals of the Central American Countries*. Stevenage, 1952. 23 pp. \$1.00.

Descriptive catalogue of the decorations and medals of Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama with some information on the apparently only known decoration of El Salvador, the Medal of Military Merit, and on the decoration of the Central American Fraternity. A short historical account is given for most of the countries included. An appendix contains a color chart giving the colors and dimensions of the ribbons of the decorations described in the text. RPB

HERSTAL, ESTANISLAU. Condecorações Polonesas. A Ordem de Santo Estanislau. In: *Revista Numismatica*, Vols. 19-20, Nos. 1-4 (1951-1952), pp. 89-91, illus.

The Polish Order of St. Stanislaus was established by the last King of Poland, the unfortunate Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski in 1765. The order was not completely honorific, for its members were supposed to contribute an annual stipend toward the support of the Hospital of the Child Jesus at Warsaw. It is thought that the insignia adopted by the order was inspired by the Order of St. Henry of Saxony. The decoration consisted of a vermillion enameled Maltese cross with the standing figure of St. Stanislaus (1030-1079 A.D.) in the center against a white enameled background. On the reverses were found the monogram of the king, S.A. or S.A.R. The article gives the history of the order, the changes in the decoration itself, and the modifications of its constitution from the time of its founding until its dissolution at the fall of the Russian Empire in 1917. RPB

HERSTAL, ESTANISLAU. A ordem da Polonia Ressureta. In: *Revista Numismatica*, Vol. 19-20, Nos. 1-4 (1951-1952), p. 94, illus.

The Order of Polonia Restituta was established in 1921 as a reward for Poles who had played an active and vital part in the restoration of Polish independence. It consisted of five classes. For insignia it employed the Maltese cross in white enamel with a white eagle ensconced in the center against a vermillion background with this inscription POLONIA RESTITUTA. The ribbon was vermillion with a white edge on both sides. RPB

IPPOLITO, ANTONIO LUIS. Ordem dos S. S. Mauricio e Lazaro. In: *Revista Numismatica*, Vols. 19-20, Nos. 1-4 (1951-1952), pp. 66-72, illus.

In 1572 the Duke of Savoy sought and obtained from Pope Gregory XIII a bull which established the military and religious order of St. Maurice. The office of grand master was vested in the Duke of Savoy and in his successors. Some months later this order, at the request of the duke, was combined with the ancient order of St. Lazarus thus forming the new order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus. The history of the order is traced in detail throughout the centuries with emphasis upon its work in founding and maintaining hospitals. The illustrations on the plate show the badge, the decoration, the chains, and the ribbons. RPB

JAMES, G. P. L. *The Royal Family Orders, Badges of Office, Royal Household Medals and Souvenirs*. Stevenage, 1951. 43 pp., illus.

Compilation contains nine excellent black and white illustrations of the English Royal Family Orders, eighteen Badges of Office of the Ladies in Attendance, four Royal Household Medals, and seven medals and souvenirs. In some cases historical information concerning the wearer of the particular decoration illustrated is given. For the most part the photographs of these decorations were taken from the collection at

Windsor Castle. All are shown in their actual sizes. The book contains a colored plate as frontispiece which shows the seventeen ribands worn with the above orders, badges or medals. RPB

PACHKOFF, PAUL V. Russian Badges on a Prussian Decoration. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 4, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb. 1953), pp. 5-7, illus.

King Friedrich Wilhelm III of Prussia bestowed upon the four victorious Russian regiments at the Battle of Kulm, August 17 (29), 1813, a variety of the Prussian military order of the Iron Cross duly called the Kulm Cross in commemoration of this victory over Napoleon. The descendants of these regiments accepted this Kulm Cross as their breast badge but altered it by superimposing distinctive Russian insignia and inscriptions. These alterations are described in detail. RPB

QUINOT, H. Une décoration Belge peu connue. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 98 (1952), pp. 123-127, illus.

A Medal of Honor was established by royal decree on March 18, 1857, for officers and employees of the prisons who, in the exercise of their duties, had performed conspicuous deeds of courage and devotion. A new "General Rule of the Prisons," issued on September 30, 1905, repeated the royal decree.

The design of the medal was left to the discretion of the Minister of Justice. The medal was to be of either gold or silver, according to the nature of the services to be rewarded and was to be attached to a ribbon displaying the national colors. So far as is known, however, there are no medals of gold, and those struck in 1950 and 1951 are without ribbons.

The unusual thing about the medal is the latitude given to the Minister of Justice in deciding details of the design and the ribbon, a freedom contrary to Belgian custom.

Because of the lack of royal decree concerning details of the medal and because there are no orders for a change of portrait, it is difficult to determine with precision the period during which each type was issued. All that is known with certainty is the date of the grant which appears on the reverse with the name of the beneficiary.

These medals are very rare. No example bearing the portrait of Leopold II is known to the author. Four types are described in detail: (1) Leopold I, (2) Albert I, (3) Leopold III, (4) arms of Belgium. DM

SCHLEICH DE BOSSE, J. R. M. F. The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The War Cross, 1940-45. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 4, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb. 1953), p. 15, illus.

The War Cross 1940-45 was established by grand ducal warrant (April 17, 1945) as a mark of national gratitude to Luxembourg volunteers in the Allied Forces, and to others attached to semi-military organi-

zations, e.g., the maquis, who had rendered distinguished service in World War II and who had played an active part in the liberation of the Grand Duchy. It was also bestowed upon many U.S. soldiers, members of General Patton's army. The decoration consists of a bronze cross upon which the grand ducal crown has been superimposed. Two swords pierce the cross. The obverse shows the letter c above which rests the crown. The reverse carries the date 1940. The ribbon is blue with five yellow stripes.

RFB

SCHLEICH DE BOSSE, J. R. M. F. The Medal of the Luxembourg Volunteers of the Great War (1914-18) and the Second World War (1940-45). In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 4, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb. 1953), pp. 15-16, illus.

The 1914-18 medal was established by grand ducal warrant (May 10, 1925). It was bestowed upon all Luxembourg volunteers in the First World War. It is bronze and circular in shape superimposed upon a cross with two crossed swords. The obverse shows the seal of the national hero John the Blind, King of Bohemia and Count of Luxembourg with the inscription LUCEMBURGUM VIRTUTI. The reverse carries a French helmet with the dates 1914 and 1918 surrounded by two sprays of laurel and oak. The ribbon is striped horizontally in multiple white and blue lines and is edged in red. The 1940-45 medal is quite similar to the First World War Medal.

RFB

SCHLEICH DE BOSSE, J. R. M. F. Order of the Resistance. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 4, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb. 1953), pp. 16-17.

The Order of the Resistance is not a real order, but a decoration. It consists of two classes: (1) the cross and (2) the medal. This decoration is awarded only to civilians who rendered outstanding service to Luxembourg during the Nazi occupation (May 10, 1940-Sept. 10, 1944). Both the cross and the medal are of bronze. The cross is headed by the monogram of the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg with the grand ducal crown. The obverse shows the head of the Luxembourg lion with the motto of the reigning house JE MAINTIENDRAI and the dates 1940-1944. The medal is circular. The obverse shows the Luxembourg lion dismembering a chain. On the reverse appears the grand ducal monogram with leaves of laurel crowned with the above motto and the dates 1940-1944. The ribbon for both decorations is striped horizontally with white and red, and is edged in blue.

RFB

A Short History of the Cross of the Teutonic Order. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 4, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb. 1953), p. 23.

Short historical account of the black and white cross of the Teutonic Order tracing its development from the time of its origin in the twelfth century to its use as a regimental badge and officers' insignia of the Austrian Regiment of the Teutonic Order during the nineteenth century.

RFB

The Stalingrad Badge. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 4, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb. 1953), p. 24, illus.

Hitler had issued an order that the 134th Regiment of Grenadiers (the traditional Teutonic Order regiment) were to wear the Cross of the Teutonic Order fastened upon their shoulder straps in commemoration of their part at the siege of Stalingrad. In accordance with this decree Stalingrad badges were issued and duly awarded. RPB

VEIGA COIMBRA, ALVARO DA. A origem do Tosão de Ouro. In: *Revista Numismatica*, Vols. 19-20, Nos. 1-4 (1951-1952), pp. 34-39, illus.

An account of the origin of the Order of the Golden Fleece, established by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, in the fifteenth century, and the history of its vicissitudes in Burgundy, Spain, and Austria. The article contains an illustration which shows the distinctive features of this well known decoration. The various legends about its origin are brought out and discussed in detail. RPB

TOKENS AND JETONS

Canal Tokens. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 58, No. 3 (March 1950), col. 137.

The tokens mentioned in this article are the eighteenth century Basingstoke shilling token (Dalton and Hamer, Hampshire, Part 2, No. 1), and the Thames and Severn Canal Token (Dalton and Hamer, Gloucestershire, Nos. 58 to 61). Also a brief history and description of the canals are given. JLD

HOC, MARCEL. Les Jetons de la Chambre des Comptes de Flandre transférée à Gand (1580-1584). In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 98 (1952), pp. 77-82, illus.

During the period of religious and political troubles the Estates General transferred the Chamber of Accounts for Flanders from Lille to Ghent. This took place on June 3, 1580. On July 30, the Estates General and Archduke Mathias issued at Antwerp, in the name of Philip II, an ordinance containing ninety-six articles of instructions. This announced the transfer and provided for the personnel of the Chamber of Accounts.

The names of officers for 1580 and their emoluments, consisting of such articles as clothing, gloves, wood are given. The governors, auditors, and recorders were to receive in addition a certain number of silver jetons. Also, the various members of the staff were to receive copper jetons, the number and value of which were not indicated.

Three types of jetons bearing the marks of the mints of Antwerp and of Ghent are described in detail. The first commemorates the transfer of the Chamber; the second shows the united arms of Ghent, Bruges, Ypres, and France and also celebrates the transfer; the third bears the bust of François of Alençon on the obverse. Its reverse type signifies that

religion, concord, obedience, and resistance constitute the success of the country.

Records of Antwerp and of Bruges mention jetons struck in 1580-82 by the Council of Finances. In records of Ghent for 1851-53 jetons and their redemption are mentioned, but no details are supplied. DM

MILNE, J. GRAFTON. *Seventeenth-Century Tokens: The Browne Willis Cabinet*. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 6, Pt. 3 (1951), pp. 333-338, illus.

Lists and illustrates the twenty-five Ashmolean Museum seventeenth-century tokens not shown in Boyne, and gives a brief history of the cabinet as well as some notes of Browne Willis who donated the nucleus of the collection in 1741. FHA

PAPER MONEY

Un billet inédit de 1870. In: *Bulletin du Centre de Documentation pour l'Étude du Papier-Monnaie*, No. 6 (March 1953), p. 28.

Discusses an unpublished note issued during the War of 1870-1871. The note measured 128 by 103 mm. with black impression upon white cardboard on the recto but green on the verso. This inscription is found only on the recto: NO. \equiv B.P.F. 2 BON POUR DEUX FRANCS. The shortage of small change made this issue necessary. The notes were probably intended for the use of factories in the environs of Montdidier. RPB

Les billets de Troyes en 1870. In: *Bulletin du Centre de Documentation pour l'Étude du Papier-Monnaie*, No. 6 (March 1953), pp. 28-29.

In 1870 the city of Troyes issued notes in the denominations of five, ten, and twenty francs because of the shortage of small change. These Troyes notes were printed on laid paper, measured 190 by 70 mm. with blue and black impression on white paper. The recto bears the signatures of the Receveur Municipal and the Mayor of Troyes, the city's coat of arms, and a circular stamp. RPB

BURZTYN-DOBRY, L. *Catalogue des Billets des Banques d'Emissions du Mexique de 1900 à 1917*. In: *Bulletin du Centre de Documentation pour l'Étude du Papier-Monnaie*, No. 6 (March 1953), pp. 36-37.

Catalogue of banknotes issued by Mexican banks in the period from 1880 to 1913. Twenty-nine banks together with their branches are listed, and the various denominations of banknotes set down. All the notes were printed by The American Bank Note Company at New York. The list does not pretend to be complete, but it does contain all notes mentioned in official sources and found in private collections. The second part of this catalogue, which will include the Mexican notes issued during the revolution 1914-1917, will appear in a forthcoming number of this periodical. RPB

DU SABLON, J. COQUET. *Les papiers-monnaie de Tanger.* In: *Bulletin du Centre de Documentation pour l'Étude du Papier-Monnaie*, No. 6 (March 1953), p. 39.

An answer to an enquiry about paper money at Tangier in which it is stated: (1) There is no municipal administration at Tangier, but only an international administration which has never issued banknotes nor struck coinage; (2) the small 1941 notes were in reality one peseta and one half peseta notes issued by Spain at the time of the Spanish Occupation (1940-1945); (3) the usual money at Tangier is the Spanish peseta and the Moroccan franc. A 1941 one half peseta note in the collection of J. G. Forien is described in detail and a diagram given of the obverse.

RFB

FORIEN, J. G. *Les billets de confiance de la Dordogne sous la Révolution Française.* In: *Bulletin du Centre de Documentation pour l'Étude du Papier-Monnaie*, No. 6 (March 1953), pp. 46-50.

Several catalogues have been published on the assignats (promissory notes) issued by towns in Dordogne during the French Revolution, but this article points out that no attempt has been made for more than forty years to fill the many gaps in this interesting series. Forty-seven municipalities are listed, and the assignats issued noted. The article is well supported by extensive quotations from contemporary documents.

RFB

FORIEN, J. G. *Complément au Catalogue des billets de la Banque Centrale de Chine.* Documents adressés par MM. Fergusson et Slabaugh. In: *Bulletin du Centre de Documentation pour l'Étude du Papier-Monnaie*, No. 6 (March 1953), pp. 38-39.

Supplement to the catalogue of Chinese banknotes which appeared in this periodical (No. 3, pp. 15-23, illus.). This list was furnished by Messrs. Fergusson and Slabaugh. It includes banknotes issued by the Central Bank of China in the period from 1928 to 1949 with brief descriptions.

RFB

KELLER, ARNOLD. *Les billets des prisonniers de guerre aux XVIII et XIX siècles.* In: *Bulletin du Centre de Documentation pour l'Étude du Papier-Monnaie*, No. 6 (March 1953), p. 30.

The notes issued in 1900 for the use of the Boer prisoners of war at Ragama and Diyatalawa (Ceylon) did not represent the oldest prisoner of war currency. Paper money of this genre had existed more than a hundred years before. Evidence for this has been found in archives, soldiers' letters, and regimental histories. The article lists and describes in some detail prisoner of war money from the War of 1756-1763, the American Revolution (1780), 1805, 1813, the American Civil War, 1866, and the Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871). Unfortunately no specimens of these notes are known to the compiler.

RFB

KUPA, MIHALY. Currencies of Bulgaria 1879-1950. In: *Bulletin du Centre de Documentation pour l'Étude du Papier-Monnaie*, No. 6 (March 1953), pp. 8-10.

Brief descriptive list of seventy-one Bulgarian banknotes issued by the Bulgarian National Bank from 1879 to and through 1947. The denominations in levas, the color of the paper, and the manufacturers, German, English, and American (American Bank Note Company) are given as well as other pertinent information. RPB

KUPA, MIHALY. Currencies of Croatia 1941-1944. In: *Bulletin du Centre de Documentation pour l'Étude du Papier-Monnaie*, No. 6 (March 1953), p. 10.

List of eleven Croatian banknotes issued by the Croatian Independent State and the Croatian State Bank in the World War II period. The denominations from one to 5000 kuna and the color of the paper are given. RPB

KUPA, MIHALY. Currencies of Montenegro 1912-1918. In: *Bulletin du Centre de Documentation pour l'Étude du Papier-Monnaie*, No. 6 (March 1953), pp. 10-11.

Descriptive list of forty banknotes issued by the State of Montenegro and by the Imperial and Royal Military Administration in Montenegro in the period of the Balkan Wars and World War I, 1912-1918. The various denominations in perpers, the exact dates of issue, and the color of the paper are given. RPB

KUPA, MIHALY. Currencies of Protektorat of Bohemia and Moravia, 1940-1944. In: *Bulletin du Centre de Documentation pour l'Étude du Papier-Monnaie*, No. 6 (March 1953), p. 22.

Descriptive list of fifteen banknotes issued by the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia from 1940 to 1944. The denominations (in kronen, korun), the color of the paper and the exact dates of issue are given. RPB

KUPA, MIHALY. Currencies of Serbia, 1867-1918 and 1941-1944. In: *Bulletin du Centre de Documentation pour l'Étude du Papier-Monnaie*, No. 6 (March 1953), p. 12.

Short list of twenty-seven Serbian banknotes issued in two periods, 1867-1918 and 1941-1944, of which only six were issued in the World War II period. The denominations running from one to 1000 dinara, the color of the paper, watermarks, if any, and the designation of the issuing agency are given. RPB

KUPA, MIHALY. Currencies of Slovakia 1939-1945. In: *Bulletin du Centre de Documentation pour l'Étude du Papier-Monnaie*, No. 6 (March 1953), p. 13.

Short list of fourteen Slovakian banknotes with brief descriptions issued by the Slovakian Republic and the Slovakian National Bank at Bratislava from 1939 to 1945. The denominations from ten to 5000 korun, the color of the paper and the exact dates of issue are given. RPB

KUPA, MIHALY. Currencies of Ukraina, 1918-1919 and 1942-1944. In: *Bulletin du Centre de Documentation pour l'Étude du Papier-Monnaie*, No. 6 (March 1953), p. 7.

Descriptive list of thirty-six Ukrainian banknotes issued in 1918-1919 and 1942-1944 in the denominations of *shagiv*, *grivna*, and *karbovaciv*. The issuing agencies and the color of the paper are given. RPB

KUPA, MIHALY. Currencies of Yugoslavia Catalogue des billets de Yougoslavie 1918-1952. In: *Bulletin du Centre de Documentation pour l'Étude du Papier-Monnaie*, No. 6 (March 1953), pp. 14-16.

Descriptive list of eighty-five Yugoslavian banknotes issued in the period 1918-1952. In 1919 these banknotes were notes of the Austro-Hungarian Bank and the Bulgarian National Bank over stamped with various stamps in different colors. The denominations in dinars, the colors of the paper, the names of the manufacturers including The American Bank Note Company, the exact dates of issue, and the issuing agencies are given. RPB

L., T. Smutsiga svenska sedlar. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (April 1953), pp. 101-102.

In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries Swedish paper money was notoriously dirty and tattered. The article quotes extensively from the accounts of travellers to Sweden at this period in which the poor condition of the paper money is stressed. One remark of a German visitor stands out: "The nation was so accustomed to its abominable paper currency that it was not able to bring its new and attractive silver coinage into circulation." RPB

MAUREAU, JEAN. Les faux billets de la Banque de Law. In: *Bulletin du Centre de Documentation pour l'Étude du Papier-Monnaie*, No. 6 (March 1953), pp. 31-32.

Article about counterfeit banknotes of the Bank of Law. The 1000 Livres Tournoy were apparently counterfeited in considerable quantity. They were well done for the most part. The paper and the watermarks were good, but the composition and the details did not stand up upon comparison with originals. All these counterfeit banknotes carried the date of January 1, 1720. The text of the arrest of the counterfeiters, which the author found in the departmental archives of Vaucluse, is reproduced. RPB

MEINHARDT, GUNTHER. La Banque des Émigrés Français à Blankenburg. In: *Bulletin du Centre de Documentation pour l'Étude du Papier-Monnaie*, No. 6 (March 1953), p. 51.

No mention of the Bank of French Emigrés at Blankenburg and its paper money has been found heretofore in numismatic literature. After the flight of the Comte de Lille, the future Louis XVIII, a French court established itself at Blankenburg, a small Duchy under the Braunschweig

crown, where the pretender resided from 1796 to 1798. At this town Messieurs de Crotlât, de Janvre, de Rivière, le Chevalier de Montueil, and the Marquis de Mastin founded a bank of deposit with the permission of the ducal authorities. This bank accepted French money and all kinds of jewelry against which it issued banknotes in the denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 thalers. It is interesting to note that the largest denominations were the most frequently issued. The bank sold the jewels or the coinage deposited and made great profit. The departure of Louis XVIII for Russia brought about the dissolution of this bank in 1802. Altogether the bank issued a total of 150,000 thalers in paper currency. RFB

MICHEL, JEAN. Napoléon faux monnayeur. In: *Bulletin de la Société d'Étude pour l'Histoire du Papier-Monnaie*, No. 7 (1952), pp. 13-26, illus.

Napoleon Bonaparte, in attempting to destroy the financial power of his enemies, did not hesitate to issue counterfeit notes. The currencies of Austria, Russia and England all received his attentions between 1805 and 1813, and his plans would have included Prussia while still an ally of France had not his chief engraver, Monsieur Lale, declined to co-operate.

The article is based on letters and manuscripts in the Tuileries and French National Archives, together with the memoirs of Lale, posthumously published in the French Imperial Papers. GHN

PENNERY, PIERRE VERDIER DE. Les Billets des Provinces basques espagnoles (1936-1937). In: *Bulletin de la Société d'Étude pour l'Histoire du Papier-Monnaie*, No. 7 (1952), pp. 26-29.

Immediately prior to the Spanish Civil War, nine banking establishments of the Basque Spanish Provinces participated in a series of paper money issues. An album of these issues now in La Musée Basque de Bayonne provided chief source material for M. Pennery. He groups the notes into three separate series: those dated Aug. 30, 1936, those dated with the year only, and the remainder dated Feb. 1, 1937. Values within each series are listed, and detailed descriptions given. GHN

ODD AND CURIOUS MONEY

ROOSBROECK, ADELBERT VAN. *Die Münzen aus der Staatlichen Porzellan-Manufactur zu Meissen und aus anderen deutschen keramischen Fabriken*. Jette-Bruxelles, 1951. Unpaged.

A mimeographed catalogue of porcelain medals and so-called porcelain money both from the Meissen manufacture and from other sources. No claim is made of completeness nor does the author attempt to discuss whether any of these pieces ever circulated as money. Occasionally the term 'Notgeld' is used. Possibly some of the local issues may have been

used as emergency money, but the pieces listed under 'Deutsches Reich' were neither official nor did they ever circulate.

There is a brief history of the Meissen Porcelain Manufacture, and an explanation of the process used in making the pieces described. The illustrations are line drawings. HJE

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- BULLOWA, DAVID M. (Philadelphia). June 12-13, 1953, 1503 lots, 53 pp., 2 pls., *Ancient, Oriental, U. S., Foreign, Medals*.

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- DOROTHEUM (Vienna). No. 152, June 1-3, 1953, 788 lots, 28 pp., Ancient, Mediaeval, European, Paper Money, Medals, Decorations. No. 153, June 23-26, 1953, 1098 lots, 40 pp., Ancient, Mediaeval, European, Paper Money, Medals, Decorations.
- EDGAR, C. J. (Baldwin, N. Y.). July 18, 1953, 527 lots, 4 pp., U. S., Misc.
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- HUTTER, ALFRED (Baltimore). No. 7, June 13, 1953, 363 lots, 4 pp., U. S., Foreign, Paper Money, Decorations, Misc.
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CORPUS OF SASSANIAN SEALS IN PREPARATION

M. André Maricq, Fondation Belge, Cité universitaire 9, Boulevard Jourdan, Paris XIV, France, is assembling material for a corpus of Sassanian seals and will welcome photographs or casts of seals in public and private collections.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY SUMMER SEMINAR IN NUMISMATICS

1953

Twelve students from six universities attended the American Numismatic Society's second Summer Seminar in the ten weeks from June twenty-third to August twenty-ninth. The use of numismatics as

a necessary auxiliary to research in history and other broad fields of study provided the theme for the Seminar. The program included background reading on coins, attendance at seventeen conferences conducted by specialists in selected fields, preparation by the student of a paper on a topic of his own selection. Most of the conferences were concerned with specific problems in ancient and mediaeval history and art toward the solution of which numismatics makes a definite contribution. Those who conducted conferences were Professor Alfred R. Bellinger, Yale University; Professor T. Robert S. Broughton, Bryn Mawr College; Professor Glanville Downey, Dumbarton Oaks Research Library; Joachim Gaehe, New York University; Professor Philip Grierson, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge University, England; Professor Harald Ingholt, Yale University; Dr. George C. Miles, Acting Chief Curator, American Numismatic Society; A. Carson Simpson, Vice-President, American Numismatic Society; Professor E. Baldwin Smith, Princeton University; Professor William P. Wallace, University of Toronto; Dr. Louis C. West, Princeton University and President of the American Numismatic Society.

In the closing weeks of the Seminar each of the students conducted a conference on his own topic of investigation. The fields of study represented by the students were Classics, 6; Ancient History, 1; Mediaeval History, 4; Fine Arts, 1. The following students, each of whom received a grant-in-aid from the Society, were in attendance: Gustave Alef, Princeton University; William M. Bowsky, Princeton University; Michael Cherniavsky, University of California; Norman A. Doenges, Princeton University; Edwin J. Doyle, Harvard University; James A. S. Evans, Yale University; Martha C. Heath, Yale University; David Herlihy, Yale University; Barbara L. Hughes, Bryn Mawr College; Michael J. O'Brien, Princeton University; Joseph Polzer, Institute of Fine Arts, New York University; Speros Vryonis, Jr., Harvard University.

The Seminar will be held again in the summer of 1954, and the Society will again offer grants-in-aid to students who will have completed at least one year's graduate study by June, 1954, in Classics, Archaeology, History, Economics, History of Art, Oriental Languages, or other humanistic fields. Applications will be accepted also from students on the post-graduate level who now hold college instructorships in the same fields. Each study grant will carry a stipend of \$500. This offer is restricted to students enrolled in universities in the United States and Canada. Further information and application forms may be obtained from the office of the Society, Broadway between 155th and 156th Streets, New York 32, New York. Completed applications for the grants must be filed by March 1, 1954.

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BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH & 156TH STREET
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PURPOSES: The Society was founded for the collection and preservation of coins and medals and for the investigation of their history and other subjects connected therewith.

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